States: Texas

MEMORANDUM

November 4, 1957

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Fred Routh

Re: Dallas

On October 11 and 12, C.H. Parrish and I went to Austin, Texas to talk with professional staff members of a variety of agencies.

Out of this meeting came agreement that Ed Kloppe should serve as the "secretariat" of an interagency effort in Dallas, Texas, which faces desegregation at mid-term, February 3rd.

Participating in the Lone Star State interagency cooperative effort will be the Texas ADL, Texas AFSC, Texas AJC, Texas Council AFL-CIO, Texas Council of Churches, Texas NAACP, and the Texas Council on Human Relations.

Tentative plans include a census of the Dallas constituency of the various agencies to determine members of the power structure. A quiet, off the record approach to these people with the following objectives in mind:

1) Get them to know each other and open lines of communication among them.

2) Involve them in working toward orderly compliance with the court decision by: a) group discussions so they understand the problem; b) joint visitation to the mayor and chief of police stressing "we don't want a Little Rock"; c) visit to the Governor "approving" of his statement re. use of troops to maintain order and not block desegregation.

I will be in Dallas, during our Confederate Conference on Desegregation, furthering these plans. Kloppe will spend several days a week in Dallas doing leg-work between now and February 3rd.

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
20 SOUTH TWELFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Confidential

Date December 6, 1957 12/9/57

To: Barbara Moffett

Harold
This may be of some value to you
Frank

From: Jean Fairfax

Subject: Visit to Dallas

In addition to our sessions with Richard Bennett, Frank Loescher and Spahr Hull in preparation for my trip to Dallas, I was able at the NAIRO Conference to consult with Fred Routh, John Hope and John Morsell. The trip to Jarvis College to talk with Alnita Robinson provided also an opportunity for a long conversation with Cleo Blackburn. Before going to Austin, I had an evening with Hutch, Mel Zuck and Ed Kloppe. During the day and a half in Dallas I talked with Maceo Smith (Negro consultant to the PTA), Rabbi Levi, A. Olan, Dean Merrimon Cunningim, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Rathle (Unitarian), Ed Reed (Negro, salesman at General Tire, formerly on the JCP Committee), Gus Faulk (American Jewish Committee), Rev. John Anderson (First Presbyterian Church, active in our JCP program), U. Simpson Tate (lawyer, Southwest Regional Council for NAACP). Telephone conversations with: Mrs. Ross Forney, Rev. Paul Sims (Negro, State Educational Sec'y for Disciples of Christ Church), Mrs. J.E. Craft (active NAACP worker), Ruby Barkeley (Bethlehem Community Center). Back in Austin there were further conversations with Hutch. At the week-end conference of the Southwestern Friends, there was opportunity for several sessions with Hutch, Mel, Spahr Hull, Peter Leppman (former AFSC, New England, now in Dallas with World University Service).

Dallas has an estimated population (1956) of 792,400 of whom 98,050 or 12.5% are non-white. Between 1950-1956 there was a population growth of 28.9% and it is interesting to note that the white population is increasing considerably faster than the non-white. (Between 1950-56, the percent increase in the white population was 26.4%, compared with 17.6% in the non-white.) It is an important financial and commercial center: wholesale and retail textiles, oil, cattle, insurance, transportation. The regional Federal Reserve Bank is located there.

In the Dallas Independent School District there are approximately 119,000 children and one out of every six is a Negro. A class action for school desegregation (Borders et al. v. Rippy) is now in the U.S. Fifth Court of Appeals in Fort Worth. Following an earlier Fifth Court ruling that integration should take place with all deliberate speed, the U.S. District Judge Wm. Atwell of Dallas set a February date for desegregation. The School Board appealed this ruling on November 22nd on the basis that more time was needed to complete plans which would probably be ready by summer and to resolve differences between the Supreme Court ruling and the state law which denies state funds to any school district which desegregates without a popular election. The general opinion is that the School Board will be given until September. The NAACP is quite willing to grant this additional time and feels that Judge Atwell set the February date deliberately to create bad feelings at the thought of mid-year transfers and to give plausible grounds for appeal. The School Board has announced no plan. One informant stated that the School Board is working on a plan similar to Nashville's. The Board has prohibited the discussion of integration by teachers and pupils. The County PTA Council has forbidden local councils to discuss the question. That the School Board will probably not support groups concerned about the necessity for good community planning is a reflection not only of its resistance to the idea of integration but of its generally unenlightened educational philosophy. It has the reputation for acting in an authoritarian fashion on all matters.

The power structure is apparently resigned to desegregation and is determined that the events of Little Rock will not be repeated in Dallas, and will not tolerate racial disorder with its concomitant disturbance of economic stability and its ruin of the city's reputation. Mayor Thornton is a very old but a very shrewd man and has informed Governor Daniels that Dallas will be able to handle its own situation without help of the state. It was reported to me that the police are being carefully prepared to handle any difficulties which might occur. The background of each policeman is being carefully investigated to be sure the force has only those men whose loyalty and discipline can be fully relied upon. Information is being gathered on potential agitators who, I gathered, will be handled very firmly. A Negro informant told me that the White Citizen's Council is impotent and that its activities are being more carefully and suspiciously watched than those of the NAACP. The Dallas Crime Commission, I was told, is in the process of appointing an interracial commission to investigate crime as it relates to desegregation and to check closely with the School Board. Everyone with whom I talked is confident that there will be no trouble, not because of the acceptance of the moral validity of integration, but because the power structure will not tolerate disorder.

The MORNING NEWS is playing a bad and inflammatory role. Some believe that the power structure may have to put pressure on this newspaper, either economic or religious. (The paper being in the hands of Methodists and Catholics, their respective bishops may be asked, I was told, to work on them!)

Several years ago the Mayor formed a Citizen's Council which had a companion Citizen's Interracial Council the major accomplishment of which has been a Negro housing project, financed by private capital. I am not sure how active this Council is now but I gathered that it has been instrumental in calling an off-the-record meeting of businessmen, the police, school board, and clergy to which a banker and another community leader from Little Rock were the speakers.

In trying to assess the role of churchmen I gathered that several of them are either part of the power structure or work very closely with it. Church and culture are closely interwoven in Texas; to be a Texan, I was told, is to be a Christian. Dallas has the largest Baptist church in the country (10,000 souls) and the minister thereof is an ardent and vocal segregationist. The churches are divided on the question but the leading clergymen, I was told, are on the right side. The church being at the center, rather than at the fringe of community life, might be expected to play an important role in this situation. At the present time this role seems to be played behind the scenes. I heard from many sources of "summit meetings", strategy sessions of the most prominent clergy who are sworn to secrecy and therefore not free to reveal the substance of their deliberations. The clergy is prepared to speak out when the "time is ripe" and has prepared a variety of statements to cover "every possible eventuality" which will be released for front page publication at the appropriate moment. The churchmen to whom I talked admitted the absence of community preparation and involvement in anticipation of desegregation. Whether this will come at a later date and whether the churches will take advantage of their status in the community to attempt some planning, is hard to discover in the fragments of information gleaned from these top-secret palavers.

The Negro community has not been united in recent years and some of its former leaders have taken a back seat, some because they have gotten pressure from "downtown" and others because the label of "Uncle Tom" has discredited them in the eyes of younger and more vigorous Negroes. An example of the lack of unity among Negroes was their inability to unite to put in a candidate for the School Board in its last election. There are 16,000 registered Negro voters in Dallas and the total vote was only 6000

in that election. A School Board member acceptable to Negroes might make a real difference in desegregation process. The Negro community is united on the school desegregation question although there are some differences of opinion about how the NAACP should proceed. On the whole Negroes are frustrated by the lack of communication between whites and Negroes generally and between the School Board and the Negro community in particular. They are irked at not being consulted and resent the fact that the power structure makes its decisions and then tells Negroes what role they are to play. The interdenominational minister's association has only a few Negro participants, a fact, incidentally which is regretted by some white clergy who would like to have active and articulate Negro members.

The Negro Ministerial Alliance has appointed a committee to work on desegregation and to establish some lines of communication between whites and Negroes. Negroes feel that there are moderates among the whites but they hesitate to speak out for fear of possible reprisals. The radical segregationalists, according to Negro opinion, have compelled people either to side with them or be quiet. The national NAACP is preparing to send a worker into Dallas to organize community action in preparation for integration but it is not thought that such a project could reach very much into the white community. Negroes are eager for help, for materials, and especially for assistance in establishing lines of communication and cooperation with white people. One very active NAACP member is organizing a women's auxiliary, men's discussion groups and interracial student and youth groups but I had no way of judging how effective this woman is.

The consensus is that Jews are fairly well integrated into the Dallas community. Certainly, some of the most prominent and influential men in the business world are Jewish. The American Jewish Congress executive deplores the lack of communication among various segments in Dallas and feels that there is a definite need to interpret Negro aspirations to Jews. Rabbi Olan, who knows AFSC through his participation in high school institutes in New England, is widely respected but feels he is labelled as a liberal and therefore unable to take initiative for calling together community leaders, an assignment which he would like AFSC to handle. Jewish and Negro leaders lament the lack of coordination and community-wide planning but because of the communication problem, feel that initiative for effective planning must come from the Gentile white community.

It is generally felt that Dallas is strategically very important, since it will be the largest city to be involved so far in desegregation. Texans, I was told are not prepared to learn from outsiders but will learn from each other. What happens in Dallas will be carefully observed by other Texas communities.

The ADA, I was told, has drafted a letter to ministers urging action. The Council for Social Agencies has had a meeting on the implications of integration for agencies. There seems to be considerable informal and spontaneous discussion of desegregation. What is lacking is an effort to unite various segments of the Dallas community in a city-wide program to plan for integration.

While I was in the city, I saw a notice of a meeting scheduled for November 29 to which people were invited to discuss community preparation for integration with James Dombroski. I called him from the New Orleans airport to talk with him about his meeting. He reported that Mr. Hogan, a regional YMCA representative, a faculty man from Southern Methodist University and Ruby Berkeley, a director of a settlement house are taking the initiative in this group which plans to meet weekly. It was evidently a small group and no members of the business community were present. I hope we can get more information about this group from some of our Dallas friends.

The Southern Regional Council informed us some time ago that their Texas affiliate, the Texas Council on Human Relations through its staff person, Ed Kloppe, was prepared to coordinate the work of agencies interested in Dallas. I cannot visualize an effective job of coordination under the Texas Council. Ed plans to be in Dallas only every other week or so for a few days and has to take all of his expenses out of a modest salary. He is a very dedicated and sincere person but I do not think he has the kinds of skills which would be needed in what should be an important job of community organization. Up until the time of my Dallas visit, he had had no contact with the Negro community. Furthermore, I sensed in him a lack of confidence in his own ability to take leadership in a difficult situation, to go easily to powerful people to present his concerns and to gain acceptance among diverse groups. He has a good nose for news but my judgment is that he cannot translate his information into effective action.

What role could AFSC play in this situation? As I see it, here are some factors which should be considered. Our 5-year merit employment project brought us into close relationship with people from all segments of the community whose respect we still have. We know people in the power structure. We would have the good-will of Jewish people and the confidence of Negroes and have had strong invitations from these sections of the community. On the other hand our institutes have raised suspicions in the minds of some people. Also, I heard from several sources that the support which the business community gave to our merit employment program was only superficial, that they could have raised funds to continue it had they really wanted it and that their effort to put the program under the Negro Chamber of Commerce when it was to become a local project was a true indication that they wanted one which they could control and which would not be too effective in challenging segregation basically. The AFSC regional office has questions about how much Dallas people would rally around AFSC as a coordinating agency in desegregation. Certainly, it would be very difficult for any outside group to work at the present time in Dallas without the approval of the School Board and without knowing what is going on in these secret sessions of the power structure and the religious leaders. One of these leading clergymen answered when I asked him who should do the job of community planning for desegregation, "Certainly not AFSC; it would be among the last to be called upon!" Most people feel that little effective planning can be done until the School Board has announced its plan and until the situation in general has been clarified. Rabbi Olan suggests that AFSC should bring together a small group of leaders to discuss the situation. Cleo Blackburn suggests an AFSC sponsored meeting with a well-known speaker, an effort to establish a favorable climate.

Since I was in Dallas, Spahr Hull has been there talking with people interested in high school seminars. Three Dallas teen-agers will come East to the Washington-United Nations seminar this month and there will be a high school seminar in Dallas in March. Spahr reports a very enthusiastic local committee which feels that seminars would be well received, and would bring white and Negro youth together, and might open up opportunities for involving teachers and parents in interracial activities. It may well be that the good old AFSC idea of finding ways of working quietly with the people directly involved in difficult human relations situations can find effective application here.

In the region covered by our Texas office there are going to be many communities facing desegregation. The reinforcement of that office with a staff person to work with youth, organizing seminars, recruiting for conferences and projects where these young people could have good interracial experiences and using a youth program as a center for stimulating adult participation in integrated activities would be an immediate and important service.

SOUTHWEST AREA OFFICE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

GUSTAVE F. FALK
Area Director

523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS
Tel. RIverside 7-2830

December 12, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Fred:

In response to your letter of December 9th, I am enclosing a few items which I believe are self-explanatory. I agree with you that Ed is uncommunicative, but he wants to do the right thing. A word from you about his report might do the trick. I hope my letter will get results.

What do you think of the proposal to engage a coordinator for educational purposes as suggested in my memo? Would the Southern Regional Council have available funds for this purpose, or could it join in financing the project?

I agree with you that it is imperative that the Negro leadership be included in the planning stages. If agreeable to Ed, we shall invite Reverend Sims to the Inter-Agency Committee.

Regards.

Cordially,

Gustave

Gustave Falk

Encl.

CH to go
Dec
30-31

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231-5-57
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BCc Ed Lukas, Manhein Shapiro, Dr. S.A. Finsberg, Fred Routh
Sam Lubin

December 12, 1957

Mr. Ed Kloppe
501 West 24 St.
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Will Campbell, Executive Director of the Racial and Cultural Committee of the National Council of Churches, with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, was in Dallas for a few days and met with several Negro leaders with good results. He suggested they contact me in a consultative capacity in developing plans for defining specific rules in the contemplated integration process.

I am looking forward to the report of your findings. Since the zero hour is drawing close, it is most important to all of us to have on hand the results of your experiences so that we can begin to map out our strategy without further delay.

Campbell told me that you have invited him to attend the Inter-Agency Committee Meeting. Have you set a definite date? If so, please let me know so that I can arrange my schedule to be in Dallas for this meeting.

I believe the enclosures will be of interest to you. They are sent to you in strictest confidence.

Cordially,

Gustave Falk

GF:
Encl.

Subject: Racial and Cultural Relations Committee of the National Council of Churches 12/14/57

Will D. Campbell, Associate Director of the above with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, visited Dallas on December 9-11 for the purpose of conferring with Negro and white leadership on the desegregation issue. He spent considerable time with the Negro community, meeting with Reverends Paul Sims, Caesar Clark and Estelle on December 10 in determining the role and responsibility of the Negro population in the anticipated integration process.

I spent considerable time with Campbell, briefing him on the Dallas and State situation and suggesting types of activities which would develop a closer working relationship between the Negro and white group in handling the desegregation issue. As a result of these discussions, he designated Paul Sims, Executive Director of the World Deciple of Christ, as the local representative of the Racial and Cultural Relations Committee of the National Council of Churches and solicited my cooperation in an unofficial consultative role with Sims. Reverend Sims will get in touch with me and arrange for me to meet unofficially the Negro leadership, especially the leading Negro ministers. I feel that I shall be able to perform a constructive service in this connection and will thereby develop a closer working relationship with the Negro population in this issue.

Mr. Campbell plans to attend the Inter-Agency of the Southern Regional Council which will take place in a few weeks after the Dallas school ruling by the Circuit Court. This is the Ed Kloppe group about which I have already written. Mr. Campbell will spend a few additional days in Dallas and I will arrange for him to meet some of the Chapter leaders and also address a Chapter Home Meeting on Interracial Activities ; of the Protestant Church.

In addition to the desegregation issue, we also discussed the area in which the NCCJ could participate. He also urged me to get in touch with the local director of the National Council of Churches and to discuss with him the Christian-Jewish Relations in problems of mutual concern.

I made available the use of our office to Will Campbell during his Dallas visit. Our office will be his headquarters whenever he visits Dallas. I also wrote to several of our Chapter leaders in Houston about Campbell's plans to visit that community.

Attached to George Kellman's copy are two anti-integrationists leaflets being distributed in the Southwest. Both are definitely anti-semitic.

Gustave Falk

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Desegregation - Rabbinical Meeting 11/15/57

The reform rabbis of Louisiana and Mississippi, affiliated with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (UAHC) met at Temple Sinai, New Orleans, Louisiana, on Sunday, November 10, 1954 from 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. This meeting was called by Rabbi Robert J. Schur of Beth-El, Fort Worth, the is the UAHC Southwest area director, for the purpose of exchanging experiences; conferring with Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, UAHC representative; and devising effective ways and means of handling the desegregation issues, particularly in their respective communities. I was invited as a consultant on the community relations aspect of the problem.

CONFIDENTIAL

A. ATTENDANCE ROSTER

These present were:

Cities	Rabbis
Baton Rouge, La.	Walter G. Peiser
Monroe, La.	Jacob Lantz
New Orleans, La.	Lee A. Bergman
New Orleans, La.	Nathaniel S. Share
New Orleans, La.	Mendel Silber
Shreveport, La.	David Lefkowitz, Jr.
Clarksdale, Miss	Alexander S. Aline
Cleveland, Miss	Moses Landau
Columbus, Miss.	Louis Kuppin
Greenville, Miss	Herbert Mendel
Jackson, Miss.	Perry E. Nussbaum
Fort Worth, Texas	Robert Schur
Nashville, Tenn.	William Silverman
Dallas, Texas	Gustave Falk
New York, N. Y.	Eugene J. Lipman

B. DISCUSSIONAL PHASES

While the meeting was unstructured, the discussion was categorised into four phases:

(1). Reports of local developments by the rabbis.
(2). Resume of the Nashville experience.
(3). The UAHC Role in its Social Action Program.
(4). Community Relations Aspects and Implementation.

C. LOCAL EXPERIENCES

Each rabbi related the developments in his own community. While these experiences varied in detail, the general problem remained the same with the Mississippi communities evincing more concern than those in Louisiana. The White Citizens Councils were more active in the rural areas and controlled the leadership elements. Meetings of the Councils were well attended and met frequently with prominent political and local speakers. Anti-Semitic literature was being distributed with increasing regularity. As each rabbi related his experience, there emerged a general pattern of reaction in the Jewish community. The Jewish group was actually in panic, realizing that whatever position they took, the repercussions would be unfavorable. Its former feeling of security was in jeopary and the future unpredictable. Many of the congregational leaders had joined the White Citizens Councils and were active in the local program.

The rabbis were faced also with the dilemma of their own views and the congregational apprehensive fears. They felt alone since the ministers generally consisted of uneducated and evangelical individuals who preached fundamentalism. A tenuous understanding existed between the rabbi and the congregation. While maintaining a de facto stand on the "freedom of the pulpit", there was a tacit understanding that the subject should be avoided from the pulpit and that the rabbi avoid congregational involvement.

There was general criticism of the activities of the National Jewish organizations, especially the ADL and the B'nai B'rith. Keen disappointment was expressed with regard to the AJC for signing the NAACP amicus curiae brief, as AJC's handling of the situation up to that time received commendation. The UAHC was harshly criticized for its position and activity.

D. THE NASHVILLE CRISIS

This recital of community experiences was followed by a comprehensive description of the Nashville situation by Rabbi William Silverman, the details of which are well known. Only two points bear reporting - the continuous threats against his own and the safety of his family and his refusal to appear on a National NBC television news story on he Nashville situation. He felt that his appearance would have identified the Jewish community with the issue. He underscored the latter point and stated that care should be exercised to avoid direct Jewish identification with the problem.

E. THE UAHC COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL ACTION

Rabbi Lipman sermonized on the ethical and moral aspect of the problem, pointing out rabbinical responsibility in fighting for equality and defending the UAHC activity in the desegregation issue. He did modify his presentation by stating that the UAHC was cognizant of its constituents in those two states and did not want to engage in any activities which would aggravate and not ameliorate the situation. He commented on the fine attendance at this meeting and the value of exchanging views and experiences. A few months ago, a similar meeting was called for the southeastern reform rabbis in Daytona Beach, Florida, but only a few rabbis responded as the congregation had cautioned them not to attend.

F. COMMUNITY RELATIONS ASPECTS

Throughout the discussion, the community relations aspects of the problem

flowed back and forth, and I was called upon frequently to make suggestions and comments. I stressed the word "effective" as the keyword in determining Jewish involvement in the desegregation issue and the impact which such participation had upon the Jewish group. Communal, rather than sectarian activity, would have more effective results. I followed the various suggestions outline in my report enumerated in the inter-agency meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Austin and the recent memorandum by Dr. S. A. Fineberg - - - these were well received.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M. with the understanding that other sessions would be called in the future.

Subject: Desegregation Issue - Dallas

CONFIDENTIAL 14 5/57

In this memorandum, I shall attempt to highlight some of the major developments in the desegregation issue in Dallas since my September-October Bi-monthly 1957 reports.

Excerpt

1. The School Board Dilemma

On November 22, the judges of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals heard a plea by Andrew J. Thuss, attorney for the Dallas School Board, to void an order by U. S. District Judge William H. Atwell of Dallas, setting a mid-term deadline for integration of the Dallas public schools.

Attorney Thuss argued that Judge Atwell went farther than the appeals court mandate by fixing a specific date and without hearing arguments or evidence to the contrary. The judges queried Mr. Thuss as to what extent was the School Board making a deliberate effort to integrate the schools. Thuss quoted Mr. Edwin L. Rippy, school board president, as having said that Dallas would conform to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, even though the opinion was not popular and that a plan of orderly and peaceful integration would be ready this summer for fall implementation.

After an hour of discussion, the arguments were closed, and an edict will be forthcoming within two to three weeks. Questioning centered around these two points:

1. Is Dallas making a serious effort to work out a plan to end segregation?

2. Did U. S. District Court Judge Wilson H. Atwell of Dallas overstep his judicial authority in fixing an exact date - this coming mid-term - for an end to segregation and what is the meaning of "with deliberate speed?"

There is general agreement and also a hope that the time limit will be extended to the fall and that the school board will be directed to present a procedural plan of integration no later than the summer. The fact that Judge Atwell did not offer Attorney Thuss the chance to present evidence at the time of original hearing, W. J. Durham, Dallas Negro, argued against the writ of application, stating that Judge Atwell had legal authority to fix a date for integration.

2. Federal versus State

On November 8, the Dallas Independent School District requested a three-judge declaratory judgment to get Dallas schools out of the racial integration dilemma. Federal Judge William H. Atwell ruled out the request for a three-judge panel to determine which laws should be obeyed: recent Texas anti-integration laws or a federal order to integrate. The suit will be heard in December or January by Judge Atwell after the ruling by the U. S. Fifth District Court. Defendants named in the suit were the officials of the state and county charged with the duty of obeying the state laws regarding school segregation.

3. Special Legislative Session

During November, a second special session of the legislature was called immediately following the first session which was devoted to the adoption of water conservation and lobbyist control bills.

The second special session concentrated on the desegregation issue and was controlled by the Eastern State Democrats who were prepared to block the water and lobby control bills if Governor Daniels had not agreed to convene the second session. Three bills were passed over the courageous filibustering efforts of two South Texas senators - Abraham Kazen of Laredo (Jewish) and Henry Gonzales of San Antonio (first Latin-American to be elected to the state senate).

These three bills were:

A. Troop-school bill - requiring the Governor to close a school upon certification of a local school board that the threat of violence was such that troops might be called in.

B. State Legal Aid Bill - Authorize the attorney general a fund of $50,000.00 to defend court cases involving validity of state segregation laws.

C. Anti-agitators Bill - Empowering county judges to require registration of organizations involved in school integration and the surrender of their membership rosters. (Aimed primarily at the NAACP).

These bills did not breeze through the House and Senate without debate and contest led principally by Kazen and Gonzales. But these efforts were defeated by the prevailing blast of segregationist forces and popular approval. Charged the opponent: You are inviting mob violence and defiance of the law in these bills. You are setting the stage for a bigger Little Rock experience . . . . Said the supporters: The real desire to preserve states' rights was the main factor behind legislation passed at the second special session. We shall propose a federal constitutional amendment which would place definite limitations on powers of the federal government.

The second special session lasted 21 days.

4. Impact On Dallas

The two suits brought by the Dallas School Board and the passage of three segregation laws at the second special session are having a tremendous impact on the Dallas community

as the desegregation count down approaches. After the Little Rock debacle, there was resolute determination that it will not and cannot happen in Dallas. The Arkansas experience galvanized the leaders into preparatory action. Unofficial meetings, conferences and discussions were held. Jerome Grossman, chairman of the Dallas Interracial Citizens Association, became the motivating directional source in mobilizing the power structure group. The mayor was approached and he promised decisive action, the chief of police received his instructions, a complete plan of action and statements were readied for D-Day (Desegregation Day) in Dallas. The ministers have also prepared statements to be released at the proper time.

But, to-day, as the zero hour approaches, and as the result of recent developments in Austin and as the segregationists solidify their forces, the assurance of peaceful transition is giving way to apprehensive uncertainty. One person confided: "At first we were sure that the Little Rock experience could not be duplicated in Dallas but, to-day, I fear the shedding of blood in our community before it is over."

5. Preparing the Community

There are two weak spots in the present pattern regarding the handling of the desegregation issue in Dallas. A workable plan is composed of three interdependent levels: Power structure group, the educational program through the organized community and the individual attitude of the citizens. Unfortunately, little is being done in the second and third category. True, the Status Group is ready to "Lay down the law" but a favorable climate of opinion is not being developed. The acceptance of the law is equally as important as the law itself.

This hiatus has been my chief concern and I have been directing my efforts to minimize this deficiency. In accordance with the inter-agency meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Austin in October (detailed in that report), I have been working with Ed Kloppe on a consultative basis. Ed is the director of the Texas Committee on Human Relations and has been appointed by the Southern Regional Council to make an inventory of community resources and leadership attitudes in Dallas on its segregation-integration implementation. Ed uses the AJC office as his headquarters, and I confer with him continually, appraising, evaluating and planning. He has spent about ten days in making this survey and has discovered general interest and desire on the part of organizations (civic and religious) to share in the solution of this problem. But, there is no centralizing, coordinating focus to channel, advise and counsel these disparate individuals and groups. Upon my urgent suggestion, Ed is preparing a report of his findings which will be presented at the next meeting of the inter-agency group which met originally in Austin. The meeting will take place after the ruling of the judges of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals now pending.

Ed and I also reached the conclusion that he had gone as far as possible and that some attempt should be made to engage one or more persons to coordinate the organizational elements and consult with them in promoting an educational and attitudinal program with a view of developing a favorable and acceptable community climate of opinion. As the first step, we felt that one person could be engaged to crystallize this activity at an initial cost of $2500.00. We were entertaining, also, the employment of a Negro to work exclusively with the Negro community, though we did not envision two separate approaches.

SOUTHWEST AREA OFFICE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

GUSTAVE F. FALK
Area Director

523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS
Tel. RIverside 7-2830

December 27, 1957

Seen
HCF

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your letter of December 18th and the enclosures which will be used for good purpose.

The enclosed is self-explanatory. It should give us an excellent opportunity to mobolize the Negro and white leadership in a mutually planned effort. I am looking forward to meeting with Dr. Parrish. I have arranged for him to see Stanley Marcus, Jerome Crossman, Irving Goldberg, Chairman, Southwest Area Board and Jack Goren, AJC Chapter Chairman.

I wrote to Ed Kloppe today suggesting that we hold an inter-agency meeting without delay. Have you heard from him? I haven't.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Cordially,

Gustave

Gustave Falk

GF:im
Encl.

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231-5-57
261

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

December 27, 1957

Mr. Ed Kloppe
504 West 24 St.
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I hope that illness did not prevent your replying to my recent letters.

Enclosed is a newspaper article about the Dallas integration court ruling. Do you now plan to call a meeting of the inter-agency professionals? This ruling should give us an opportunity to plan an effective program in the community, don't you think?

I am sure that you saw the enclosed pamphlet from Dade County. Do you think that a similar pamphlet could be produced for Dallas? I await your reply.

Cordially,

Gustave Falk

GF:im
Encl (2)

cc: Fred Routh

Fred Routh

TWO SPUTNIKS SOAR TO TOP POSITIONS IN NEWS OF '57
See Page 6, Part B

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

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THE TIMES 1876 THE HERALD 1886 CONSOLIDATED 1888

FINAL EDITION

81st Year—No. 330 Telephones— Classified—RI 8-1414 Circulation—RI 7-4433 ★ DALLAS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1957 36 Pages—4 Parts Price Fi

Atwell School Integration Ruling Reversed Delayed in Dallas

Court Sees Need For Added Time

Special to Times Herald

NEW ORLEANS—Dallas public schools will not have to integrate at mid-term, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Friday.

The ruling reversed a decision by Federal District Judge William Hawley Atwell in Dallas in September that Dallas schools should desegregate at midterm, which would have been at the end of January.

The decision of the circuit court was handed down by Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, Ala. In the decision he made it clear that Dallas school authorities should "be accorded a reasonable further opportunity to meet their primary responsibility (of integrating)."

The appeals court ruled that if Negro plaintiffs seeking integration in Dallas schools or others seeking integration "should claim that the school authorities have failed in any respect to perform their duty there should be a full and fair hearing in which evidence may be offered by any and all parties.

"Further, the court should retain jurisdiction to require compliance with its judgment," the decision of Judge Rives said.

The Circuit Court's Friday decision reversed Judge Atwell's earlier order and ordered that a judgment be rendered in accordance with the September mandate of the cricuit court (to intergrate with "all deliberate speed.")

PETITION DENIED

The appeals court denied the petition for a writ of mandamus that the Dallas board has asked this fall to force Judge Atwell to delete a specific date for integration from his order. Instead, the court ruled that the district court must follow the original mandate of the circuit court given in September, making such a writ no longer necessary.

The decision of the Circuit Court does not give any specific date for integration in Dallas public schools.

Its decision is a victory for Dallas school officials who have sought to maintain their own timetable and methods of integration in the local schools.

School officials had claimed that mid-term integration of Dallas schools would be "disastrous." Negro plaintiffs contended that the school board has had two years in which to begin integration, since the original integration suit was filed by 28 Negro parents of

See RULING on Page 3

★ RULING

Continued From Page 1

children seeking to enter white schools in September, 1955.

Dr. White commented on the decision Friday morning.

"It certainly would be conducive to orderly procedure to maintain the status quo of the school system throughout the year. This does give us time to study details of integration, which would not be at all possible if we had to integrate at midterm," Dr. White said.

This is the text of the appeals court's decision:

"We thought and still think that this court's mandate made it clear that before a more specific date should be fixed and before any orders or judgments should be entered to require compliance with the judgment directed in the mandate the school authorities should be accorded a reasonable further opportunity promptly to meet their primary responsibilities in the premises, and then if the plaintiff or other similarly situated should claim that the school authorities have failed in any respect to perform their duty there should be a full and fair hearing in which evidence may be offered by any and all parties, and further that the court should retain jurisdiction of require compliance with its judgment.

The judgment of the district court is therefore reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a judgment in accordance with the mandate of this court issued on Sept. 7, 1957, and in accordance with this opinion, and to retain jurisdiction for such further hearings and proceedings and the entry of such orders and judgment as may be necessary or appropriate to require compliance with such judgment. In view of the reversal on the appeal, petition for mandamus is not necessary and leave to file said petition is denied.

Fred for Dallas file

Memo to John Hope, Fred Routh, Benita Valien and copy to Harold Fleming

From: C. H. Parrish
Concerning: Trip to Dallas

Primarily, my interest was to discover whether SRC could serve a useful purpose in the Dallas situation. A subsidiary concern was the plight of the Texas Council on Human Relations. This memo offers specific suggestions regarding the first of these considerations.

I spent two days in Dallas but even in this short period there was much learned which confirmed reports from other visitors. There is a lot of activity but little coordination. Pro-segregation activity is furthered by the Dallas Morning News; agitators from the outside are working on white parents. Somewhere in between is the dubious operation of the Director of the Southern Conference Education Fund. The lack of cooperation among the groups favoring desegregation is due in large measure to the unwillingness of any local person or group to take the initiative in bringing the various elements together. Jewish organizational leaders are sure that their sponsorship would militate against the success of any coordinated effort. Sympathetic power structure persons prefer to operate on the "grand scale". At this stage it seems important to find out what sort of "grand scale" operation is needed and when it should be inaugurated. So far no opportunity has been provided for adequate discussion of these matters of strategy.

I had conversations with Rev. Sims, Durham (NAACP attorney), George Allen, Falk, Jerome Crossman, Stanley Marcus, Irving L. Goldberg(atty on Falk's board) and, over long distance telephone, with Ed Kloppe. To all but Crossman and Marcus I broached the subject of a small strategy planning session with SRC representatives serving as catalysts. I asked for the names of people who might contribute something to such a meeting. These names are listed below with no guarantee of the spelling, some missing first names and a few uncertainties as to racial identity. Power structure people should not be included.

NEGROES---Rev. Paul Sims, Rev. E. C. Estell, George Allen, Maceo Smith, Durham, U. Sampson Tate, Rev. Caesar Clark, Mrs. Juanita Craft, Mrs. Lee Smith (one of the plaintiffs) Rev or Dr. Joseph Williams.

WHITES---Dean Cunningen (SMU), Joe Allen(SMU), Gustave Falk, Nad Wells, Dr. Robert Riebels, Irving Goldberg.

It is my opinion that the avowed purpose of the meeting would be to find out from a group of interested local citizens how SRC might be useful in the desegregation matter. This approach defines our role rather clearly and relieves local persons of responsibility for taking the initiative in calling the meeting. Arrangements for place and time may be made with the help of Rev. Sims and Gustave Falk. The time should be agreed upon in terms of its suitability to the nucleus of indispensable persons whoever they may be (possibly the underscored names above). Mrs. Valien's presence in the community a few days before the scheduled meeting would facilitate the arrangements. The agenda for the meeting can be decided later also what SRC staffing is indicated.

C. H. Parrish
January 5, 1958

Dear Fred
Whatever the role of Ed Kloppe may be we have an obligation to see this Dallas operation through. You and I promised to help to get a strategy committee together. Perhaps we should make some report to Mrs. Crate

From Ed Klopper

PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE IN DALLAS
---some reactions as of 7 a.m., Jan 9, 1958

In this my seventh trip to Dallas in the last three months, I feel that the negative aspects still outweigh the positive, hopeful ones. Yes, there is a discernible tilting of the scales, but it is so slow in its movement, that I fear that Dallas may well continue to be the westernmost "bastion" of the O L D SOUTH.[1] And it appears obvious from this vantage point that as long as Defiant Dallas does not yield, it will serve to insulate Hesitant Houston, not to mention Ludicrous Louisiana, etc.[2]

N E G A T I V E F A C T O R S:

---the role of the federal judiciary has, in contrast to the firmness evidenced elsewhere, been a most lamentable obstacle. With super-annuate, Harding--appointee Atwell being reversed twice for being on the "confederate" side of justice--he managed to have himself reversed for having set the mid-term date. This results in giving aid and comfort to those who have maintained all along that "deliberate speed" really means at some "future date"--or perhaps at some "postponable date." The impression of those who, though they be non-lawyers, live in Dallas and know the mind of the school board is simply that the Appellate Court was sufficiently vague about when a plan must be submitted (and what really constitutes a "plan") that there almost an open invitation for an attempt to delay beyond September, 1958.

--add to that the ready propaganda weapon: "if we desegregate without complying with the Texas law on first having a plebicite, we lose a million and a half in state funds...." and no one has come up with anyone who is willing to bell the cat and have that state law declared unconstitutional. I was close to the legislative scene when that bill was forced through and there was admitted cynicism on the part of the sponsors that this bill was designed only to "buy time" until other delays couldd be gotten ready. The fact that the town of Pleasanton voted 3½ to 1 for desegregation was gratifying as a moral victory, but it seems to give the law more validity than it had previously. All of this points out that whereas Little Rock had a plan, Dallas has successfully managed to evade one. The Dallas School Board did announce that they would reveal something this summer, but it has to be seen whether the revelation will move the process forward or sideways.

---there is a negative aspect to the work of the group which shall go by the overworked title of "Power Structure." It appears at times as if their chief worry is that anyone else do more than

whisper their interest. As one group, which has come into being as a result of a visit by Dombrowski, has discovered, their every move seems to have been followed by someone beholden to the "P.S." After they had met repeatedly, they finally managed to get a group of ministers together for the sole purpose of galvanizing them into action. Then a Negro minister politely sidetracked everything by cautioning against any action, the propitious time is not yet, etc..... Very likely it (the P.S.) has the understandable, but lamentable, desire of wanting one day to receive sole credit for peaceful desegregation. After all, they who stopped the bombing of Negro homes by a mere wave of the hand, have again come to the rescue and when B D faced its darkest hour they came to light the way.....

Gilbert O. Von Stein
2132 DIXON FIELD
U.S.A.

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January 9, 1958

Dear Fred:

May I hurriedly add to the letter that was airmailed from Waco. Harold Kilpatrick has just now deposited me at the office building and here I discover that I have an obligation waiting for me tonight. Actually there isn't too much that it is urgent to add for now.

May I suggest, however, that any efforts that can be concentrated in Dallas by any of the consultants can perhaps meet with better response now that I had thought possible before. My previous visits would not reveal to me just where maximum results would be achieved, but at long last I have the distinct feeling that a large enough group will be ready to explore, interact, communicate.

Please inform me of any specific assignment you would like me to do in advance of Mrs. Valien's or anyone's coming.

Should you have the opportunity to check with Will Campbell, it might be helpful to get his reactions. Sorry that some of the positive aspects will have to wait until I can send a subsequent letter.

Most cordially,

Ed

E. G. Kloppe

January 28, 1958

Mr. George Allen
South West School of Business
Ross Avenue and Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

My dear Mr. Allen:

My short visit to Dallas a month ago came at a most inopportune time. I am, therefore, very much in your debt for the courtesies you extended at your office, the arrangements you made for hotel accommodations and for the contacts you made with persons I wanted to see. The trip would have been completely fruitless without your help.

Mrs. Bonita Valien is planning a follow-up to my visit in the next few weeks, probably February 12-18. Although she has friends in Dallas she prefers to stay at the Lane Hotel. I am taking the liberty of imposing upon you again by asking that you make a reservation for her at the hotel, beginning February 11.

Income tax time is a busy period for you, I know. But if there is any possibility for Mrs. Valien to use your establishment as an operation base we will be glad to pay for the inconvenience occasioned.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Program Associate

CHP:lcc

P.S. Mrs. Valien is the wife of Dr. Preston Valien, Fisk University. She is consultant for the Southern School News, the author of The St. Louis Story and a contributor to the volume - Schools in Transition. C.H.P.

COPY

Dallas

CONFIDENTIAL

339 21st Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
March 6, 1958

Dear Maceo:

I have been giving considerable thought to the Dallas situation and next steps since my recent visit there. While I am certain that you will get something of an "official" report and general impressions from the Council, I wanted to send this note on to you for whatever value it might have, especially for use in the meeting which I believe you are to have this Monday.

"Communication" seems to be the major and real problem as I see it in the Dallas situation. Somehow we have got to work out means whereby talking about desegregation is respectable; we have got to "build our bridges of understanding in little less secrecy." I think the meeting we had was a real valuable beginning and I think we should follow through on some of the important suggestions. I should like to list them as follows:

1. Get the Reverend Estelle to push Mr. Crossman for the meeting with the school board. I believe Mr. Crossman said he would look into this, and I think this should be followed through. It was mentioned that the Negroes would be those whom the Negroes themselves respect as leaders. I think you can tell Reverend Estelle what to say and the importance of pushing this. I am certain you would also want to say the Negroes whom you think should best appear at such a conference.

2. It is important that we get the press on our side. The TIMES HERALD seems to be educable; Crossman seems to be sufficiently disturbed over the position and behaviour of the DALLAS MORNING NEWS that I believe we could make some real headway. In my conference with Mr. Chambers he impressed me as being very concerned; at the meeting McKnight exhibited a rather receptive attitude, I think. A newspaper doesn't have to take on a "crusading role" in order to take a positive and objective approach to the issue of school desegregation. I think we can do a great deal in couching all this in terms of education and community pride. Dallas is a proud community. The newspaper can begin an education campaign even before the school board announces its plan. They might want to run a series of articles which will simply digest what has been done in other communities in preparation for desegregation. I am sending to you copies of these studies for your own personal use.

3. The ministers should be pushed to get out a positive statement regarding school desegregation. This statement should come out NOW. I understand that they have been working on such a statement, but it is being revised; also, they seem to be waiting "for the right time". This, I think, they mean would be after the school board announces a plan. In my opinion, the right time is now since we need very much
* to "break the silence" as it were. This initial statement might be one which simply addresses itself to the issue of law and order. This certainly is not the ideal; they will want, I know, to follow this with a much stronger statement. But what we desperately need now is a respected group to speak out positively on the issue and NOW. This

would give courage to other groups, break the silence, release some of the fears and inhibitions, making possible more positive action
* on the part of other groups. This statement should be given a prominent place in the press; it should carry the important and well respected ministers of the community. The TIMES HERALD could carry such a statement as a front page item.

*(On this point, I believe Cunningham at SMU would be very valuable. I also picked up that they hold Rev. Loud in very high regard. Douglas Jackson mentioned that Rev. Loud had spoken at SMU. He might be drawn into this to help give the necessary push to the ministers' statement. Remember also Joe Allen (SMU) was at the meeting.)

4. We need to disseminate materials over as wide an area as possible; however, I think we would want to first educate selecte status groups first. There are valuable materials available; these materials could be studied with the view of Dallas working up its own educational program. Ideas might be gained from some of the material I am sending on to you. I am also certain that this is an area where the Southern Regional Council, ADL, American Friends Service Committee and like agencies would be in a position to give valuable assistance.

These are some impressions growing out of my visit and the meeting which we had. You might want to discuss some of these at your strategy meeting. This is sent on to you as a personal and not an official document, and you can use it as you see fit.

There is, however, one point which I should like to emphasize. I know you are an extremely busy person, but of all the people with whom I spoke and worked in Dallas, I believe that what happens or does not happen in Dallas will depend very strongly upon you and your activity. You are the moving spirit, there is no doubt about that. I know you don't have time to do the job that needs to be done, but SRC does have a worker in Dallas in the name of ED KLOPPE whom you know very well. I am convinced that Kloppe could do much of the leg work and can do a job if he has strong and intelligent guidance. And I am also convinced that Kloppe wants to do a job. I think he ought to be involved and pushed. While I think Gus Falk is a good person, he has a job to do and has his own agency program and commitments. Kloppe is free and is available. If you can furnish the brain and the push, I believe Kloppe can be depended upon to do the job. I hope you think well enough of the idea to give this a try.

It was good seeing you and your dear wife in Dallas. You two are very fortunate in having each other, and so is Dallas! I hope you good luck in your meeting and would so much like hearing from you on what you accomplish.

While this is a personal letter, I know John Hope would want me to extend to both of you his personal good wishes also.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Bonita Valien.

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

March 11, 1958

PA ✓

EFV ✓

please return to Mildred later — MF

JC ✓

MM ✓

BC ✓

RHA

MG

LEC

MET

Please return to FCL

PLEASE NOTE THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL MEMO.

MEMORANDUM

From: Bonita Valien

February 21, 1958

To: Fred Routh

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Dallas visit and meeting

To answer, "What can be done to facilitate a prompt and orderly desegregation of the Dallas public schools requires an understanding of the Dallas community, its structure, and how it operates," commented a professor at SMU's Perkins School of Theology. "On its face, " he continued, "this may appear to be a statement which could be said of any community except in Dallas it has a special kind of meaning. Dallas can best be described as an oligarchy. It is a city with tremendous pride; it will not tolerate any disturbance which would tend to disrupt the city's economic well-being or its reputation. Decisions in Dallas are made by the few; control over the community and its activities is virtually complete. Dallas will desegregate its schools beginning possibly in September, 1958, but not later than September, 1959; its plan will be the barest minimum, and there will be no difficulty such as that encountered in Little Rock. In its preparation for orderly desegregation, Dallas will do all the right things for the wrong reasons."

In view of the authoritarian manner in which Dallas has historically operated, the absence of community involvement in the planning for desegregation is understandable, if not condoned. The School Board has taken the position that the matter of developing the "appropriate" plan for Dallas is its sole business and prerogative. Edwin L. Rippy, President of the Dallas School Board, has been quoted as saying an announcement concerning the Dallas desegregation plan will be made early in the summer. Superintendent of Schools W.T. White says "an effort will be made to explain the plan to all citizens before it is put into effect." In the meantime, the School Board has prohibited its teachers and pupils to discuss desegregation, and the PTA councils have likewise forbidden its local councils to enter into discussion of the issue. In the main, Dallas has taken a wholly legalistic approach to the question of desegregation of the schools. It is judged almost entirely in terms of legal power rather than morality, good will, and mutual understanding.

There is considerable frustration and resentment in the Dallas community over the attitude of the school board. Negroes are particularly resentful that they have not been taken into a discussion of the proposed plans. A lack of tradition of mutual discussion and absence of channels for such discussion makes this a most difficult situation to resolve in a cooperative fashion. The Negro population (approximately 12%) which heretofore has been "kept in line" by a few Negroes whom whites "selected" as "leaders"; these "leaders" are no longer effective; they have little or no following in the Negro community. Instead, the Negro community identifies with the younger, more aggressive Negro leadership. Though lacking in organization, and somewhat lethargic, the Negro community is unanimous in its stand on school desegregation. Though they have been subjected to many pressures, the determination of the Negroes may be seen in the fact that in the class action desegregation suit, which is being financed entirely by local funds, of the 32 plaintiffs appearing in the original suit, 28 have remained. Negro domestics living in white servant quarters who have been told by their employers that they "will not tolerate" their servant's children attending school with their children announce that they are on the "look out" for other jobs. Negro ministers are showing concern and are working both in their own organizations as well as across racial lines. Negro teachers appear to be the most frightened group. This may be due to the fact that they are under strict

orders from school authorities not to discuss the issue. "On this issue," said one Negro leader, "there must be no compromise. I wouldn't give a dime for a Negro's life in this town who would stand up and say 'we ain't ready'." And this seems to be the concensus in the Negro community.

With the school board and a "few in power" keeping citizens "quiet", as it were, there is no voice for the total community, only the voice of the opposing side. In the absence of communication and an announced positive approach by the school board there is no rallying point for people of good will. However, one is impressed by the number of uncoordinated groups and organizations that have discussed the desegregation of the schools, but with few exceptions, these groups were either all white or all Negro, and invariably they were all more or less sworn to secrecy. A Negro minister reported of a meeting which was held wuth Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas in which there was a discussion of the Little Rock situation. At that time Congressman Hays discussed the need for community participation, communication, and the importance of building a better bridge of understanding between the races -- the need for the majority to understand the "aspirations of the minority," and the minority to understand the "fears of the majority." This, the minister said, was a secret meeting. "Everything is secret", he continued, "while we attempt to build a better bridge of understanding we must build the bridge in secret."

Though there is concern over "secrecy" and lack of coordination of positive groups, and the establishment of communication with the school board and "power" group, each group feels that it is not the one to do the job. Each questions its effectiveness in this role. In some instances this fear and concern appeared to be real and justified on the basis of community sentiment as I found it; in some instances the fear would seem to be less justifiable. "Liberals" feel that they are more or less ineffective since their point of view is already too well known in the community; to take the leadership of calling together groups "would mean the kiss of death" to any well meaning body. For the most part, members of the Jewish community, for various reasons, are loathe to take the leadership. The ministers, a powerful group, are reported to be working on a statement which will be released "at the appropriate time."

It is within this climate that an SRC consultant made an attempt to draw together a group of interested local citizens (both Negro and white) to discuss the desegregation of the Dallas public schools. Groundwork had already been laid by earlier visits of SRC staff members. The immediate concern of the SRC consultant was to assist Dallas agency staffers to become a functioning strategy committee, recognizing that this group could not play an "action" role in Dallas but that it could work with local constituents in implementing strategy. After discussion with Negroes, both leaders and a cross-section of the community, it was possible to arrive at the names of those key persons in the community, both Negro and white in whom Negroes had confidence. With reference to the white community, considerable assistance was given by Gus Falk of the American Jewish Committee. Because it was considered important to keep such a meeting within reasonable numerical limits, 20 was considered a desirable number. Twenty-three were in attendance, with an equal racial balance between Negro and white. Included in the groups were ministers, lawyers, business men, and housewives. This was the first time that a group so constructed had met to discuss problems of mutual concern in the Dallas community. It was a one-day meeting.

The first part of the morning was devoted to a frank discussion of the Dallas situation and the desire on the part of groups, especially the Negro, to enter into a discussion of the school board plan before it is announced. It was emphasized that it is important that such a discussion be held even though there might not be agreement with the plan, and that such a discussion should be held between the school board and members of the Negro community whom the Negroes themselves respect. It was pointed out that it is to these people that Negroes will turn for interpretation of the plan and not to a person who might be "selected" by the white community as the interpreter or "leader". The discussion was free and uninhibited, and an influential representative of the white community who is close to the school board promised to see if a meeting could be arranged whereby Negro leaders might enter into a discussion with the school board before the plan is announced. The inflammatory role which is being played by the most widely read newspaper, the DALLAS MORNING NEWS, was also discussed.

The group then became interested in discussing with SRC consultants means of opening communication and developing a climate favorable to community acceptance of desegregation. The following were discussed:

1. A community-wide workshop which would involve as many "status" groups as possible. The workshop would be devoted to a discussion of some aspects of desegregation; the exact emphasis would be decided later. ("status groups" would be sponsoring groups.)

2. A series of sponsored discussion groups which would bring in outside speakers . . . Superintendent Carmichael, etc.

3. A wide dissemination of materials on desegregation to interested groups.

4. The creation of a clearing house for the purpose of circulating positive statements and pronouncements on desegregation.

5. Develop techniques for working with the press in an attempt to get more favourable publicity. It was felt that one newspaper -- THE DALLAS TIMES-HERALD -- was educable and some groundwork has been laid.

6. Seek the cooperation of as many professional groups as possible.

7. Begin working across racial lines with youth groups.

It was agreed among those present that the group should be extended to include other influential persons in the community, and that the group continue its informal nature. It was further agreed that an executive committee composed of three (Mrs. Sanger, A. Maceo Smith, and Gus Falk) be empowered to convene the group at the appropriate time. Mrs. Sanger accepted the role of "major convener" and secretary to the group.

Dallas is a strategic area. What happens in Dallas will influence other cities in Texas and other nearby areas. Whatever effort could be put forth in bringing about the best possible desegregation plan and situation would be more than justified on the basis of the wide impact which such a move would have. Because of the great amount of community pride which exists in Dallas, any program which was oriented to maintain this pride and prestige would have a good chance to get acceptance and succeed. There is tremendous interest in the community that something should be done, and there are many groups and individuals interested in doing something. There is the realization that whatever Dallas does, it must be done indigenously, but the need for technical "know how" is great. It is in this area that SRC can be most effective. Lines of communication have been opened; to keep them open might require, at least for a time, a bit of behind the scenes "nudging" by SRC.

March 11, 1958

Mrs. Bonita Valien
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Bonita:

I am certain that you would want this for your files. It also gives some insight into how Gus Falk views the Dallas situation.

Please note that it is labeled "strictly confidential". The only people I am sending it to are you, C.H., and John.

Your own memo on Dallas was excellent and we are well pleased with it.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Enclosure.

March 11, 1958

Mr. John Hope, II
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear John:

I am certain that you would want this for your files. It also gives some insight into how Gus Falk views the Dallas situation.

Please note that it is labeled "strictly confidential". The only people I am sending it to are you, Bonita, and C.H.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.
FBR:fcl

March 11, 1958

Dr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C.H.:

I am certain that you would want this for your files. It also gives some insight into how Gus Falk views the Dallas situation.

Please note that it is labeled "strictly confidential". The only people I am sending it to are you, Bonita, and John.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.
FBR:fcl

March 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Fred Routh
Harold Fleming

From: Emory Via

Re: Bonita Valien's report on Dallas

This is a good report; perhaps a possible conflict between a program aimed to preserve "prestige and pride" and the refusal of top status in School Board to work with others. The telling point might well be the outcome of ~~first few~~ bid for meetings of Board people with "New Negro" leadership.

If this fails, then what? And how long does the Dallas Committee wait for the bid to take place?

The seven points discussed were unevaluated, but could form a program base. Obviously some of the things should be worked on now in terms of mechanics, relating, and even program (e.g. # 7).

I think SRC should ride this one close to see that local committee is following through, has a program, and knows of the resources available to it.

I thihk we should feel free to provide ideas, leads, materials on each of the seven points discussed.

COPY

March 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Fred Routh

From: John Hope II

I am sending you my only copy of Bonita's letter to Maceo Smith. This should be held confidential and I would emphasize that it is an informal personl communication sent to Mr. Smith at his request. Since Mrs. Valien has shared it with me, I see no reason why those most closely involved should not receive copies but it should not be considered a part of the SRC-CSP consultation.

I am sending it on to avoid delay. I hope you can have it copied. Please return my copy. Certainly C.H. should have a copy. Because of the references to Kloppe and Falk, I question how much further it should be distributed in whole. Possibly with the deletion of the last three paragraphs, it could be sent to Will and Jean Fairfax.

Will accept your judgment.

John.

P.S. Kentucky and Memphis workshops shaping up well. Don't write off S.C. workshop yet.

Put temporary "hold" on following dates:

Kentucky	workshop.	May 10 or May 17
Memphis	"	April 26 or May 3
S.C.	"	June 7 or June 14

Alice will go on with plans for Annual Meeting prior to this time. Have advised against mixing the two.

Awaiting further information from her. T hus, her dates very tentative but plans in Kentucky and Memphis are well under way and I should have specific proposals within week or ten days.

P.S. Received Falk document. Very good! He is a reliable resource. One thing, I though Maceo Smith was on convening committee -- and I think he does too. He! He!

Not serious.

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

339 21st Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
March 6, 1958

Dear Maceo:

I have been giving considerable thought to the Dallas situation and next steps since my recent visit there. While I am certain that you will get something of an "official" report and general impressions from the Council, I wanted to send this note on to you for whatever value it might have, especially for use in the meeting which I believe you are to have this Monday.

"Communication" seems to be the major and real problem as I see it in the Dallas situation. Somehow we have got to work out means whereby talking about desegregation is respectable; we have got to "build our bridges of understanding in little less secrecy." I think the meeting we had was a real valuable beginning and I think we should follow through on some of the important suggestions. I should like to list them as follows:

1. Get the Reverend Estelle to push Mr. Crossman for the meeting with the school board. I believe Mr. Crossman said he would look into this, and I think this should be followed through. It was mentioned that the Negroes would be those whom the Negroes themselves respect as leaders. I think you can tell Reverend Estelle what to say and the importance of pushing this. I am certain you would also want to say the Negroes whom you think should best appear at such a conference.

2. It is important that we get the press on our side. The TIMES HERALD seems to be educable; Crossman seems to be sufficiently disturbed over the position and behaviour of the DALLAS MORNING NEWS that I believe we could make some real headway. In my conference with Mr. Chambers he impressed me as being very concerned; at the meeting McKnight exhibited a rather receptive attitude, I think. A newspaper doesn't have to take on a "crusading role" in order to take a positive and objective approach to the issue of school desegregation. I think we can do a great deal in couching all this in terms of education and community pride. Dallas is a proud community. The newspaper can begin an education campaign even before the school board announces its plan. They might want to run a series of articles which will simply digest what has been done in other communities in preparation for desegregation. I am sending to you copies of these studies for your own personal use.

3. The ministers should be pushed to get out a positive statement regarding school desegregation. This statement should come out NOW. I understand that they have been working on such a statement, but it is being revised; also, they seem to be waiting "for the right time". This, I think, they mean would be after the school board announces a plan. In my opinion, the right time is now since we need very much to "break the silence" as it were. This initial statement might be one which simply addresses itself to the issue of law and order. This certainly is not the ideal; they will want, I know, to follow this with a much stronger statement. But what we desperately need now is a respected group to speak out positively on the issue and NOW. This

would give courage to other groups, break the silence, release some of the fears and inhibitions, making possible more positive action
* on the part of other groups. This statement should be given a prominent place in the press; it should carry the important and well respected ministers of the community. The TIMES HERALD could carry such a statement as a front page item.

*(On this point, I believe Cunninggim at SMU would be very valuable. I also picked up that they hold Rev. Loud in very high regard. Douglas Jackson mentioned that Rev. Loud had spoken at SMU. He might be drawn into this to help give the necessary push to the ministers' statement. Remember also Joe Allen (SMU) was at the meeting.)

4. We need to disseminate materials over as wide an area as possible; however, I think we would want to first educate selecte status groups first. There are valuable materials available; these materials could be studied with the view of Dallas working up its own educational program. Ideas might be gained from some of the material I am sending on to you. I am also certain that this is an area where the Southern Regional Council, ADL, American Friends Service Committee and like agencies would be in a position to give valuable assistance.

These are some impressions growing out of my visit and the meeting which we had. You might want to discuss some of these at your strategy meeting. This is sent on to you as a personal and not an official document, and you can use it as you see fit.

There is, however, one point which I should like to emphasize. I know you are an extremely busy person, but of all the people with whom I spoke and worked in Dallas, I believe that what happens or does not happen in Dallas will depend very strongly upon you and your activity. You are the moving spirit, there is no doubt about that. I know you don't have time to do the job that needs to be done, but SRC does have a worker in Dallas in the name of ED KLOPPE whom you know very well. I am convinced that Kloppe could do much of the leg work and can do a job if he has strong and intelligent guidance. And I am also convinced that Kloppe wants to do a job. I think he ought to be involved and pushed. While I think Gus Falk is a good person, he has a job to do and has his own agency program and commitments. Kloppe is free and is available. If you can furnish the brain and the push, I believe Kloppe can be depended upon to do the job. I hope you think well enough of the idea to give this a try.

It was good seeing you and your dear wife in Dallas. You two are very fortunate in having each other, and so is Dallas! I hope you good luck in your meeting and would so much like hearing from you on what you accomplish.

While this is a personal letter, I know John Hope would want me to extend to both of you his personal good wishes also.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Bonita Valien.

From the desk of....

Read by HCF
Return to
8/27/58

GUSTAVE FALK
AREA DIRECTOR

To: Fred Routh

I am sure you will be interested in the attached.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION. I HAVE NOT HEARD FROM KIOPPE. REGARDS.
Gustave.

Rio 8.5243

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas
RIverside 7-2830

C O P Y

C O P Y

March 25, 1958

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To: Ed Lukas

From: Gustave Falk

Subject: Dallas Negro-White Desegregation Committee - A Resume of Informal Meetings on March 10 & 17, 1958.

Following the procedure of the meeting on February 17, 1958, this resume will summarize the principal areas discussed at the two meetings of the above group on the Mondays of March 10 and 17, 1958. Both sessions were held at the First Unitarian Church from 9:15 A.M. to 11:15 A.M. Attached is the attendance roster. Mrs. Morton Sanger and Mr. George Allen acted as convening chairmen at the March 10th and March 17th meetings, respectively. Dean Morrison Cunninggim was chosen as the next convening chairman and empowered to call the next meeting of the group at his discretion.

1. Conference with School Board

As a result of the meeting on February 17, Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, President of the Dallas School Board, invited Reverend E. C. Estell to select a Negro delegation to confer with him on Monday evening, March 10, on the Dallas desegregation issue. This was the first time that the School Board had requested a meeting with any group. Of course, various agencies had sought conferences with the School Board, but these had been studiously avoided. The credit for the unprecedented invitation to Reverend Estelle should be given to Mr. Jerome Crossman.

Our meeting on Monday morning, March 10, was devoted primarily to reviewing the purport of the session with Dr. Rippy that evening and to proposing strategy and to orienting the Negro delegation as to procedure, goals, possible dangers and frustrations to be encountered during and after the discussion.

While no attempt was made to dictate policy to the Negro delegation or to imply in any way that the delegation was not qualified to handle the situation, the suggestions were received with cooperative understanding and set the emotional and conceptual frame of mind for the evening's experience. It paid off in successful dividends and was acknowledged by the delegation in its report to our group on March 17, a copy of which is attached and needs no further elaboration.

In our discussion of the report, the Negro delegation stated that the members left the meeting with a more sympathetic understanding of the problems facing the School Board, a higher regard for Dr. Rippy's intelligence and a feeling of actual involvement in the solution of the issue. It was emphasized, however, that a struggle lay ahead which would tax the restraint and patience of the Negro community. It was also brought out that Dr. Rippy had judiciously avoided any definite commitments and had used the current legal controversy over Senate Bill #65 (withholding of state funds to schools initiating integration without an elective referendum) as a subterfuge and a delaying tactics maneuver. A Negro lawyer of the group doubted whether the "declaratory judgment" decision now pending before the court would solve the issue and questioned Dr. Rippy's sincerity when he stated that integration would be put into motion after the anticipated favorable decision of the court expected in six weeks.

Dr. Rippy reported, also, that the majority of the school board favored desegregation and that he personally endorsed the "gradualism" policy. While not revealing the actual content of the plan now being considered, he assured the delegation that it would not follow the "Washington Plan" which he tho ught was precipitous and "the Nashville Plan" which he viewed as inadequate.

The Negro delegation evaluated the conference as the initial stage in the development of further meetings and discussions in enlisting Negro cooperation toward a peaceful solution to this challenging issue.

2. Community Implementation

In the discussion of community involvement and action in the desegregation implementation, two approaches were emphasized with the understanding that these avenues did not exhaust all channels of communication and activation. The first centered on the "ministerial group" and the second revolved around the "institutional organizations." It was reasoned that a third element "the individual parent and citizen" would be reached through these two areas.

The March 10th and March 17th meetings concentrated on the "Ministerial Group" since activity had already been initiated, and that action by this group would be taken in the near future. The "institutional organization" required greater effort and planning.

It was reported that a small group of influential ministers was preparing a statement favoring desegregation. Similar

plans were underway in the Inter-denominational Pastoral Association, a Negro ministerial group. Discussion was held on timing and consultation between the two groups. Dean Cunninggim, who was working with the former group and Reverend Estelle, the president of the latter group, received many suggestions from the exchange of views which will undoubtedly be incorporated in the final statements and actions of the two ministers' associations. It was also suggested that the Negro Ministers' statement follow rather than precede the general pronouncement.

3. Future Plans

At both meetings, a discussion was held as to the continuation and composition of the group which was unstructured and without permanent officials. In preparing for this experience, we adopted the techniques of group dynamics which proved effective and successful.

There was consensus that this group had made a definite contribution to the betterment of the community, and that meetings should be continued, though not on a regular basis. It was also pointed out that this informal activity had provided and reestablished channels of communication between the Negro and white leadership which, unfortunately, had deteriorated during the past two years. Involving the Negro leaders in the formative process, making them a part of the development on an equal basis has, to my mind, restored their confidence in the sincerity of white persons interested in the orderly process of law. The group decided that the conference with Dr. Rippy marked the first step, and that additional persons should be included on a limited basis and selected on the importance and influence of their respective fields, i. e., labor, business, civic, etc. In the interim period before the next meeting, I shall contact several of the members for this purpose.

4. Addendum

While not discussed at the meetings, I believe the following should be noted:

In my private exchange of views and ideas with the members, particularly, the Negroes, we considered the implications of the integration problem. Desegregation constituted the most acute and dramatic aspects of the broader phases, such as housing discrimination, employment discrimination, public accommodations, etc. We are envisaging the time when the present group will step beyond the limits of desegregation and begin to tackle the broader phases. We are also setting our sights on the possibility of the creation of a Dallas Commission on Human Relations. But this is a far distant goal, but not an unattainable one toward "equality based on merit" - the actuation of the American, democratic process.

I have initiated, also, preliminary discussions with SMU leaders on the possibility of utilizing their post-graduate students for the purpose of gathering factual material on the various phases and to do field work in the furtherance of these goals. AJC Dallas office secretarial service has been made available in this project.

However, my schedule is limited - the area is large and functional and administrative demands are excessive - so much so that I cannot devote the professional time to the furtherance of this program. Perhaps, you may have suggestions, especially after reading your recent report on The Committee on the South.

On March 13, I met with William Campbell, of the National Council of Churches (Nashville), during his visit to Dallas, and Roy Valentine, Secretary, Commission on Social Living, Texas Baptist Conference, to review developments and to consider further church support and participation in the desegregation issue.

LOCAL ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	February 17	March 10	March 17
George Allen	x	x	x
Joe Allen	x	x	x
Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson		x	x
Jerome Crossman	x	x	x
W. J. Durham	x		x
Reverend Ernest C. Estelle	x	x	
Jack Goren		x	
Gustave Falk	x	x	x
R. H. Hester	x		
Rabbi Levi Olan	x		
Dr. Robert Raible	x	x	x
Mrs. Morton Sanger	x	x	x
Reverend Paul A. Sims	x	x	
James Smith	x		
Dean Merriman Cunninggim	x	x	x
Mrs. L. C. Smith	x	x	x
A. Maceo Smith	x	x	x
Reverend E. V. Valentine	x		
Dr. Joe Williams	x	x	x
Reverend John F. Anderson			
Irving L. Goldberg			

There were definite reasons for absences

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFERENCE WITH DR. EDWIN L. RIPPY, PRESIDENT
DALLAS SCHOOL BOARD

Prior to the scheduled meeting the committee met and agreed on the procedure that (1) an effort would be made to get acquainted and to establish a line of communication between the School Board and the Negro community. (2) to determine whether the School Board is sincere, and whether it has a plan to affect orderly integration. (3) to evaluate such a plan if it exists, and (4) to offer our services and assistance, if desired, through consultation and informal discussion towards getting an acceptable plan of integration put into action.

This informal and off-the-record conference was held at 7:30 P. M. in the Pastor's study at the St. John Baptist Church with the following persons in attendance: Dr. Rippy, President of the School Board; Rev. E. C. Estelle; R. A. Hester, George L. Allen; Rev. C. A. W. Clark and A. Maceo Smith.

Rev. Estelle opened the discussion by stating that this committee of community leaders welcomed the opportunity to confer with the School Board and to be as helpful as possible in affecting an orderly plan of integration in the Dallas public schools. Dr. Rippy responded by asking whether we desired to ask questions of him as President of the School Board, or whether it was our desire that he outline the history of the progress of the Board in the development of a sound program of orderly integration. The latter suggestion was accepted, and Dr. Rippy proceeded for 10 or 15 minutes to give his philosophy and that of the Board in this matter.

He (Dr. Rippy) indicated that the Board was sincerely trying to do the job that was imposed on them by the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955. That in 1955 the Board launched a plan of "study" to determine the extent of the problem prior to setting up a plan of action. That three of these "studies" had been made by research technicians and the findings released to the public. That the committee might secure copies of these reports on the asking. That there are three areas of approach to the problem that might be made; namely, (1) the Washington, D. C. plan which was precipitous, (2) the do-nothing policy of some School Boards in other states, and (3) some midway ground of action. He was emphatic in stating that the policy of the Board was one of gradualism, as against the precipitous action policy. He was of the opinion that litigation instituted by NAACP served to frustrate and delay the Board. That the present and apparent conflict in law between the Supreme Court decision, the Federal Appellate Court decision and the State action of House Bill 65 which requires referendum prior to integration, had put the School Board in further confusion and dilemma. He indicated that a plan of integration has been developed by the School Board,

but that no release of the plan would be made until the present litigation is resolved.

That the recent decision of the Appellate Court commanding the Board to proceed "with all deliberate speed" would not be appealed; but the Board had filed an action in the Federal Court for a declaratory judgment invalidating the requirements of House Bill 65, requiring referendum prior to integration. He further indicated that the School Board's plan of integration had not been released or exposed to any specific group or individual outside the Board of Education.

During the discussion which followed, Dr. Rippy indicated that he favored a plan of liberal transfers where minority citizens and parents in a school district might request and receive such action. He further indicated that the Board realized its responsibility as being most strategic, and it was determined to evolve a program that would serve as a sort of model for other waiting school districts. In answer to his (Dr. Rippy) question as to whether Negro parents and leaders were satisfied with the present school facilities provided, a unanimous response from the conference was, "No". Dr. Rippy defended the "study" program of the SchodBoard as being most revealing and helpful. He also indicated that since the litigation was imposed he had received no invitations from Negro leaders to sit down and discuss the matter, and that the present conference was a most wholesome one. He further indicated that the critical attitude of the Negro press represented a negative factor.

As a final gesture he revealed that, in his judgment, the courts would invalidate House Bill 65 on the referendum matter; and that he beleived this would be done in the next six weeks or so; and that the Board would come forth with its plan of integration sometime this summer. Meanwhile, he welcomed further discussions with this committee and considered it an opportunity to secure needed assistance.

He indicated the Board had studied many plans and that the Board has a plan now.

Conclusion: I am convinced that the School Board will not take any action towards integrating the schools until the legal effects of House Bill No. 65 have been set aside. I believe that rapport was established during the meeting, and that further conferences of this sort will be requested by the School Board in the formulation of a workable program of orderly integration.

COPY

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
1716 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To: Mr. John Hope, II
Director, Consultant Service
Southern Regional Council

From: Will D. Campbell

Re: Report on Recent Dallas Visit

Date: March 31, 1958

1. This informal and rambling memo is being written on the wing and largely from memory. I am being specific as to names and reactions of various individuals. Because this is the case it is requested that the information be shared only with those directly involved in the recent activities of SRC in the Dallas area. Of course, this is at your discretion.

The reaction to the meeting held three weeks ago was generally favourable. Although I attempted to work more with persons not previously involved by any of us, I made a point of making a second visit to the ministers who were present at your session of three weeks ago. In each case I let them tell me that they had been invited and although I did not pretend that I knew nothing of the meeting I was concerned that each one should feel free to give me his understanding of how the meeting had come about, who was responsible for it and something of its purpose. In every case, except one, the role of SRC was clearly understood and a clear "mind of the group" seemed to exist. I remained vague in my understanding of the purpose, etc. of the meeting and got much the same story from each person. The exception was Dr. Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary, Christian Life Commission, Texas Baptist Convention. Dr. Valentine came late to the meeting and had not understood who had convened the group, why he was invited and what it hoped to accomplish. I was having lunch with Rabbi Falk and felt that the air could be cleared by having Foy join us. He accepted, brought the subject up himself and Gus did a better than fair job of interpretation.

Almost everyone was surprised that Jerome Crossman was present. The word is surprise and not resentment. Reverend Simms felt that it was good that he was invited but stated that he (Crossman) got more "light" on what is happening and what the issue is in that four hours than in the last ten years of his life. Simms has this opinion of Crossman: "He has always been 'for us' and would boast that 'the Negroes know that I am for them.' The pattern ran something like this in the past. Reverend Estell would go to Mr. Crossman privately and let him know that there was general unrest about a certain condition. Crossman would convey the message to the proper persons and the situation would be remedied. But never before has he ex-

Will Campbell to John Hope, continued

perienced the real confrontation he found in this meeting and I doubt if anyone was more disturbed -- and helped -- by the session than Crossman."

Some were anxious concerning the presence of Felix McKnight. This was especially try among the representatives of the independent ministerial group which has been meeting to discuss the desegregation crisis. This was not surprising since this particular group had been slow to reveal its existence.

There was the feeling expressed by two that it was regrettable that the level of leadership from the white community did not compare to that of the Negro representation -- that the white representatives were second and third echelon, and thus in terms of status, position, etc. the whites could not talk to the Negroes on an equal footing. However, at least one of these was the same person who had been a bit disturbed that Crossman and McKnight were present. On the one hand he was disturbed that the white power structure was not represented while the Negro power structure was. On the other hand he was disturbed that it was represented.

11. The following seem to have resulted directly from the meeting convened by SRC:

a) A newspaper story revealing that Dallas police officials had been to Little Rock to study the situation there and that training is underway to handle possible disorder.

b) Police officials visited Dr. Estell, President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, assuring him that they intended to enforce the law and asking that they be kept informed on activities of local hate groups, any threats received by Negroes, as well as any organization among Negroes that leaned toward violence.

c) The arrangement of a meeting between Negro leaders and the school board president.

111. Recent significant developments as observed on this trip:

a) On Thursday, March 6, Dr. Edwin Rippy, President of the School Board, said that no plan would be announced by the board until the Dallas schools receive clarification concerning the conflict of state laws and federal orders on integration. He also said that no plan will be announced this school year regardless of such a declaratory judgment. This would seem to this observer that the board has in mind postponing until September, 1959 any beginning toward desegregation.

b) The group organized by the Southern Conference Educational Fund meets weekly at the Negro Y.M.C.A.

c) Dr. Luther Holcomb was recently elected Executive Director of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. Dr. Holcomb, pastor of a large Dallas Baptist Church, is a dedicated liberal whose knowledge of Dallas and contacts in the total structure should prove extremely

Will Campbell to John Hope, continued

valuable. He is the son of T. L. Holcomb who for many years was "Mr. Southern Baptist" as Executive Secretary of the Sunday School Board. Thus Holcomb cannot be brushed off by the reactionaries because the name is one of the most powerful in Baptist history. At the same time he is a man of action who can be counted on by the team without reservation. This position has been a weak link in any contribution of protestant christians in Dallas.

d) I talked for some time with Mr. John Willis, Boys Work Director of the Dallas Y.M.C.A. and adviser to the United Christian Youth Movement. Mr. Willis turned out to be a college friend of mine whom I had not seen for many years. He is not a crusader but is a fair and liberal man. He has boys clubs, elementary and high school level, in most of the Dallas schools, and thinks some constructive work might be done in these clubs as desegregation approaches.

e) The statement from the Ministerial group is now ready for circulation for signatures. While not a strong statement, it is as good as most have been and should be an excellent propaganda tool.

FBR –

Original & 4-5 copies of each.

A useful memo. Shoot. Might be well to apologize to Eagle for so much detail, but since he had background on Dallas, etc.

HCF

1+5

Race Relations Department

OF THE

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM
FROM
JOHN HOPE, II

TO: Fred Routh

RE:

DATE: 4/4/58.

H. ! Fred — —

I found the attached memo gratifying. Because names are called, we should be careful in its "limited" distribution but I would think Bonita, E. H. and Vernon Eagle should get copies & you + Harold should have it in your file.

I'm sending you the original with the hope that you can Thermofax it. The persons mentioned in III C. & D. should be cultivated

Original returned to John Hope. 23/4/58. JH

cc: ~~Bonta Vatter~~
~~C.A. Powell~~

Dallas file

COPY

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
1716 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To: Mr. John Hope, II
Director, Consultant Service
Southern Regional Council

From: Will D. Campbell

Re: Report on Recent Dallas Visit

Date: March 31, 1958

1. This informal and rambling memo is being written on the wing and largely from memory. I am being specific as to names and reactions of various individuals. Because this is the case it is requested that the information be shared only with those directly involved in the recent activities of SRC in the Dallas area. Of course, this is at your discretion.

The reaction to the meeting held three weeks ago was generally favourable. Although I attempted to work more with persons not previously involved by any of us, I made a point of making a second visit to the ministers who were present at your session of three weeks ago. In each case I let them tell me that they had been invited and although I did not pretend that I knew nothing of the meeting I was concerned that each one should feel free to give me his understanding of how the meeting had come about, who was responsible for it and something of its purpose. In every case, except one, the role of SRC was clearly understood and a clear "mind of the group" seemed to exist. I remained vague in my understanding of the purpose, etc. of the meeting and got much the same story from each person. The exception was Dr. Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary, Christian Life Commission, Texas Baptist Convention. Dr. Valentine came late to the meeting and had not understood who had convened the group, why he was invited and what it hoped to accomplish. I was having lunch with Rabbi Falk and felt that the air could be cleared by having Foy join us. He accepted, brought the subject up himself and Gus did a better than fair job of interpretation.

Almost everyone was surprised that Jerome Crossman was present. The word is surprise and not resentment. Reverend Simms felt that it was good that he was invited but stated that he (Crossman) got more "light" on what is happening and what the issue is in that four hours than in the last ten years of his life. Simms has this opinion of Crossman: "He has always been 'for us' and would boast that 'the Negroes know that I am for them.' The pattern ran something like this in the past. Reverend Estell would go to Mr. Crossman privately and let him know that there was general unrest about a certain condition. Crossman would convey the message to the proper persons and the situation would be remedied. But never before has he ex-

Will Campbell to John Hope, continued

perienced the real confrontation he found in this meeting and I doubt if anyone was more disturbed -- and helped -- by the session than Crossman."

Some were anxious concerning the presence of Felix McKnight. This was especially try among the representatives of the independent ministerial group which has been meeting to discuss the desegregation crisis. This was not surprising since this particular group had been slow to reveal its existence.

There was the feeling expressed by two that it was regrettable that the level of leadership from the white community did not compare to that of the Negro representation -- that the white representatives were second and third echelon, and thus in terms of status, position, etc. the whites could not talk to the Negroes on an equal footing. However, at least one of these was the same person who had been a bit disturbed that Crossman and McKnight were present. On the one hand he was disturbed that the white power structure was not represented while the Negro power structure was. On the other hand he was disturbed that it was represented.

11. The following seem to have resulted directly from the meeting convened by SRC:

a) A newspaper story revealing that Dallas police officials had been to Little Rock to study the situation there and that training is underway to handle possible disorder.

b) Police officials visited Dr. Estell, President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, assuring him that they intended to enforce the law and asking that they be kept informed on activities of local hate groups, any threats received by Negroes, as well as any organization among Negroes that leaned toward violence.

c) The arrangement of a meeting between Negro leaders and the school board president.

111. Recent significant developments as observed on this trip:

a) On Thursday, March 6, Dr. Edwin Rippy, President of the School Board, said that no plan would be announced by the board until the Dallas schools receive clarification concerning the conflict of state laws and federal orders on integration. He also said that no plan will be announced this school year regardless of such a declaratory judgment. This would seem to this observer that the board has in mind postponing until September, 1959 any beginning toward desegregation.

b) The group organized by the Southern Conference Educational Fund meets weekly at the Negro Y.M.C.A.

c) Dr. Luther Holcomb was recently elected Executive Director of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. Dr. Holcomb, pastor of a large Dallas Baptist Church, is a dedicated liberal whose knowledge of Dallas and contacts in the total structure should prove extremely

Will Campbell to John Hope, continued

valuable. He is the son of T. L. Holcomb who for many years was "Mr. Southern Baptist" as Executive Secretary of the Sunday School Board. Thus Holcomb cannot be brushed off by the reactionaries because the name is one of the most powerful in Baptist history. At the same time he is a man of action who can be counted on by the team without reservation. This position has been a weak link in any contribution of protestant christians in Dallas.

d) I talked for some time with Mr. John Willis, Boys Work Director of the Dallas Y.M.C.A. and adviser to the United Christian Youth Movement. Mr. Willis turned out to be a college friend of mine whom I had not seen for many years. He is not a crusader but is a fair and liberal man. He has boys clubs, elementary and high school level, in most of the Dallas schools, and thinks some constructive work might be done in these clubs as desegregation approaches.

e) The statement from the Ministerial group is now ready for circulation for signatures. While not a strong statement, it is as good as most have been and should be an excellent propaganda tool.

4-27-58

Dallas file

COPY

DALLAS CLERGY SIGN INTEGRATION STATEMENT

"Dallas, together with the rest of the nation, faces serious social issues which must be resolved. We, the undersigned ministers, here declare our conviction that racial problems and their solution are moral and spiritual as well as political matters, and that our understanding of the demands of God impels us to speak. God-fearing citizens cannot ignore their responsibilities in civil society. We speak as individuals only, not as representatives of any group or organization.

"We admit, in deep humility, our own sins of prejudice in many areas, and the failure of our religious bodies to solve problems of racial relationships.

"We recognize that there are honest differences of opinion among sincere people concerning desegregation in the public schools. One of the most prized possessions of a free society, however, is the right to discuss differences openly. We are certain that thoughtful citizens, although they may differ in their views on the race question, agree that these differences can be resolved only by following democratic principles, such as respect for the rights of individuals, free speech and due process of law through the courts, without recourse to violence and lawlessness.

"The only solution to this or any other problem of human relations lies in the application of the New Testament concept of Christian love in which we seek for others that which we desire for ourselves. We remember that Jesus said, "By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another." We remember that the Holy Spirit led Peter to say, "God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean."

"These Scriptures, among others, call us as Christians to go beyond simple justice to the practice of our Lord's commandments. We must treat every individual as a person made in the image of God and one for whom Christ died. This impels us to express our concern in the social and political situations of our times.

"All of this leads us to the conviction that enforced segregation is morally and spiritually wrong, and in light of these beliefs we present the following principles:

"1. These problems can be solved only as people seek God's help. We should seek not to justify our own views in His sight, but to obtain His guidance in all our actions. We urge that people of all faiths pray earnestly that God will give understanding, patience and guidance in meeting these social issues.

"2. Law and order must be maintained as Dallas faces desegregation of its public schools. The Supreme Court has ruled that segregation in the public schools on the basis of race is unconstitutional. The lower Federal Courts will inform Dallas about local application of this decision.

Their rulings will be the law, and must be respected. If individuals or groups defy court decisions, they are inviting anarchy in which no one's rights will be preserved. We urge that all citizens encourage and support the declared intention of city officials and law enforcement agencies to see that law and order are maintained in Dallas.

"3. Churches, service clubs and community organizations, newspapers, radio and television have a responsibility to aid in the solution of this problem. We urge that these groups and enterprises join together in seeking actively to promote the spirit of harmony and peace among all people, both by aiding forces of order and goodwill, and by discouraging destructive actions.

"4. The citizens of Dallas have a responsibility to assist the School Boards as they attempt to lead the community. In order that the School Boards may have the understanding support of the community in desegregating the public schools, we urge that plans be made public as soon as possible.

"5. Christian parents can be of great help in creating proper attitudes toward race. We urge that all parents, by conversation and example, set a pattern of responsible Christian citizenship in a democracy which recognizes justice, fair-play and respect for the sacredness of human personality.

"6. The exchange of views among people of different races is necessary for a reasonable solution to the problem. We urge that religious, civic and educational groups of all races seek to understand each other by a free interchange of ideas and opinions in order that there may be a full confidence and cooperation in arriving at solutions."

The statement was signed by:

Harold L. Abraham, Fred F. Adams, James R. Allen, Joseph L. Allen, Clyde E. Ammons, John F. Anderson, Jr., Vernon M. Appel, Wesley J. Arington, Ralph Bacon, Wilfred Bailey, Daniel Baker, George C. Baker, Jr., C. Wayne Banks, L. Maurice Barnett, Harold G. Basden, Wallace Bassett, Elton F. Bauerkamper.

Edward S. Bayless, Eugene Beasley, E. Z. Bello, Harold E. Beliveau, Walter A. Bennet, Cecil E. Berry, Lee Bedford, Jr., Robert Biel, Paul Blanton, A. V. Boand, Don Booher, John H. Bowers, Charles Braden, John M. Braly, R. Bruce Brannon, Eugene K. Brink, Thomas Ray Bristol.

H. B. Brooks, Noel Bryant, Fred W. Bryson, William C. Buck, Ralph D. Bucy, Henry A. Burandt, Richard C. Bush, Ramond F. Butts, R. C. Campbell, Paul O. Cardwell, Alsie Carleton, James T. Carlyon, W. B. Carraway, Gordon Casad, Robert D. Chambless, Donald W. Clark, W. Lloyd Cloud, Joe Connally, Charles W. Cook, Allen Lamar Cooper.

Glendon C. Coppick, Allen H. Craft, Maurice Culver, J. W. Cummins, Merrimon Cuninggim, R. Floyd Curl, John R. Davidson, Dan Davis, Wesley C. Davis, George W. Davison, Walter Dealey, Charles V. Denman, John W. Deschner, James E. Detweiler.

Ernest D. Dimaline, J. W. Doke, Robert P. Douglass, David A. Durkop, John C. Dvorak, Norman D. Dyer, Walter C. Easton, Jr., Robert E. Elliott, William M. Elliott, Jr., Floyd Erwin, G. H. Etheredge, J. Claude Evans, Maurice L. Evans, W. Wallace Faris, Don Wilson Fein, R. L. Feguson.

Alberto Fernandez, Charles Fike Jr., E. M. Fjordbak, Thomas W. Fleener, Glenn Flinn, Rayburn Floyd, Paul B. Frank, Marvin A. Franklin, Jr., Joseph H. Frazer, Jr., George P. Frysinger, Clifford C. Funk, P. J. Garrison, Jr., C. A. Gartner, Fred D. Gealy, Jack Miller Gibson.

Emanuel M. Gitlin, Kyle Glenn, William Greenhaw, B. I. Greer, Jack Greever, Ed Grimmit Jr., William E. Grisham, Everett R. Hall, Richard S. Hall, David C. Ham, Charles L. Hanson, H. Grady Hardin, Thomas E. Hardy, A. A. Harman, W. O. Harmon, Roy Harrell, John Lee Harris, Dean Harrison.

W. L. Harrod, Earl Harvey, C. B. Hastings, Eugene B. Hawk, Kenneth M. Hay, Ed T. Hayes, Patrick Henry Jr., Stuart C. Henry, Joe Poe Hensley, Mark B. Herbener, Neyland Hester, James P. Higginbotham, Wesley V. Hite, Edward C. Hobbs.

William J. Hodge, William J. Hoebel, W. Rickey Hogg, Luther Holcomb, Howard L. Holland, John Holland, W. A. Holmes, Hubert H. Hopper, Herbert Howard, W. A. Irwin, Douglas Jackson, Johnny Jackson, Lyndon M. Jackson, Thomas E. Jackson, Frank E. Jarrett, Robert E. Jenkins, David A. Jensen.

Martin A. Jenson, W. Walter Johnson, A. Jase Jones, Robert E. Jones, Martin T. Judy, Andrew A. Jumper, Curtis W. V. Junker, Carl E. Keightley, Earl E. Kifer, Donald F. Koelling, Wilbert H. Koenig, J. L. Koontz, Elbert Labenske, J. L. Land, Cecil H. Lang, Frank Langham, Marvin Lare, Henry H. Lawson.

Daniel Vance Leander, Umphrey Lee, Smythe H. Lindsay, William Broughton Lord Jr., Jack W. Lundin, Theodore H. McCrea, Gerald P. McCollom, H. Neill McFarland, Jack McGee, Robert W. McGinnis, M. E. McGlamery, Kenneth B. McIntosh, Bruce McIver, Robert S. McKee, Howard G. Maatman, Edward S. Mace.

James Manning, William C. Martin, C. Avery Mason, E. B. Matthews, Kenneth L. Muldin, Herman F. Mayo, Bob Middlebrooks, Don Miller, T. Lee Miller, T. N. Minix Jr., Robin Moffat, Edward A. Mohns, James Robert Mommon, William S. Montague, J. E. Montgomery, Henry Moore, J. E. Moore.

Wallace G. Moseley, Henry Moyer, Lonnie R. Mullen, C. S. Mindinger, W. L. Murrow, M. C. Nance, Ben New, Warren Newman, Robert G. Nielson, James J. Niles, Schubert M. Ogden, Roger Ortmayer, Albert C. Outler, Robert G. Painter, Harvery K. Parker, R. M. Parks, Harold A. Pearson, Benjamin A. Petty, Paul Petty, Charles Pitts, L. Eugene Plemons, Floyd Poe.

L. L. Poss, R. Earl Price, Roy M. Quill, Joseph D. Quillian Jr., Joseph O. Rand Jr., G. C. Randolph, Klahr F. Raney II, Morgan Ward Redus, C. D. Reynods, Hugh M. Riley, Homer F. Rogers, Tom Rousseau, E. C. Rowand Jr., Larry W. Rynearson, Clark Sanner, John T. Schaffer, Paul J. Schumacher.

Kermit Schoonover, Robert Scoggin, James Seeborn Seneker, Thompson Shannon, J. Charles Shelly, David C. Shipley, Tom Shipp, Joseph Slicker,

Gerald Slusser, Bertram L. Smith, J. Howard Smith, Sam J. Smith, Thomas J. Smith, Ray R. Soper, Edwin K. Sparkman, Fred R. Spencer, John Spragens.

William T. Stephenson, Timothy Strelow, Paul G. Strelow, Paul G. Strickert, D. Orval Strong, Lewis Stuckey, Albert C. Sundberg Jr., Arthur G. Swartz, William W. Sweet, Robert C. Swift, William D. Swift, Fitzhugh Talbot, Edward E. Tate.

H. Ken Taylor, Robert H. Taylor, Herbert C. Tays, K. M. Thomas, Paul L. Thompson, B. H. Tucker, Walter H. Underwood, Foy Valentine, Charles D. Vanderslice, C. Herndon Wagers, Robert M. Walker, C. A. Warden, A. W. Wasson, Merle G. Weaver, L. N. D. Wells Sr., W. A. Welsh, Bill G. West, Fred White.

J. Eugene White, Frank B. Whittaker, Curtis W. Wiberg, Harry E. Wilbanks, F. A. Williams, Roy R. Winkleman, Roy E. Wolford, I. Q. Woodall, Robert C. Woodfield, John C. Worrell, Samuel J. Wylie, Martin L. Ynnts, D. L. Young, Don Youngblood, Walter L. Zimmerman, Walter R. Zimmerman.

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(The Dallas Morning News - Sunday, April 27, 1958)

Dallas
file

STATEMENT ON DESEGREGATION BY DALLAS NEGRO MINISTERS

(To be released May 4) (1958)

Almost universally major Christian bodies, both Catholic and Protestant, have spoken in essential agreement upon the problems of racial integration. Jewish Rabbis have spoken similarly.

We, the ministers of Negro congregations in Dallas, have been too well aware of the blight and sinfulness of racial discrimination and forced segregation both within the church and society as a whole.

We, being faced constantly with our responsibility to minister to our own people, the victims of an embarrassing and frustrating dilemma, are moved to speak. We speak in behalf of a people who have tragically suffered from a practice that is in direct opposition to the principles that we teach. We speak in humbleness as servants of God to the larger community of Dallas. As we speak, we pray that God help us communicate to those who listen, to those who wrestle with feelings of guilt, and to those who creatively struggle with the problems of this day.

It is evident that in Dallas we live in the midst of frustration as a result of our failure to live up to what we know. Our only hope is to come to grips with our whole community and repent in terms of the acceptance of God's total will for our inclusive good.

Patiently, with love and Christian understanding, we have helped our people adjust their external behaviors to the evolution of laws related to the "race" structure. These segregation statues and practices have been known to us as "legally" right, but sinful in the eyes of God. (James 2:9 "But if you show partiality, you commit sin, and are convicted by the law as transgressors.")

While we heartily commend the creative efforts of many of our citizens in the whole area of social problems, we must publicly condemn segregation and stratification. It, we feel, is our task, shared by every true Christian, to seek to bring the power of the word of God to bear upon individuals, thereby changing their hearts and enriching their lives.

If we can speak for a people given to us to lead, a people who come to us with their problems and confidences, the following should be said:

HOW THE NEGRO THINKS

1. He loves Dallas as a city of progress and of even greater potential for the good.

2. He has waited years for the fulfillment of dreams yet not realized. This has been a patient Christian type of suffering at a great cost to him and to his forebears. There is a Christian confidence that God has the Power in history and that God will not deny his own. The gains that have been made leading forward to true democracy and to greater love of one man for another must be preserved and strengthened.

3. He feels that the progress in making our American Democracy more real is inevitable. Desegregation is on the way and will come in no distant time. He subscribes wholeheartedly to the American Christian democratic way of life. His aspiration is to be a great contributor. He is confident that in Dallas, moral and spiritual forces will come to bear in implementing court decisions which are vital in fostering our democratic heritage.

4. He knows that God demands that both he and his brother of other races must mature to the responsibility for the society in which he lives.

5. He is aware that if he, his uninformed Negro or white brother continue to support the old status quo, then progress for Dallas will be seriously impeded.

6. He does not know all the answers, but is anxiously willing to be a part of the solution. He feels that the resolution of the problems of our present day society is hinged upon full representation of the citizenry at large.

7. He is concerned about the overly compensating treatment given his "National" and foreign brothers of color as compared to that given to him and his children.

8. His ideal is to be accepted as an American citizen on the basis of his individual worth.

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

1. No special privilege. Merely the rights of first class American citizenship in all aspects.

2. To be respected as a person - not a race. Christianity and democracy both teach this.

3. To live in a truly free society - to be released from the terrifically harsh effects of segregation - to live in an atmosphere where there is opportunity for mutual confession, understanding, forgiveness, and love for fellowman.

4. Services rendered in his behalf, as should be true for all citizens, to be based upon deeper values than purely humanitarian philanthrophy and paternalism.

5. His differences to be neither ignored nor accentuated.

6. Unity in diversity. America is a diversified country. The Negro wants to be accepted in terms of the American culture and wishes to play his part along with others in making America a strong cosmopolitan nation.

7. Unity on equal terms - not of superiors dominating over or condescending to inferiors.

8. The right to live and find free expression of his native endowment as an individual. This involves the whole realm of equality in political and economic rights, which include job opportunities, schooling, public conveniences, etc.

9. "To be a brother and not a brother-in-law." He wants to have a sense of belonging to a total citizenry.

10. Peace and harmony in an ordered society.

We have read and studied the statement by white clergymen of the Dallas area published in the newspapers on Sunday, April 27, 1958.

We concur wholeheartedly in this statement, without reservation. Further we are grateful indeed for the forthright, courageous expression by these great leaders of Dallas' churchdom.

We here acknowledge appreciation for the other subsequent, supporting statements that are forthcoming.

We are requesting only simple justice, although it is realized that Christians should go beyond simple justice to actual practice of the Lord's commandments. We do not even ask for mercy. We ask for nothing that a recognition of the dignity of man does not prescribe. We want a sense of belonging. We want to do our full part in making Dallas a finer community for all citizens regardless of race, creed, or color. We have attempted with all the power that God has vouchsafed unto us to teach to our own people, men, women, and children, the principles of decency and good citizenship. This we shall continue to do, and as the law of the land is implemented by duly constituted authorities in Dallas, our blessed community may be assured that we will do all possible, with God's help and the help of the total citizenry of Dallas, to see that no action be taken by our people that would exacerbate or inflame. We shall never take the law into our own hands, for we recognize that law and order in a free society must be our guide always and forever.

We feel truly confident because we know that God is with us.

(For signatures, see attached sheet)

This statement is endorsed by: The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
The Baptist Minister's Alliance
The Christian Minister's Association
The Young Minister's Alliance

The signatures represent leaders of the following faiths:

Baptist, Primitive
Baptist, Missionary
Baptist, National
Church of the Living God
Church of Christ
Christian (Disciples of Christ)
Methodist
Methodist, AME
Methodist, CME

I, a minister of Dallas, County, Texas, regularly ordained by my communion, hereby affix my signature to the foregoing statement of the Dallas Negro ministers.

Anderson, C. C.
Bacon, Norman
Bell, Jessie J.
Borns, J.
Brent, W. S.
Brown, Tommie Earl
Callie, B. E.
Cheatham, C. C.
Cole, S. H.
Davis, F. D.
Eads, J. L.
Foster, J. L.
Green, Isaac
Gerald, G. H.
Harris, Hubert
Jackson, Prince F.
Johnson, C. B.
James, H. Rhett
Howard, L. H.
Locke, C. C.
McGoughey, M. M.
Morgan, L. N.
Neal, B. B.
Owens, C. D.
Price, Wm. A.
Reece, C. W.
Robertson, C. C.
Robertson, R. L.
Royal, C. C.
Sanford, Joddie C.
Shaw, P. T.
Smith, Frank
Stewart, G. T.
Washington, G. C.
Thomas, H. A.
White, Alvin
Williams, J. E.
Wynn, Roger W.

Allen, Gore
Batty, L. J.
Bell, R. M.
Bowdre, Sr., Alvertice
Brock, B. C.
Bullock, J. B.
Cannon, R. B.
Cleaver, S. M.
Cornwell, Frank
Dickson, M. C.
Estell, Sr., Ernest C.
Fry, George
Greer, E. A.
Graham, R. G.
Hawthorne, Slyvester
Jackson, H. M.
Jones, James
Johnson, J. E.
Kelly, Clyde
Livingston, F. L.
Mallard, Sherman
McKnight, Alexander
Nelson, George
Parker, F. C.
Pate, Odell
~~Rxxx~~ Reece, J. W.
Robertson, David
Robertson, R. M.
Rucker, L.
Schley, A. L.
Sims, Paul A.
Spears, Wm.
Thomas, Jr., E. W.
Waterhouse, Wm.
Titus, E. G.
Wicks, T. H.
Wilson, W. W.

Allen, J. L.
Batty, J. W.
Bookman, W.
Briggs, B. F.
Brookins, Chester B.
Butler, I. B.
Carter, T.
Clark, Caesar
Curry, E. E.
Dickson, S. W. R.
Finley, Sr., Joseph
Garrett, D.
Gill, H. D.
Hackett, John W.
Hines, J. L.
Jackson, McKinley
Joshua, Brooks
Johnson, B. F.
Lewis, A. H.
Loud, I. B.
McGlover, James
Montgomery, R.
Nickerson, Alonzo D.
Pate, A. L.
Reagen, George H.
Riley, B. R.
Robertson, L. E.
Rolerson, Richard
Saunders, T. L.
Sercy, R. L.
Smith, C. B. T.
Spurlock, W. S.
Thomas, G. T.
Watson, T. H.
Warder, G. E.
Williams, I. P.
Wright, S. M.

May 13, 1959

Mr. A. Maceo Smith
Zone Intergroup Relations Advisom
Federal Housing Administration
1621 Main Street - Suite 315
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Smith:

Harold Fleming has turned your recent letter to him over to me since I work with state and local groups.

We are well pleased that a group of Dallasites are in the process of establishing an enlightened line of communication between racial and ethnic groups. After the visit of Mrs. Bonita Valien and other SRC consultants last year I had hoped that this would be a product, but I had no idea it would be a full year a'borning.

The Greater Atlanta Council has some 350 members at the present time. It is the local affiliate of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. I am enclosing a copy of the by-laws of the Greater Atlanta Council.

In terms of their program they have, among other things, done the following:

1) With the use of a small committee negotiated the removal of segregation signs on the restrooms in the ramps of the airport.

2) Requested the mayor and city commissioners to appoint an intergroup relations advisory committee (not yet accomplished).

3) With the use of a committee sought to negotiate the end of segregation practices at the public library (still under negotiation).

4) Co-sponsored with the Georgia Council a workshop for community leaders on "Meeting the School Crisis."

5) In cooperation with the Georgia Council, sponsored the Atlanta television appearance of Dr. Fisher of the Baltimore schools, and Dr. Hansen of the Washington, D. C. schools.

6) The group cooperates with other intergroup relations agencies including ADL, NAACP and the Urban League.

We believe that it is important to establish honest equal status communication between racial and ethnic groups. The old type of vertical communication which existed so long must give way to horizontal communication where people meet face to face with equal dignity to discuss their problems and seek solutions. The time when this is widely practiced in the South will be hastened by enlightened groups of white and Negro leadership coming together at this time.

If there is any further information which you might desire, please feel free to call on Harold or me.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Mrs. Luesta Knox, Administrative Secretary, Georgia Council on Human Relations

Enclosures

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
1621 Main Street - Suite 315
Dallas 1, Texas

May 6, 1959

RECEIVED MAY 8 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dallas citizens are in the process of establishing an enlightened line of communication between its racial and ethnic groups.

Mention was made in a meeting Tuesday of the Georgia Council on Human Relations which might serve as a pattern. Also, mention was made of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

Please give me some information about these organizations, their purposes and modes of operation. I would also appreciate your personal evaluation on this matter.

Sincerely,

A. Maceo Smith
Zone Intergroup Relations Adviser

DALLAS CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS

RIverside 7-2830

November 30, 1959

JACK GOREN
Chairman

LESLIE L. JACOBS
Hon. Chairman

ROBERT S. STRAUSS
MRS. LEO M. DAVIS
Vice-Chairmen

MRS. ROBERT A. BEER
Sec'y.-Treas.

SAM R. BLOOM
MALCOLM BRACHMAN
HENRI L. BROMBERG, JR.
LEO M. DAVIS
JAKE FELDMAN
IRVING L. GOLDBERG
MORRIS I. JAFFE
EDMUND J. KAHN
MRS. LAURENCE KAHN
MRS. BENJAMIN F. LEWIS
H. STANLEY MARCUS
MRS. HELMAN ROSENTHAL
MRS. MORTON SANGER
MRS. BERNARD SCHAENEN
HENRY X. SALZBERGER
PHILIP SILVERBERG
MILTON TOBIAN
EDWIN TOBOLOWSKY
DR. ALBERT M. TOCKER
MRS. ALEX F. WEISBERG
ALEX F. WEISBERG, JR.
MRS. JULIUS WOLFRAM

GUSTAVE FALK
Southwest Area Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Aven., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I regret my delay in answering your very informative letter of November 11. Business matters have necessitated my being out of the city almost constantly and I have only now found the opportunity to turn to the important subject of our efforts to develop a good and meaningful program on desegregation.

I know you'll be glad to hear that Dr. Virgil Blossom has agreed to speak to the Dallas Chapter, American Jewish Committee, on January 14 on Techniques for Achieving Peaceful Desegregation. While I know that there is some disagreement on the merits of his approach, I believe that he can be very helpful to us in the light of his vast experience with this problem.

Thank you for your many valuable suggestions. Dallas is going to need much guidance in building a peaceful and orderly approach to desegregation; we hope, in cooperation with other thoughtful citizens, to do everything we can to help build a climate of community acceptance.

Cordially,

Raymond Nasher

Raymond Nasher
Program Chairman

RN:EF

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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A. HAROLD MURRAY, *Director*
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, *Community Relations Consultant*

NATIONAL OFFICE: 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Dallas

John Hope, Will Campbell, Bonita Valien, C. Parrish, FBR – Friday – Jan 10th Nashville –

Gus Tolk, AJC Regional Director, 6 mos in community – has regional responsibilities – cant let Dallas situation over-shadow remainder of his activities. Doesnt think Jewish group should take initiative.

Stanley Marcus, Pres. of Neiman-Marcus, felt minority group shouldnt take initiative, unless it was the Negro group. Felt Chairman of Bd of Republic National Bank could take lead – his name is Karl Hoblitzelle – (Fred F. Florence is Chairman of Bank's Executive Committee).

Irving L. Goldberg (atty – office in Republic Nat'l Bank Bldg.) Jews should participate in desegregation process – but not take initiative (feeling of responsibility, not dodging issue; matter of strategy)

Note: Need to bring together "thoughtful" people – not power-structure persons who might thwart free discussion – in an exploratory conference. Ostensibly to tell SRC and others how they can help but also to get the indigenous leadership to know each other and establish rapport.

Jerome Crossman, mayor takes situation too much for granted "We want tolerate disorder; law and order will be maintained." also School Board started sincerely in '55 to move toward desegregation. Now he's not sure but feels some desegregation will start in Fall of 1958

Paul Simms, in charge of Negro work for Disciples in Texas -
US Tate NAACP Atty - in Dallas -
Both feel that Marcus and Crossman are part of the white power structure - not Jews.
Caesar Clark, Negro Baptist Minister - said Negro leadership dissatisfied because they haven't been part of planning: "no matter how good the plan is, it will be hard to support since we didn't participate in its formulation."

Rev. John Anderson (1st Presbyterian) which Presby minister "hot-shot" on one side, wants to move faster than most of his colleagues want him to.

Note: Ministers considering one of two statements; (1.) for law and order signed by status clergymen and taken to Criswell for his signing (forcing his hand) and (2.) a strong statement. FBR - only not both - the law and order first - to get Criswell then get the young Turks to get out the stronger statement later.

Liberal ministers (Bishop Wm Martin (M.) & Dean Cunningham, Bishop Gorman (E.) and Joe Allen leading) have been meeting secretly -

Dias Kelly Barnett - (Austin - Episcopal Seminary)

Names suggested:

By Durham:
Dr Joseph Williams
Rev Robt. Rieble - W -
A. Marcus Smith
Geo. Allen
Nat Wells - W - atty - labor?
Rev Caesar Clark (Pres NAACP)
Rev E.C. Estelle (St. John Baptist Church)
Paul Simms

By Paul Simms:
Dean Cunningham (young AC)
Joe Allen (Presbyterian)
Mrs Leo Smith
Mrs Juanita Craft
E.C. Estelle

W. Campbell - Stu. YMCA - N - Dallas
Wm Hogan
JJ - McConnell C. of Christ Church
Harold Kilpatrick - Bapt.
Foy Valentine Bapt. Exec Texas

Cunningham

Interagency Notices Should be sent NOW

Dallas - (Nashville meeting)

(Lewis Deer to be in Atlanta ~~on~~ Tues 14 Jan -
Will Campbell too -

Basic question - who invites Bonita into Dallas?

Will Campbell 1716 West End -
9³⁰ his office. above Adams Clay Products.

Ed Kloppe - Texas Council on Human Relations
Harold Kilpatrick - Texas Council of Churches
7. "Hatch" Hutchens - AFSC
Jerry Holleman AFL-CIO Lyman Jones - Texas Observer
Gus Tyler A.J. Committee
Ted Freidman - ADL
(4) * Paul Simms - Disciples of Christ
(5) * Dean Cunningham - SMU
(1) Foy Valentine - Texas Baptists
(7) * [redacted] - NAACP Lane Hotel
(2) * Sly Durham NAACP
(2) * Caesar Clark NAACP (Good Street Baptist Street)
SCEF? (4) * E.C. Estelle. * Geo. Allen (1) (3) A. Maceo Smith
(3)

Bonita to be consultant to Kloppe
Ask this group if indigenous leadership should meet & organize.
See the meeting moves toward Dallas orientation

I to write Ed - give focus of group -

I to chair? Kloppe to report on Dallas survey -

Feb - 6-7-8 - ? Preferably Sat & if possible -

Feb 20-21-22?

Bonita to call Marsh

Agenda Proposals - To be sent in advs to participants

- Continuing meeting of group -

1. Klopper Survey Report - Brief statement - kick off for:
   Discussion

2. Conception with which we approach strategy -
   a. Not too much jointness
   b. Division of labor
   c. Know what each other is doing -
   d. time element of individual agency plans & activities
   1. what is being done - by whom
   2. what additionally needs to be done
   3. who can do it - how stimulate groups to do it
   4. If no one here can - who can " "

3. Bonnie - What was done - St. Louis, Nashville, DC.
   The report A-D and 1-4 above -

Next Steps & where do we go from here
next agenda? indigenous leadership groups

CH
To EFV - JH - Lessons of DC meet Dept Cont.
To ACP - Jo Lohman to be in Jamaica

JH To EFV - re Ben Segals proposal - can't research a verifiable hypothesis - get a research document that would go further - screen literature re social epidemiology - to stir up emotions - Ben asked - can it be done at first if Union will buy it? They should get Soc Sci Dept to do it - Preston Valien - question raised with Preston - Thinks it can be done. Not legitimate function of SRC's - CSP -

RE. need assignment - Still unsettled & slipping in NC - should JH come by ACP - mainly for discussion?

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HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

ō NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY 1965

One Board member quipped that an organization without a newsletter is like a man winking at a pretty girl in a room without lights. He knows she can't get the message. Well--from now on the newsletter will be published EVERY month.

Oh yes--another matter--please read it. The style may be horrible and sometimes we can't type or spell but the story is always exciting. It's hard, but we will try to keep it to two pages.

JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT NOW IN ORBIT!

January 10th marked the beginning of the ACTION phase of the John Battaglia Project when twenty-six young women now employed or who desire employment in clerical and secretarial fields responded to an invitation to meet at HCHR for the purpose of sharing experiences.

From this adventure in sharing, three Sunday afternoon coaching sessions were held at the home of Chloe Mallett. A busy office atmosphere was created - complete with work-tables, "in baskets," "out-baskets," notebooks, dictionaries et al. One session was devoted to an introduction to the operation of electric typewriters. Discussion of office procedure, dictation, short-cuts to efficiency were included.

First Battaglia Demonstration Project

The first Battaglia Demonstration project began on Tuesday, February 9th, as a result of the expressed needs of this corps of office workers.

The Typing Lab Experiment is designed to provide 14 participants with an intensive 18 hour work experience on the operation of electric (IBM) typewriters with the hope of increasing accuracy of typing and speed test scores.

Businesses, private and public agencies, as well as individual citizens in the community are cooperating in this experiment.

Other Plans - Working Toward the Count Down!

The Educational Assistance Project Committee is concerned with giving some out of school assistance to youngsters in elementary and high schools which would supplement formal education. Plans of the Committee include:

1. Tutoring Project (Committee on Independent Study)
2. Tutoring for Day Care Center children
3. Study Centers in depressed areas
4. Speech classes
5. Pilot project to work with pre-school children and their parents in a defined area
6. Tutoring project in the Latin-American Community
7. Tutoring classes for potential drop-outs
8. Summer tutoring project

NEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN APPOINTED - Mr. Henry Groppe, President has announced the appointment of two new Chairmen: Dr. Stewart Wilber, Housing and Mr. Charles Hall, Employment. If you wish to serve on either of these committees, get in touch with the office or either of the chairmen.

O.E.O.

It's now Office of Economic Opportunity but we will still hope it is a program to help eliminate poverty.

Presently, there is much confusion about the "Anti-Poverty" program but some of the tangle seems to be coming out of the ball of string. Perhaps by the next Newsletter a full report can be made. At the present time mostly questions--who is to manage the program for Houston (or is there even going to be a program?), why doesn't the Mayor act, why doesn't the County Judge act, why doesn't the Houston Independent School Board act,---perhaps the "realest" question of all --how do we (HCHR) motivate these Official Bodies to act?

OUR HERO - I hope you noticed the news on Tyrone Joubert. He was recently in the Senate Youth Program in Washington. Ty is 17, a Yates High School senior and President of our Senior High Council. We are rightly proud of this young man.

Speaking of the Senior Highs--HY-COHR--on Sunday, February 14, a meeting will be held at the First Unitarian Church, 5210 Fannin, 2 to 5 p.m. for a report from Ty and to work on distribution of the "Job Corps" application blanks through-out the city. All Senior Highs whose parents are members of the HCHR and their friends are invited to attend and become a participating member of the HY-COHR.

A FIRST ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

The Baytown Human Relations Council is holding its first Annual Meeting which will be a dinner with our Vice-President, Miss Barbara Jordan as the speaker. Friday, February 12, 1965 is the date. Congratulations are in order to these fine people. Ten of our members are attending the dinner in the Holiday Inn in Baytown.

HELP!

Did you know that the HCHR membership now stands at 719 as of February 1, 1965. And did you know the HCHR is one organization which more and more people are looking to as a medium for action in the Houston Community. People are asking, "What can I do?" The answer, "Join the HCHR."

Now, how can your friends join if they are not invited? If you will send names and addresses to 5403 Austin of persons you want in the Council, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz will see that they are invited to a group meeting where the work of the Council is explained and an invitation to join is given. Oh yes, we will check against our present membership to be sure your recommendations for membership are not already members.

Give your friends a chance. Fill in the blanks and mail to the Council office, 5403 Austin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5402 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

NEWSLETTER

WB
VJ
LWD
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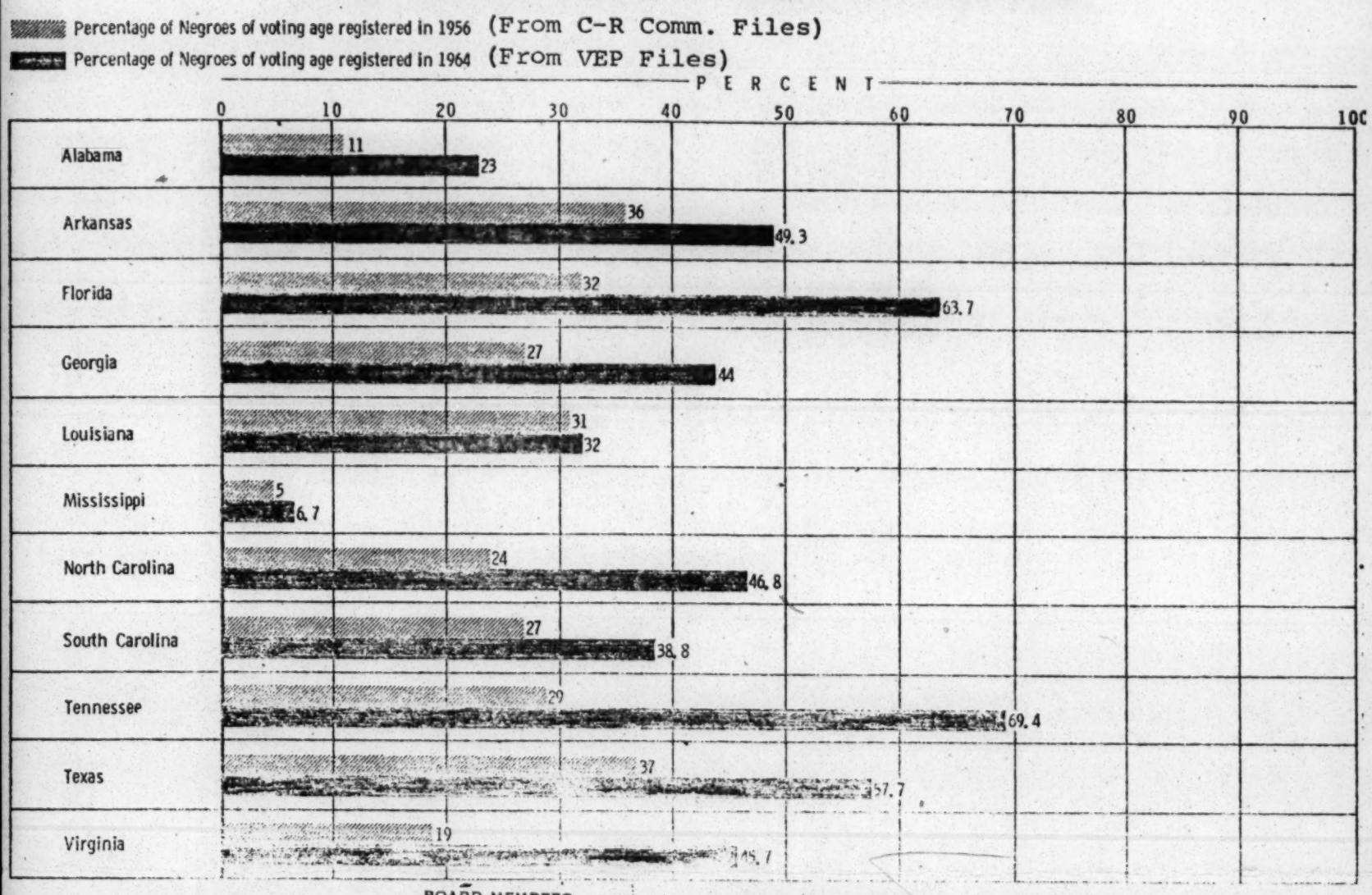
MARCH—1965

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

What has been the result of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council? The state by state report shows a considerable change between 1956 and 1964. You will note a 20% increase in Texas and after all the blood shed in Mississippi, a 1.7% increase. The percentage of Negroes of voting age registered increased by 18% in the eleven southern states between 1956 and 1964.

Estimated Negro Voter Registration in 11 Southern States in 1956 and 1964



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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

IF I COULD MAKE THE WORLD OVER

Children reflect the attitudes of adults in this world; at the same time their own attitudes reflect what they see, what they know of love and hate, kindness and brutality. These statements are the written responses of fifth and sixth grade children, collected by Miss Helen Archibald, for the Chicago City Missionary Society. The potential of children is very much present--it needs only to be developed.

If I could make the world over I would make all men dum so they would not know how to make an Atomic Bomb. And I would make a law that enyone with a gun would have to destroy it. and that they would have a road fore bikes only only called a bikeway...and I would make a jail that hung from the sky and all the people who wanted war would have to stay there...

...I would have all the taverns be burned down I would allow dogs in the project...I would let the people of Russia come to America & especially no vegetables

I would make haven and earth first. The birds real pretty colors. And I would make the grass pretty green and make pretty flowers red orange, blue, gray, pink, brown, yellow. and pretty clothing and shoes. Pretty fish and the sky pretty blue and pretty houses. and a cheap store and try to stop wars. and make fritl for 5¢ and let cars, trucks and books (be) 5¢ each.

NO MISSISSIPPI TYPE SOLUTION WANTED

Reminiscent of Marie Antionette's famous bon mot "let them eat cake", the Texas Real Estate Association is pressing for passage of HJR 44 in the state legislature calling for a Constitutional amendment "declaring the equality of men before the law and guaranteeing certain inalienable rights of owners of real property."

> And among these rights is to be the absolute right to exercise true ownership over real property in a wholly bigoted and/or discriminatory manner--present or future laws and statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Touted as an anti-forced housing bill, i.e., as a defense against legislation designed to reduce or eliminate racial, religious and ethnic ghettos, the proposed amendment is so broadly written that it will probably void municipal zoning ordinances as well as protective private deed restrictions.

> It seems likely that if the resolution ever gets out of committee it will easily pass both Houses, and will dreadfully confuse the 1966 election--before it passes by an overwhelming vote.

The Houston Chronicle in an editorial, March 2, 1965, stated:

> "Racial problems are complex enough in such areas as jobs and housing. Texas does not need to aggravate these problems with this proposed amendment.
>
> We need no laws aimed at Negroes, for that is what this is.
>
> We need no Mississippi-type "solutions" in Texas
>
> Let the committee that now has the amendment do what it must--bury it."

The thing to do is to let the unconscionable thing die in committee, a fate that is not impossible if enough people will make their opposition abundantly clear without delay. Write the Governor today; and if you know any real estate dealers it might be a good idea to let them know your feelings on the subject too.

U R G E N T ! U R G E N T ! U R G E N T !

MEMO TO: Members of the Houston Council on Human Relations

FROM: The Executive Committee

March 9, 1965

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations urges you to express your sense of outrage concerning action by Governor Wallace and other officials of the State of Alabama against American citizens. We urge you to call upon the Federal government to prevent reoccurrence of this violation of fundamental rights.

Telegrams and/or letters should be sent immediately to:

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Senator Ralph Yarborough
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Senator John G. Tower
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Congressman Albert Thomas
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Congressman Bob Casey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Night letter - $1.80 for 50 words
Public Opinion Message - 80¢ for 15 words

In addition, funds are badly needed. Send contributions to:

SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(designate on your check "For Selma March")

FILE COPY

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

HCHR NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1965

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BATTAGLIA PROJECT, ACTION PHASE, REPORT # 2

Adult tutoring Walter Kay is the President of the Houston Heights Civic Club. He came to the Battaglia Committee with a problem: some people in his neighborhood wanted to learn how to read and write.

The Club and a Battaglia subcommittee under Bill Comer went to work. They found a storefront at the corner of 9th and Herkimer which was built to house a washateria on one side and a dress shop, which never came off, on the other. Robert F. White, the owner of the building, let us have it for Monday and Wednesday nights at a minimal cost. Ben Johnson loaned some chairs. Bill Comer and Project Executive Director Bess Atwell bring card tables on class nights. Dr. Marlin Roll of the U of H begged and borrowed teaching materials.

Dr. Roll, Dr. Perry and some of her students at TSU, and R. J. Johnson of the Post Office donate their time and skill as volunteers. Mrs. Norris and Miss Carolyn McAfee are volunteer supervisors.

Mr. and Mrs. W. meet twice a week with more than 20 of their neighbors at the Battaglia Project Human Resources Center in South Heights. Mr. W. reads as well as a 9th grader; Mrs. W. does 5th grade reading. They are working on their reading, writing, and math with their own tutor, a future teacher from TSU. They get individual instruction, so their progress is fast.

Most of the adult students at the Center are improving their basic skills with words and numbers like Mr. and Mrs. W. A second group is learning to read and write for the first time, and a third is training to take Civil Service job exams.

Speech class The young women who participated in the Battaglia Project Intensive Typing Lab decided that their next project would be a speech class. Since speech is the decisive way we tell ourselves and each other who we are, the young women decided that they wanted to develop some skill and ease in talking in order to equip themselves for the brave new world of interracial business and industry.

The group meets every Thursday night at Augustana Lutheran Church. They are working especially on vocabulary and diction, conversational ability, and speaking well on the phone. The next program the group has chosen is a fashion workshop: how to dress well for who you are and for your job. One girl spoke for the rest: "I am just now beginning to realize what I can become."

HCHR AND SELMA

In response to the emergency request by the Executive Committee, $ 165 was sent to Selma and to the family of the Rev. James Reeb by the Council. Additional money was sent directly to Selma by individual members. At least 10 HCHR members participated in the march from Selma to Montgomery. Additional funds should be sent to:

Unitarian Universalist Church
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Southern Christian Leadership Conf.
334 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

ETHEL DUMBAULD LEAVES COUNCIL STAFF

Ethel Dumbauld was the first executive secretary of the Houston Council and worried and mothered the organization through its formative years. She has now moved on to serve the Christian Business Bureau.

> Ethel's dedication and enthusiasm were a significant factor in the early days of the Council, when members were few, funds were scarce, and intergroup work did not enjoy its current social acceptance. During these years Ethel watched the Council's membership grow from 33 to 500. In addition to doing the work demanded by a variety of taskmasters, Ethel also mopped floors, cooked lunch, and in her spare time begged furniture for the office over on Fannin.

She was more than the secretary, and she became a close friend to the founding members and to those who came to work in the field. She will be well remembered here, and we all join in wishing her the best of good fortune in her new undertaking.

SEGREGATIONIST HOUSING BILL KILLED IN COMMITTEE

In the last newsletter we told you about House Joint Resolution 44. It is a Constitutional amendment which provides that "the state shall guarantee to each owner of private real property the absolute right to own, control, buy, sell, lease, or rent, and denies "other legal entities" any right to intrude on this "absolute" right.

Before the battle was over the Senate sponsor of the admendment proposed at the committee hearing on the bill that the infamous California proposition 14 be substituted for the bill at hand.

> The Texas Council of Churches, the Texas Catholic Conference, and the Anti-Defamation League had already done their work well. They had gathered together in Austin about forty representatives from organizations all over the state to work and testify against the bill. Houston sent representatives from the ADL, the ACLU, the South MacGregor Civic Club, and the HCHR.

The bill is at the moment buried deep in subcommittee for "further study." The subcommittee will probably never meet. One member of the House summed up the whole matter: "We need this kind of influence around the capitol. I hope you fellows stay together."

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE is making plans for participation in an all-South study of housing sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. Four years ago everybody on all sides was sounding off about the facts about employment in the South, but nobody really knew for sure what they were. The Southern Regional Council sponsored careful studies of the actual facts in five major Southern cities, including Houston. A similar effort will now be made to find out the real facts about segregation and housing.

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE met recently with arepresentative from the City Health Department. They stressed that inspection standards vary according to race. (A board member noted that rats in Negro restaurants are just as big as those in white restaurants.) The committee is now trying to make sure that the City inspects on a non-segregated basis.

THE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE is moving quickly toward setting up an Urban League-style skills bank in Houston for training referral, application and testing instruction, and contact with schools.

HCHR TO SPONSOR "IN WHITE AMERICA":

The arts committee announced plans for the production of Martin B. Duberman's highly successful off-broadway play IN WHITE AMERICA. The production will be directed by Ned Bobkoff, recent recipient of a Dramatist Guild Playwriting Grant. Scheduled for May 19, 20, 21 and 22, IN WHITE AMERICA will utilize the talents of local volunteers in all aspects of production. Anyone interested in working on this production should call the HCHR office. By all means PLAN TO ATTEND!

COMING EVENTS: May 2-5; INSTITUTE ON SOCIAL CHANGE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. May 7; U. S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION REGIONAL MEETING ON TITLE VI. June 28 - July 10; 22ND ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, at Fisk University, Nashville.

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HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

ō NEWSLETTER

MAY, 1965

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BATTAGLIA PROJECT DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON SCHOOL CRISIS

The All-City Orchestra was an orchestra but was certainly not "all-city": Negro students, a third of the school district, were systematically excluded.

The Arts Committee of the HCHR went into action. An excellent statement protesting this rediculous and unfair setup was sent to the board of the school district by longtime Houston Symphony members, university faculty musicians, and concerned music patrons, including Fredell Lack, Albert Hirsh, Dr. MerrillsLewis, Dr. Nicholas Gerren, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hobby, Jr., Nina Vance, and the Rev. John Golasinski.

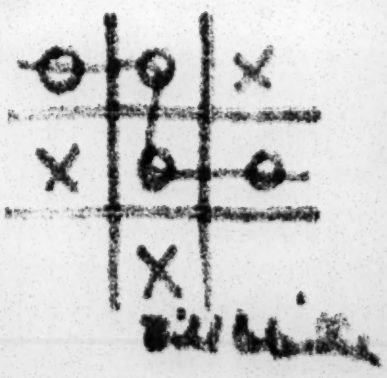
A hearing before the Board of Education was requested, and after a few smokescreens and some delay, the HCHR Arts Committee was notified at 6:00 pm Monday night, April 12, that the Board would hear the Committee at its meeting that night. Although the Board majority refused the Committee a hearing before the regular public (and televised) meeting, an open hearing after the regular meeting was proposed and the Committee accepted.

Mr. Bill Comer and Mrs. Chris Dixie recommended to the Board that they open the orchestra's advisory board, auditions committee, information channels, and the orchestra itself to all qualified people on a fair basis. Board Chairman Bob Eckels thanked the Committee for the manner of its presentation, asked their respect for the convictions of Board members, and predicted in the newspapers the next day that the orchestra would be integrated some day on down the line when the district's present grade-a-year plan reached that level.

The next week the conservative school board majority announced that the orchestra is not under its jurisdiction, and its director, Harry Lantz, a Houston Public Schools music supervisor, announced auditions for all comers for the group's trip to the Bayreuth, Germany International Music Festival in August. Some auditions have already been held, but no Negro has yet been accepted for the trip, which would require being good enough in the auditions committee's eyes to bump off a member already slated for the trip.

The orchestra is having a tough time raising money for this summer's trip. Contributions can be mailed to Houston All-City Symphony Orchestra, 1300 Capitol, 77002.

The Crisis Over the Full Desegregation of the Houston Public Schools hit its latest peak Monday night, May 10. As Mayor Louie Welch, School Board Chairman Bob Eckels, Board Secretary J.K. Butler, and other officials watched from high atop the School Administration Building, 3,000 - 5,000 Negroes and White supporters (the Mayor's estimate) marched and rallied below in protest against the Board majority's foot dragging on desegregation of the schools.



Why are people upset enough to hit the streets? Some people seem to think that the desegregation of the Houston Independent School District is going along just fine. Hasn't the district been desegrated up through the fifth grade this year?

Well, in September of this school year, there were 18 elementary schools with both Negro and white students, and there were 1,005 Negroes in integrated classrooms. But there are about 39,000 Negro children in elementary school in kindergarten through fifth grade. That means that about 3% of the Negro children in the "desegregated" grades are actually in integrated classrooms. Why has there been so little progress in the desegregation of the Houston Public Schools? Partly because neighborhoods are segregated, but mostly because school boundary lines are gerrymandered in unconcerned disregard of "deliberate speed."

The Rev. William Lawson, Chairman of PUSH (Peoples for Upgrading Schools in Houston) says that they are demanding three things: the immediate integration of the schools, an end to unfairly drawn boundary lines, and full acceptance of Federal aid to the schools.

In an effort to avoid an impasse over the crisis, the Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations sent telegrams to the President of the School Board, the Mayor, and PUSH, offering to arrange a meeting between them. So far, PUSH and the Mayor's office have responded favorably to the Council's offer.

HCHR APPLIES FOR HEAD START GRANT

The Houston Council on Human Relations has applied for a Project Head Start grant. Head Start is a joint federal and local program for voluntary assistance to needy children, provided for by Title II-C of the Anti-Poverty Bill through the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The federal side of the program supplies most of the money, some guidelines, and technical requirements (full civil rights compliance, auditing). We recruit salaried and volunteer specialists and laymen, and neighborhood sponsors; and we plan and direct the centers.

HCHR's Head Start plan would set up an 8-week program this summer in 48 neighborhood sponsored child development centers, for children who enter school this Fall, in areas where they are most wanted and needed: Sunnyside, Third Ward, South Heights, Studewood, Clinton Park, Galena Park, Acres Homes. The Council has carefully aimed its plan at areas untouched by other Federally aided programs, present or contemplated.

What is Head Start for? Poverty does things to a child. It can affect what he eats, what he wears, how his body grows. Poverty narrows the boundaries of the world he lives in, and his ability to talk about it. Worst of all, it can damage self-esteem and kill hope.

In the Council's Head Start program, children will spend most of the day with center leaders and teachers. They will hear stories and songs, draw pictures, talk, rest, and play games. The day to day program is focussed on enriching a child's experience, increasing his ability to talk about it, and supporting his confidence.

Health and nutrition work will be carried out in close consultation with parents. The children will take trips to the beach, the country, the Astrodome, a museum, and a supermarket.

BATTAGLIA PROJECT, ACTION PHASE, REPORT #3

The South Heights Human Resources Center is growing and fast. One project has just been completed, another is just getting started, and two more are already in the works for the Summer.

The Adult Tutoring Project ends its 8-week term Monday night. 36 men and women have been improving their ability to read and write and do arithmetic, and have been preparing for civil service job exams.

Recruiting for the Job Corps for Women is the latest addition to the South Heights Center, working with Women in Community Service, Inc., and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority to find interested and qualified girls between 16 and 21 for intensive training in specialized fields, at residential centers in 5 U.S. cities

A High School Tutoring Program at the Center will last all Summer. Miriam Rothaus, of the U. of H. NAACP, is rounding up the volunteer tutors for remedial work in basic school subjects with neighborhood students.

A Home Nursing Class sponsored by the Red Cross is already on the Center's Summer schedule for adults.

The Vocational Polish Project members have just finished their 8-week speech lab, conducted by Allie Woods at Augustana Lutheran Church, on Thursday nights. The young women soon begin a charm and fashion workshop as their Summer project.

IN WHITE AMERICA this Wednesday, Thursday, Fr day, and Saturday Night, Hamman Hall, Rice University. 8:00 P.M. opening night, 8:30 P.M. other nights. No tickets at the door. Call JA-6-2294 for reservations now. $2.50 adults, $1.00 students.

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Newsletter

A letter from the President of the Houston Council on Human Relations

August 10, 1965

Dear Member,

It is difficult to realize that Charles Kelly joined the Houston Council on Human Relations as its first Executive Director only two years ago. He initiated a period of the most rapid growth and accomplishment in the Council's history. What full years these have been!

It would be difficult to summarize the Council's activities during that period. One illustration of interest is the thread of development of one of the Council's major new activities, the Battaglia Project. Shortly after Charles assumed his new role, one of our members indicated that A Mr. John Battaglia had left his modest estate to be used for the citizens of Houston. Charles initiated an application for these funds, which had been accumulating for some years. These funds were subsequently granted to the Council by the Houston City Council for the support of what we termed the Battaglia Project — our pioneering effort aimed at developing more effective means of helping people help themselves — serving as a catalyst for their bootstrapping efforts.

It's an old story to you now. The project moved with surprising speed and results, thanks to the guidance, efforts, and support of many. The pilot South Heights Human Resources was an important step.

A few months after the Battaglia Project was initiated, the Anti-Poverty Bill was passed. One of its first major applications in Houston was this summer's Project Head Start. On very short notice the experience gained in the Battaglia Project was put to broad use. The Council, working through existing neighborhood organizations in the deepest poverty pockets in the city, helped establish eleven centers serving 720 children. The Council recruited over 150 paid and 400 volunteer workers, with an unbelievably low drop-out rate. This story was well told in the special report you received recently. It is intriguing to project one of the by-product values of the program — personal exposure and identification by volunteers on a scale we never dreamed possible. I urge you to accept the invitation to visit some of the centers yourself before August 20.

And now, the latest and most important development. Charles Kelly has been selected to direct the Community Action Program for Houston and Harris County under the Anti-Poverty Bill. His selection is a great honor and tribute to Charles and his work with the Council. There were many applicants for the job, and after initial screening, several were interviewed in depth. Charles was chosen.

His resignation is accepted with very mixed feelings. On the one hand, it is difficult to imagine the Council without Charles and all that he has meant to us. But much more important, this is the harvest from the Council's other work. Charles plans to build on our experience in our pilot efforts, expanding them horizontally and vertically. The Community Action Program, for example, will be able to have a number of neighborhood service centers in operation by this coming winter. We can all share a great deal of pride and confidence in anticipating that the Anti-Poverty funds allocated to Houston will be expended with maximum effectiveness.

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HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET—HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

NEWSLETTER

What next for the Houston Council on Human Relations? The overwhelming consensus of the Executive Committee, Board and other members, and staff from whom we have had expression is that we continue our vanguard role: Alert to important problems in the field of human relations when and where they occur. When our volunteer efforts lead to encouraging solutions which can be carried forward by others, we should spin them off and move on.

Fortunately, one of our greatest assets is a staff of rare ability. They continue to "move mountains" with imagination and spirit, so it's business as usual until a new Executive Director is found. A committee comprised of Mr. William J. Salman, Chairman; Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Co-Chairman; Rev. William Lawson, Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Mrs. A. O. Susholtz, and Rev. James R. Nolan, has been charged with the responsibility of finding a replacement for Charles with all deliberate speed. Preparation of program and budget recommendations for our new year, which begins October 1, will then follow. In this we are fortunate to have the work of Mr. George Lloyd and his Committee on Goals and Objectives as a guideline.

Without attempting to list all of our current activities or circumscribe program areas into which our new Director may ultimately guide us, I would like to mention two items:

It is the expressed intent of the Executive Committee and Board to put greater emphasis on large public programs, planning at least four during the coming year. Dr. Martin Deutsch, Director of the Institute of Developmental Studies at New York Medical College, whose pioneering work with pre-school children laid much of the foundation for the national Head Start effort, will be the principal speaker at the Council's Annual Meeting, November 4th. There is in addition a projected major public meeting concerning housing in February.

In another area, we are submitting a proposal to recruit and train volunteers for initial staffing and support of the Community Action Program's Neighborhood Service Centers, drawing on our Project Head Start experience. This is a vital challenge which must be successfully met if the program is to be effective. If chosen and successful, we should hope ultimately to turn the program over to someone else.

Our admiration, affection and deepest appreciation accompany Charles. The two years under his direction have been stimulating and fruitful beyond our greatest expectations. Perhaps of greater value than listing his many contributions is to pay tribute to the rare qualities which generated them — the finest heart and motivation, rare imagination and creativitity, and a seldom surpassed ability to work well with people under all conditions.

We extend to Charles our best wishes and complete support and cooperation in his new challenge.

Apt closing words for ourselves are those I heard Mr. Roy Wilkins give as a charge to the graduating class at Swarthmore College on receiving an honorary degree there in June. "You readily discern the sky, can you not discern the world around you? You can — you will — you must."

Sincerely yours,

Henry Groppe

HENRY GROPPE, President
Houston Council on Human Relations

Head Start

The Houston Council on Human Relations' Head Start Project ends August 20, and Neighborhood Centers Association's project, in which many Council members have participated, ends August 27. What has happened? We asked some people:

- "I think it's been a matter of seeing children just like other children – some bright, some not so bright – but these children have never had much personal attention. I'm very concerned that this work be continued, and I'm going to do some things myself, like stop by and check in at report card time this fall."

  Mrs. Stewart Wilber, Head Start Worker

- "One of Head Start's greatest contributions is that a crosscurrent of so many different kinds of people have been involved in a common task that brought about a more personal understanding of poverty for many people."

  Mrs. Joyce Shaw

- "I'm sure glad this is here."

  Ernest Jones, age seven

- "There has been an amazing minimum of paper-shuffling, bureaucracy, and window dressing for a project like this. I can say that this is one program that really touched the lives of the people for which it was designed."

  U. S. District Attorney Woodrow Seals

You can still see for yourself what HCHR is doing in Project Head Start. This Wednesday, August 18, we are making our last trip by Volkswagen bus to visit our Head Start centers from 10:30 until 1:00. Call us at JA6-1829.

Battaglia, Action Phase, Report #4

When you ask project director Bess Attwell about Battaglia's summer program, she can only say, "Thriving, going great guns." At the South Heights Center for the Development of Human Resources, 21 neighborhood women meet once a week to go over to the free Red Cross home nursing course at Red Cross Headquarters. The course in flower arranging is now in session, and is well attended.

The daytime tutoring program for 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th graders has 25 public school youngsters enrolled. They meet at the center every Tuesday and Thursday from 2:00 until 4:00 to improve their basis skills in language and mathematics. Mrs. Bertha Herrold is the Coordinator of the program, with the help of TSU student Wilbert Holmes, Mary Anne Fronik, and Larry Human.

The other Battaglia summer tutoring project is in operation at Augustana Lutheran Church, from 3:00 to 5:00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for youngsters from the 4th through the 8th grade. 55 are now receiving instruction 4 hours a week under Harry Nash, Coordinator of the project, Nell Aycock Richardson, Assistant Coordinator, and Mrs. Ruth Carroll, Volunteer Tutoring Committee Chairman.

> The fact is that the major deterioration in learning takes place between the third and sixth grades. This leads to the inference that underachievement is the result of an accumulation of deficiencies while in school. Children who are treated as uneducable almost invariably become uneducable.
> — Kenneth Clark, THE BLACK GHETTO

HCHR Committees At Work

THE HCHR ARTS COMMITTEE reports that two $100 scholarships have been awarded to deserving Houston public school students for private study to further develop their musical talent and to further assure their chances for acceptance in the All-City Orchestra this fall. A third scholarship is being planned and will probably be awarded.

THE HCHR HOUSING COMMITTEE is hard at work on a study and program in an area basic to the lives of all the citizens of Houston. Committee Chairman Dr. Stewart Wilber told the Committee:

> "I feel that we should outline an experimental design which will permit us to set some significant but attainable objectives for ourselves and define our standard measure for determining our accomplishments. I do not believe that we will change the people who create the forces, good and bad, which guide our society. These same people, however, can be put into situations where they can and will change their ideas through new insight into two important practical truths — (1) segregation does not pay, and (2) socially dependent citizens are financially dependent citizens."

The Committee is at present carefully studying a comprehensive report by Saul Friedman, "Patterns of Segregation Survey, Houston, Texas." Mr. Friedman has been a frequent recent visitor to the Committee's meetings and has provided many stimulating ideas.

THE HCHR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE has now launched its program, tentatively called "Project Upgrade." Chairman Charles E. Hall explained the project this way:

> "In the city of Houston and throughout the nation, there exists a reservoir of skilled minority group people, who are either unemployed or underemployed. These people's skills have not been tapped for several reasons. The most basic are the discriminatory practices in some industries. This trend, however, is changing, and there is a desire on the part of many employers to hire all qualified applicants. The problem now becomes one not so much of discrimination, but of availability of qualified minority group applicants. It is the intent of this group to initiate a search for these skilled people and to evaluate their skills to determine to what extent they meet the needs of today's industry. This list of skilled people will then be made available to those companies interested in equal opportunity."

Project Upgrade is now underway. Forms have already been designed, mailing lists have been secured, and contacts with industry have been made. We have great reason to be proud of the hard and excellent work of our Employment Committee, and we look forward to further progress reports on the results of Project Upgrade.

Houston Youth Council On Human Relations

Project Head Start continues to rely on the Houston Youth Council on Human Relations and the HCHR Volunteer Youth Corps for participation in their program. In addition, HYCOHR has begun work on several short-term and long-term projects.

One committee is investigating ways to get the word out to youth in Houston about what HYCOHR is and what it's doing.

Another group, impressed and encouraged by the success in community action of the South Heights Center is offering its services to help develop a youth program in the neighborhood.

HYCOHR is also planning to produce a play, with an integrated cast, in South Heights, and voluntary contributions will be solicited for the proposed expansion of the center. HYCOHR also plans to participate in the proposed year-round Center program, working with tutoring, a library, recreation, and social activities.

150 tenth graders in the South Heights area live nearer to Reagan than to Booker T. Washington. HYCOHR is working with the South Heights neighborhood in orienting, tutoring where wanted and needed, and assisting in every way possible in the move from a segregated to an integrated academic situation.

HYCOHR invites all HCHR members to learn more about their work. They ask your support, ideas, participation, and help.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

Newsletter

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET—HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

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VIEWPOINT:

In Dark Ghetto Kenneth B. Clark, a Columbia University professor of psychology and a founder of Haryou makes an ironic observation that was later verified by the aftermath of the Los Angeles riots, "more often than not it is the more irrational and emotional appeals and demands which are responded to positively by those in control of political power while the logical and reasoned arguments for social justice are so frequently ignored". The lesson to be learned is also that responsiveness to threats rather than to reason encourages violent protest; a continuing refusal by the white community to accept the reality of the Negroes' world apart makes necessary shocking demonstrations.

Although Dr. Clark's illuminating perspective and rational approach point the way to progress the statistics reprinted from the U. S. 1960 census indicate no basis for complacency in Houston. Whereas the Negro population in Los Angeles comprise 13.5% of the total population the ratio in Houston was 22.9%. In Los Angeles 20.5% of the Negro population lived in census tracts that were at least 90% Negro while 40.6% of Houston Negroes lived in such ghettos. According to the Houston Post (July 31, 1965, section 1-A) 227,000 people live in Harris County who make less than $2,000 per annum or of families who earn less than $3,000 per annum. These people principally live in the Center of Houston in these same dark ghettos. At the same time the average family income in Harris County, including these poor, is $6,040. The disparity of opportunity in Houston between Negro and white for jobs, housing, education and vocational training is just as great.

Houstonians have only two real choices: to listen to the voices of reasoned appeal from men such as Kenneth Clark or hear the angry violent voices from the streets.

Houston Council On Human Relations

NEWSLETTER

HCHR APPLIES FOR C.A.P. PROJECT

The Council has applied for a grant through the Houston Community Action Program to create a VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS. This project will recruit, train, counsel and place Volunteers in areas of need throughout the city. The opportunity to share skills, talents, gifts, laughter and joy with others; the thrill of helping to refashion a satisfying world in which all persons will have the chance to grow and develop, will be offered to all members of the Houston Council on Human Relations and to the citizens of Houston through the VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS.

HCHR COMMITTEES AT WORK

ANNUAL DINNER COMMITTEE:

The groundwork is being laid for what promises to be an exciting Annual Dinner. Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Mrs. Abe. Dukler and Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman have already begun work on this important event. Dr. Martin Deutsch of New York Medical College whose important work in the Harlem area provided guidelines for the very successful Head Start Program, will be our speaker.

The Domeskeller restaurant in Houston's Astrodome has been selected as the site and November 4th the date.

Every member of the Council should consider himself a committee of one dedicated to the success of this most important event.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES COMMITTEE:

Many hours of serious thought and study have gone into an analysis of the Council's goals and objectives by a special committee headed by Mr. George Lloyd. The difficult task of articulating the purposes and objectives of the councils is being met squarely and effectively by this committee. Of his work on this committee Mr. Lloyd said, "The members of my Committee came to this assignment with enthusiasm and conviction; with full knowledge that the Council's course today must reflect the rapidly changing times into which we are going. Their efforts reflected serious thought and a wholly constructive approach to giving direction to the Council's effort in our community."

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

A very effective nominating committee, chaired by Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz has presented its first slate of board nominations. This vital function of Board activity will be completed by mid-September and thus round out the Board of Directors Roster for the coming year.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

NEWSLETTER

ARTS COMMITTEE:

HCHR music scholarship winner Donald Hearne, a Worthing High School bassoonist, has been accepted into the All-City Orchestra. Donald received the $100 HCHR scholarship to be used for private study in late July. This young musician is one of three recipients of the HCHR Scholarship awards.

Another talented Negro musician, Miss Linda McBride, a flutist has also been accepted into the orchestra along with four other young Negro musicians who have been taken into the intermediate orchestra of the same organization.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

As we approach the end of our fiscal year, great study and thought has been given to the program for the coming year. The Program Committee headed by Mr. Wm. J. Salman has submitted for board action its proposed program for 1965-1966.

The proposed program is probably the most far reaching program in the history of the Council. It touches the areas of vital concern to our community; Housing, Education, Employment and public information augmented by specific projects and programs which deal with particular areas and groups.

The proposed program is ambitious but necessary and will require widespread support from Council membership for implementation and success. We would hope that every member would make it a point to acquaint himself thoroughly with this program and decide where he might best make his own particular contribution. Remember, the Council effort in the community is your effort in the community.

OF SPECIAL NOTE:

We extend our most sincere thanks to Dr. Marlin Roll for a job well done as project director of our Head Start Program. Under Dr. Roll's directorship our program achieved outstanding success. We will always point with pride to our Head Start program and are indebted to Dr. Roll for providing the leadership.

To those of us who are accustomed to seeing her and depending on her every day, Miss Mary Covington's illness and hospitalization is deeply regreted. Mary's day-in-day-out volunteer effort is nothing less than the embodiment of the spirit of the Council.

We extend to Mary our best wishes and fondest hopes for her speedy recovery.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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NEWSLETTER

HYCOHR

The Rev. Jimmie Reese of Protestant Charities' Allen Parkway office has consented to be the sponsor for the Council youth group. His wide experience in youth activities will be extremely helpful to the organization.

It is opportune at this time to express our thanks to Ty Joubert for his outstanding leadership as President of HYCOHR during its 16 month existance. Almost single-handedly he held the group together, instilling in its members a sense of purpose while exemplifying a dedication, diplomacy and organizational talent far beyond his eighteen years. In a real sense, HYCOHR was Ty. Ty is now beginning his college career at Morehouse College in Atlanta. He leaves an awesome gap for his followers to fill as well as awonderful example to follow.

America, America

"I was going back and forth, back and forth on the front lawn, when I asked myself, 'What the hell am I doing with my life?'"

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MM

Newsletter

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JERRY L. LASATER
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY - RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 10, 1965

VIEWPOINT:

MM note & add to list

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ELECTED:

The Board of Directors takes great pleasure in announcing the election of Mr. Robert R. Alexander as our new Executive Director. Mr. Alexander is 34 years old and a native of Austin, Texas where he received his B. A. in Economics from St. Edwards University in 1957. He is married, has two children and is presently living in Los Angeles.

Mr. Alexander has long been interested in bettering human relations and civic affairs. He was Vice Chairman of the Austin Commission on Human Relations, 1958-1959. While in Austin he was also assistant to the City Manager and Director of Relocation for the Department of Urban Renewal.

In 1959 he moved to Los Angeles and became Assistant Manager and Tennant Relations assistant for the Los Angeles Housing Authority, 1959-1962. From 1962-1964 he devoted his time to private business, but still managed to serve as Consultant to the Los Angeles Economic Development Council, 1962-1964, and President of Watts Community Settlement House Board of Directors, 1961-1964. Also during this time he worked actively on a congressional campaign. In 1964-1965 Mr. Alexander was consultant for the State of California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Presently he is Executive Director of the United Civil Rights Committee in Los Angeles.

Mr. Alexander met with the Board in Houston and proved to be a man of great charm and sophistication. He comes to us with the highest recommendations and uniquely qualified to lead the Council in its challenging new work. Mr. Alexander will assume his new position November 1.

Houston Council On Human Relations

NEWSLETTER

GREATER MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTION NEEDED:

For the year commencing October 1, 1965 the Council is embarking upon its most ambitious program to date - two of the major projects are described below. The budget which will be presented in detail at the annual meeting November 4 reflects the expanding goals of the Council and the increasing needs of Houston. The Board of Directors is optimistic that the budget can be raised because they believe this program is of vital importance to the community and therefore must be supported.

The bulk of this support must come from our membership. Not only does strong membership contribution directly make possible our work it also demonstrates the committment that is fundamental in raising the extra funds needed from business and outside interests.

This coming year the need for membership contributions will be far greater than before. The Council is starting with a deficit from 1965. Although our official fund raising drive will not begin until January the Council urgently needs operating funds NOW! Members are urged to make their donations for 1966 substantial, and if possible, to contribute now. Tokenism in giving to the Council should be decried just as it is in the goals we espouse.

Since the work of the Council must be done, if Houston is to progress without strife, your contribution is the measure of your personal interest in our community.

THE ANNUAL DINNER:

The sixth annual dinner meeting of the Council is shaping up to be an absolute must for all Council members and friends of members. Dr. Martin Deutsch will be our principal speaker. Dr. Deutsch is director of the Institute for Developmental Studies of New York Medical College's Department of Psychiatry. He has pioneered in the study of what "social impoverishment" actually does to the children who endure it. His work has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, the United States Office of Education and the Ford Foundation.

We urge you to make your plans to bring your friends to the Domeskeller Restaurant of Houston's Astrodome on November 4, at 7:00 P. M. and be a part of this important event.

HCHR COMMITTEES AT WORK

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Under Dr. Stewart A. Wilber, the Housing Committee is making preliminary plans for a housing conference to be held this spring. The conference will provide comprehensive information about housing in Houston particularly as it effects minority groups and present speakers of national reputation in the various fields of housing development. Maximum sponsorship and participation for the conference will be sought from representative individuals, firms, and agencies in the field of housing as well as interested social agencies. The conference should spotlight clearly the housing needs in Houston and indicate what could be done to improve this basic aspect of our community. A specific major goal will be the establishment of a Fair Housing Committee to guide this improvement.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

NEWSLETTER

THE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE:

"Project Up-Grade" is a pilot skills bank. Alumni lists are being sought from TSU and Prairie View. Alumni living in the Houston area will be contacted to explain to them the skills bank concept and invite them to participate in an interview and and testing if they are unemployed or underemployed. The purpose of this will be to investigate the effects of discrimination, educational background and training on their employment problems. A listing of their skills will be compiled and made available to equal opportunity employers.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE:

The newly reorganized Education Committee under its new chairman, Mr. R. L. Motard, will have its first meeting on Wednesday, October 13, 1965 at Augustana Lutheran Church. Mr. Motard expressed great confidence in the future success of this vital Committee. Mr. Motard stated, "We will be particularly interested in the community's educational needs in the light of the Civil Rights Act and how the Act has changed the picture and what programs should be studied and initiated."

THE PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE:

This is a vital area of concern for the Council. The Committee has asked that any member who has suggestions or comments along this line send those ideas to the Council office. Anyone wishing to serve on this Committee should also contact the Council office.

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE:

This Committee, its chairman, Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, and members of the Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Finney and Mr. Frederic A. Fleming, Jr., have been especially commended by Dr. Bruce W. Jarvis, Director of the Ben Taub Blood Bank, for submitting an effective plan to supply 200 units of much needed blood to the Blood Bank. This supply is to be given monthly.

After a series of meetings, where the problems were discussed with various officials, a plan was devised and put into effect whereby:

> On Wednesday of each week, on the third floor of Ben Taub, from 7-10 P. M., two doctors will be on duty, along with volunteers from the Red Cross and the Women in Yellow, to receive prospective blood donors with courtesy and efficiency.

Dr. Jarvis also stated that information cards are available in his office for individuals or organizations interested in helping to supply this pressing need for blood.

THE ARTS COMMITTEE:

The Executive Committee has recommended Mrs. Paul (Toddy) Schenck as new chairman of this Committee.

OF SPECIAL NOTE:

A series of documentary dramas and panel programs concerning The History of the Negro, with Ossie Davis as narrator, will begin on October 13 at 7:30 P. M. on Channel 8 for a period of nine weeks.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Education Committee Meeting	October 13, 1965
Board of Directors Meeting	October 21, 1965

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

In order that the public business of the Houston Independent School District may be fully and openly presented to the interested citizens, parents, and taxpayers of the City of Houston, we hereby petition the members of the Houston School Board to resume immediately telecasts of the Houston School Board meetings and to hold meetings of the School Board fully and freely open to the public.

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Please return by October 22, 1965 or mail by that date to:

CITIZENS FOR TELEVISED SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS
P.O. Box 8313
Houston, Texas 77004

mm

Newsletter

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET—HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

Rec'd 11/16/65

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*Miss Barbara Jordan
Vice President
*Frederic A. Fleming, Jr.
Recording Secretary
*William J. Salman
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Melvin P. Sikes, Ph. D.
Donald J. Stone
Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. Charles E. White

STAFF

JERRY L. LASATER
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY - RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 10, 1965

VIEWPOINT:

Remarks by Robert R. Alexander, newly elected Executive Director;

The pleasure of working in Houston was indeed an unexpected one. Each of you is responsible - and for that I thank you.

What is the Houston Council on Human Relations about? In four days these are my reactions to that question.

> The Council is about people; its about projects and programs; its about money; its about community; its about the future; its about principle, ideas, and ideals; its about all these and the interaction of each with the other.
>
> Its about the many elements of this rapidly growing community and how they are acting and reacting to the pressures and tensions.

The Council's responsibility and yours and mine is to make sure that a climate or atmosphere is created in this community which will permit understanding, compassion, empathy and love for our fellowman without hostility, suspicion or hate impairing these mortal relationships.

To effectively do this YOU are vital; your time and support. In addition to these traditional areas, your eyes and ears are needed, your criticism and compliments help and will help to give tone and focus to the Council and the community.

Your participation will expand the forces for dignity, equality, justice, honor and integrity and it will maintain the bridge between the existing extremes in our city so that we can live together in peace with understanding.

LET US BEGIN .....

Houston Council On Human Relations

NEWSLETTER

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Our Sixth Annual Dinner Meeting, held on November 4th at the Astrodome Club of the Domed Stadium, was everything we had hoped for and more. Some 490 members and interested persons attended the meeting to hear our guest speaker, Dr. Martin Deutsch of New York Medical College's Department of Psychiatry, outline our responsibilities in the education of our community's children from underpriviliged backgrounds.

In pointing out the deficiencies of our school system in this area, Dr. Deutsch said, "A child will perform the way the school expects him to perform." He said it is of vital importance that slum children have good schools to overcome their backgrounds. Dr. Deutsch went on to say, "Slum children's seeming tendency toward academic failure does not justify sub-standard schools.

We extend our warmest congratulations and heartfelt appreciation to those who worked so diligently to make our dinner meeting an outstanding success.

THE SYMPOSIUM

On Friday, November 5th, Dr. Deutsch was guest panelist on a Round Table discussion of Project Head Start sponsored by the Council. In attendance were leading educators from throughout the Houston area as well as representatives from area social agencies and persons who worked in the various Head Start programs of Houston.

Dr. Deutsch's visit to Houston, via the Houston Council on Human Relations, will most certainly bring added and more educated interest in improving educational standards of all our children.

HCHR Committees At Work

For your information and in the hope that each member will view the following list of current Board members, Executive Committee members, Committee chairmen and members with renewed interest and align himself more closely with Council activities by contacting either the Council office or someone listed below concerning any interest he might have in any of the areas mentioned.

We must have your support and ideas.

OFFICERS

-*Henry Groppe
President

-*Miss Barbara Jordan
Vice President

-*Frederic A. Fleming, Jr.
Recording Secretary

-*William J. Salman
Treasurer

NEWSLETTER

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+Arthur G. Pfeiffer
Armstrong Prescott
Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor
+Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
Woodrow Seals
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Melvin P. Sikes, Ph.D.
Donald J. Stone
Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. Charles E. White

STAFF

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director
Jerry L. Lasater
Officer Manager
Miss Frankie M. Austin
Secretary-Receptionist

*Executive Committee
-Renominated
+Retiring

NEWLY ELECTED BOARD MEMBERS - Three-year term 1968

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Mrs. Max F. Carman
Mrs. Morris Glesby
Louis K. Rachal
Dr. Fred W. Taylor
Dr. Reuben Sheeler
Dr. Stewart A. Wilber

One-year term

Mrs. John McGinty
Lauro Cruz

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J. E. Middleton
Donald Colvin
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Ray Pierce
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Paul Cravey
Kenneth Durrett
Mrs. Maria Gilmour
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NEWSLETTER

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Miss Patricia Allen
Mrs. Alfred Vogt
Miss Margy Pollard
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Dr. Marlin Roll
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Rev. Philip Stephan
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Floyd Dixon
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Roscoe H. Jones
C. A. Neal Pickett
Ben N. Ramey
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Hamilton Brown
John S. Chase
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M. M. Hamburger
Winston Johnson
Mrs. William Maxwell
Louis K. Rachal
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W. A. Samuel
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Hon. Harrel G. Tillman

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Dr. Nicholas L. Gerren
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Dr. Catherine Roett Reid
Miss Annabel Sawyer
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B. C. Steinberg
Gus Swain
Dr. C. W. Thompson, III

CONSULTANTS

Dr. W. A. Quebedaux
Dr. Stanley W. Olson
Dale Houghland

THE CONCERN OF JOHN BATTAGLIA

Houstonian John Battaglia had roots in three nations. He immigrated to America during the 1880's as a young man whose Italian ancestors had been residing in Germany. He became a citizen of the United States and a resident of Houston. Mr. Battaglia demonstrated his love for his adopted fellow citizens in many ways during his life. His will specifically expressed this concern. He made two personal bequests: one to the family with whom he lived during his last years and the other to John Bird, a Negro, who lived on the Battaglia farm for 25 years. He left the rest of his estate to the City of Houston to be used "for charitable purposes on behalf of the people of Houston." Twenty years have passed since the death of Mr. Battaglia. Our city has now applied this good man's legacy to fulfill his dreams.

THE RESPONSE OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a group of citizens that have for many years worked together effectively toward better human relations in the City of Houston. Realizing that lack of skills and the deficiencies in knowledge for community living are primary sources both of tensions and lack of initiative, it applied to the City Council of Houston for $15,000 from the John Battaglia Trust Fund. It proposed that this money be used for "The John Battaglia Project: Citizens for Self-Improvement," an undertaking that would strengthen the bonds of understanding and foster creative living by encouraging and expanding opportunities for the people of Houston to improve their own lives — as did John Battaglia.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON

On April 28, 1964, the City Council of the City of Houston unanimously approved the application from the Houston Council on Human Relations. It thereby, made possible a two-year project in opportunities for self-improvement for all the citizens of Houston. This project began its work on June 1, 1964.

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT: "CITIZENS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT"

RESEARCH

First, we will discover in our city those persons, groups, and agencies that are now emphasizing self-improvement or that provide any services or instruction in this field. This inventory will include self-improvement areas such as: (1) literacy programs and allied education, (2) parental instruction and family responsibility education, (3) training in citizenship and orientation in civic concern, (4) vocational skills development, and (5) training in literary and artistic crafts. The Council will keep in mind that the Battaglia Project is primarily concerned with those efforts that are open and of benefit to all the people of Houston.

REFERRAL

When this information is attained, the Houston Council on Human Relations will function for the City of Houston as a referral service. Requests concerning opportunities now come to various City of Houston departments and many are referred to the Houston Council on Human Relations. After the fact finding period, the Houston Council on Human Relations will furnish more accurate and more timely information both to public and private agencies and to all persons seeking to avail themselves of self-improvement efforts in Houston.

INFORMATION

Since the purpose of this project is to encourage "grass roots" individual initiative, the widest possible distribution will be made of the findings of the project. Not only will this distribution encourage self-motivation and improvement, but it would also inform various interested groups of workable programs. The exchange of ideas would in itself instill pride in our City and show potential newcomers that Houston is a city interested in both group and personal responsibility. It is hoped that the facilities of the Houston Public Library can be used as an important hub for this dissemination of information.

STIMULATION

When strong programs are discovered serving self-improvement needs in the city, the sponsoring citizens groups will be encouraged. Increased support will be sought for these projects where desired, and expansion of programs will hopefully be made possible in many areas. This work could result in more personal and private funds being spent on self-improvement projects. It is our full intention to encourage such expansion of private and local groups operating in self-improvement.

DEMONSTRATION

It is also the goal of the Houston Council on Human Relations that, if our findings show a lack of self-improvement projects in any area of concern or sector of our city, citizen groups be asked to set up and carry out programs to meet these needs. There are many organizations and agencies within the City of Houston that can be encouraged to initiate these self-improvement projects. The example of such initiative itself will motivate increasing numbers of citizens to respond to these needs. Thus we will move even more rapidly towards our goal of benefitting all the people of Houston.

WE PROPOSE:

TO ENABLE

each Houston citizen to take advantage of his opportunities in his public and private life.

TO PROVIDE

a climate in which every Houstonian might achieve to the ultimate of his ability.

TO ENCOURAGE

self-initiative and self-improvement in all phases of Houston city living.

TO HELP

all the people of Houston to become better citizens for a better community.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT COMMITTEE

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MISS BARBARA JORDAN
MR. A. D. AZIOS
MR. WILLIAM F. COMER
THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
REV. JOHN McCARTHY
DR. G. E. DODD
MR. CHARLES KELLY
THE REV. FRED M. HOLT, JR. PROJECT DIRECTOR

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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STAFF

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CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

ADMINISTERED BY

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

UNDER A GRANT FROM

THE CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962.....		$ 625.92
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 282.00	
SRC (Balance of Grant)	1,331.17	
Literature	.50	
Dinners	156.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$ 1,770.17	1,770.17
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962.....		$2,396.09
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	463.75	
Social Security	14.49	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	22.20	
Telephone	47.09	
Office Expense	27.27	
Postage	75.00	
Printing	21.40	
Maintenance	5.79	
Office Equipment	120.96	
Conference and Meetings	18.30	
Staff and Volunteer Training	9.71	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$905.96	905.96
BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962.....		$1,490.13

10/31/63
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962		$1,490.13
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 268.50	
Dinners	331.55	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 600.05	600.05
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962		$2,090.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	463.75	
Social Security	14.49	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	20.15	
Telephone	47.25	
Office Expenses	21.42	
Printing	13.05	
Office Equipment	10.81	
Conferences and Meetings	363.17	
Dinners	531.93	
Staff and Volunteer Training	3.98	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,570.00	1,570.00
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962		$ 520.18

11/30/62
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962		$ 520.18
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$1,045.00	
Memorials	1.00	
Literature	4.75	
Dinners	34.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,084.75	1,084.75
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1962		$1,604.93
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	148.23	
Secretarial Help	25.00	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	45.43	
Utilities	9.20	
Printing	87.38	
Literature	3.72	
Volunteer Training	4.62	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$403.58	403.58
BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1962		$1,201.35

1/2/63
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FINANCIAL STATMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1962		$1,201.35
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$775.00	
Memorials	50.00	
Dinners	31.65	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$856.65	856.65
TOTAL RECeipts, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1962		$2,058.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary(January,plus part of Dec.)	376.77	
Social Security(Two Months)	18.15	
Secretarial Help	10.00	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.23	
Utilities	5.32	
Office Expense	.65	
Postage	60.00	
Printing	54.74	
Maintenance	4.61	
Conference and Meetings	213.56	
Dinners	102.45	
Staff and Volunteer Training	10.18	
Literature	6.10	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$980.76	980.76
BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1963		$1,077.24

2/7/63

FINANCIAL STATMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
February 28, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1963		$1,077.24
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 850.00	
Program Contributions	200.00	
Literature	18.00	
Meals(Dinners)	6.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,074.50	1,074.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1963		$2,151.74
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	350.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Secretarial Help	30.00	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	42.80	
Utilities	4.71	
Office Expense	28.88	
Postage	35.00	
Maintenance	2.94	
Printing	146.32	
Conference and Meetings	22.85	
Literature	35.85	
Staff and Volunteer Training	9.90	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$801.93	801.93
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963		$1,349.81

3/4/63
ecd

FINANCIAL STATMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963		$1,349.81
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$287.25	
Literature	6.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$293.25	293.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963		$1,643.06
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	350.00	
Secretarial Help	20.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.51	
Utilities	7.57	
Office Expense	7.36	
Printing	212.24	
Staff and Volunteer Training	3.96	
Conference & Meetings (Youth Sem.)	6.58	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$738.90	738.90
BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963		$904.16

3/31/63
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
APRIL 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963		$904.16
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$410.00	
Memorials	11.00	
V.T.-Luncheons	30.55	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$451.55	451.55
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963		$1,355.71
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	350.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	5.32	
Telephone	43.24	
Office Expenses	23.02	
Postage	138.00	
Printing	99.97	
Maintenance	1.31	
Office Equipment	59.67	
Miscellaneous(Lit.& Tapes)	11.27	
Meetings and Conferences	43.11	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$867.59	867.59
BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1963		$488.12

ccd
4/30/63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MAY 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1963.....$488.12

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$1,389.50	
Scholarship Fund	3.00	
Literature	2.50	
Program Contribution	150.00	
SRC (Partial Grant)	500.00	
Dinner Refunds	133.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$2,178.00	$2,178.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1963....$2,666.12

DISBRUSEMENTS:

Salary		350.00	
Social Security		12.68	
Maintenance		4.72	
Printing		63.00	
Postage		25.00	
Office Expenses		33.09	
Utilities		7.28	
Telephone		41.67	
Rent		80.00	
Conference (Littell)		407.44	
Meetings - Vol.Trng.		7.17	
Misc.		59.23	
Literature	$2.50		
Checks	3.73		
Spec. Job	50.00		
Scholarship	3.00		
	59.23		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$1,091.28	1,091.28

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1963.....$1,574.84

ecd
5/31/63

Financial Report
for
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
for
Quarter ending June 30, 1963
from
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A. RECEIPTS:

April	$ 451.55
May	$ 2,178.00
June	$ 443.50

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR QUARTER.....$3,073.05

BREAKDOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Local Contributions(Houston Sports Assoc. and Reinz Foundation(local) Jewish Com. Council for Program)	$ 275.00	
Memberships (Including 1 Church)	$2,070.50	
*Luncheons, etc.	171.05	
*Out of State (SRC, partial grant)	500.00	
Literature	2.50	
Memorials	36.00	
Scholarship Fund	18.00	$3,073.05

DISBURSEMENT: itemized on financial statements enclosed.

B. Balance on hand.....$716.84

Balance of Grant.....2,100.00

C. Outstanding bills and obligations - Not but usual monthly operating costs.

D. None.

3,073.05
- 500.00
2,573.05

*only items not to be applied for grant

ecd
7/10/63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1963			$1,574.84
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$411.00	
Memorials		25.00	
Luncheon Refunds		7.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$443.50	443.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1963			$2,018.34
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salary (2)		$ 725.00	
Housing Allowance		150.00	
Auto Expense		125.00	
Social Security		12.68	
Rent		80.00	
Telephone		38.23	
Utilities		15.17	
Postage		50.00	
Printing		53.69	
Conference and Meetings		15.59	
Littell Meeting	$7.67		
Volunteer Training	7.92		
Miscellaneous		36.14	
Literature	21.14		
Project	15.00		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$1,301.50	1,301.50
BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1963			$ 716.84

6/29/63
ccd

FINANCIAL STATMENT

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

July 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1963		$ 716.84
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	228.00	
Memorials	125.00	
SRC (Balance of Grant 1962-63)	2,100.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$2,453.00	2,453.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1963		$3,169.84
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	873.00	
Car Allowance	125.00	
Social Security (2 mos. CK)	50.74	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	63.41	
Utilities	21.18	
Office Expense	31.78	
Postage	57.91	
Literature	.51	
Staff and Volunteer Training	4.91	
College CHR	23.94	
Project (Brotherhood Contest)	25.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,357.38	1,357.38
BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1963		$1,812.46

ccd
7/31/63

228.
125
353.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
August 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1963		$1,812.46
RECEIPTS:		
Membership	364.00	
Literature	2.00	
College	6.88	
Dinners	4.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$376.88	376.88
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1963		$ 2,189.34
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	875.00	
Car Allowance	125.00	
Social Security	31.71	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	50.49	
Utilities	22.32	
Postage	45.00	
Office Expense	127.31	
Maintenance	1.00	
Equipment	10.00	
College CHR	10.00	
Staff and Volunteer Training	9.68	
Project	71.25	
Literature	56.90	
Printing	10.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,525.85	1,525.85
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1963		$ 663.49

ccd
8/31/63

FINANCIAL STATMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1963		$ 663.49
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$1,213.50	
Memorials	10.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,223.50	$1,223.50
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1963		$1,886.99
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	988.00	
Car Allowance	125.00	
Social Security	35.88	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	68.56	
Utilities	27.78	
Office Expense	33.18	
Postage	143.75	
Printing	10.19	
Equipment	105.10	
Conference and Meetings	13.47	
Staff and Volunteer Training	4.90	
Literature	16.00	
Charter (10¢ charge for check)	25.10	
Error in Withholding Tax	.10	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,676.81	1,676.81
BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1963		$ 210.18

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9/30/63

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

RECEIPTS		
Memberships	$7,523.75	
Memorials	222.00	
Literature	33.75	
SRC	3,931.17	
Dinner Refunds	735.25	
Meetings and Conferences	350.00	
Scholarship Fund	3.00	
College CHR	6.88	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$12,805.80
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salary	6,463.50	
Social Security	228.76	
Secretarial Help	85.00	
Car Allowance	500.00	
Rent	960.00	
Utilities	168.20	
Telephone	564.91	
Office Expense	337.69	
Postage	629.66	
Printing	772.17	
Maintenance	15.65	
Office Equipment	311.26	
Scholarship Fund	3.00	
Staff and Volunteer Training	87.16	
Literature	153.99	
Charter	25.10	
College CHR	33.94	
Special Projects	161.25	
Conference and Meetings	1,085.92	
Dinners	634.38	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		13,221.54
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS		$(415.74)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	$ 220.18
SURPLUS	
Unappropriated Surplus	$ 220.18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1963		$ 210.18
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$2,752.00	
Literature	24.00	
Dinner	518.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$3,294.00	$3,294.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30,1963		$3,504.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 873.00	
Car Allowance	125.00	
Social Security	31.83	
Printing	176.46	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	66.72	
Utilities	26.87	
Office Expense	30.75	
Postage	220.00	
Maintenance	2.69	
Office Equipment	42.50	
Conference & Meetings (Cultural)	273.88	
Volunteer Training	8.70	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,958.40	1,958.40
BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963		$1,545.78

ecd
10/31/63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963			$1,545.78
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 539.00	
Memorials		50.00	
Other		510.23	
Literature	$ 12.00		
Special Contri	498.23		
Dinners		649.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,748.73	1,748.73
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND 10/31/63			$3,294.51
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salary		882.00	
Car Allowance (CK)		125.00	
Social Security		31.96	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		52.45	
Utilities		27.74	
Office Expenses		33.05	
Printing		23.44	
Maintenance		7.50	
Office Equipment		198.96	
Conference & Meetings		506.39	
Dinners		1,130.20	
Literature		45.85	
Taxes		7.40	
Process Film		4.00	
Moving		38.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$3,178.94	3,178.94
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$ 115.57

ecd
12/4/63

CAMPAIGN BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-63

OPERATING EXPENSES	$11,400		$11,400
Educational Material	1,000		
Postage	500		
	1,500	$1,500	
Annual Meeting	200		
Human Rights Observance	350		
Education Meeting (John Howard Griffin)	300		
Employment Conference	250		
Youth Seminars: (1) Junior High (4) Senior High (1) College (1) Teacher Training	2,500		
"Housing for All" Conference	300		
International Understanding	300		
Health and Welfare Human Relations and the Police	500		
Church-State Conference	500		
Staff and Volunteer Training	500		
Reserve for Contingency	400		
	6,100	6,100	
Publications (Special Items, Reprints, Programs)		1,000	
		$8,600	8,600

TOTAL $20,000

10/4/62
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BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-1963

DESCRIPTION		
Salaries:		
Executive Secretary	$ 4,200.00	
Office Secretary	3,000.00	
Social Security (3 1/8%)	225.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Utilities	100.00	
Telephone	500.00	
Maintenance	50.00	
Repair and Replacement (Equipment)	50.00	
New Equipment	350.00	
Office Supplies and Expenses	350.00	
Printing	300.00	
Postage	400.00	
Conference and Meetings	500.00	
Major Meetings	300.00	
Educational Materials	100.00	
Dues:		
Local and National	25.00	
Staff and Volunteer Training	50.00	
Reserve for Contingencies	300.00	
TOTAL BUDGET	$12,000.00	$12,000.00

INCOME:

Cash on Hand, October 1, 1962.....500.00 (Est.)

ANTICIPATED INCOME:

Memberships	$ 9,000.00	
Memorials	200.00	
Program	300.00	
Southern Regional Council	2,000.00	
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME	$11,500.00	$11,500.00

TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME, PLUS (EST.) BALANCE ON HAND.....$12,000.00

Adopted
9/27/62
Board of Directors

3.955.95
3.744.33
4.175.15
2.238.00
1.077.97
1.009.72
2.171.22
1.293.99
1.219.08
2.152.75
8.124.49
2.229.55

Total Receipts:
33.392.20 T

1964

T

3.305.95
3.744.33
4.175.15
1.588.00
1.077.97
1.009.72
871.22
1.293.99
1.219.08
1.952.75
8.124.49
2.229.55

30.592.20 T

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1963.....$ 12.67

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$1,694.00	
Memorials	10.00	
Literature	18.00	
Grant (SRC)	650.00	
Cultural (Play)	1,583.95	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$3,955.95	3,955.95

3,955.95
650.00
3,305.95

TOTAL RECEIPTS PLUS BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1963.....$3,968.62

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$ 689.00	
Social Security	24.98	
Executive Director - Allowance	350.00	
Executive Secretary - Allowance	25.00	
Rent	65.00	
Telephone	168.16	
Utilities	25.80	
Office Expense	160.65	
Postage	40.27	
Printing	101.62	
Maintenance	5.30	
Literature	48.57	
Volunteer Training	4.57	
Cultural - Play	926.54	
Miscellaneous (Moving Ice Box)	18.50	
Annual Meeting	24.64	
Housing	4.95	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$2,683.55	
Additional S.S.&W.H. to be sent in February	-1.40	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS(Ad.S.S.&W.H.Sub.)	$2,682.15	$2,682.15

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1964.....$1,286.47

2/3/64
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
February 29, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1964			$1,286.47
RECEIPTS:			
Membership		$2,561.75	
Memorials		27.00	
Literature		4.00	
Program:		1,151.58	
Housing	$80.00		
Dr. Bunche Mtg.	25.00		
Play	1,046.58		
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$3,744.33	3,744.33
TOTAL RECEIPTS PLUS BALANCE ON HANDJANUARY 31,1963			$5,030.80
ISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries		689.00	
Social Security		24.98	
Ad. S.S. and Withholding		1.40	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		60.89	
Utilities		25.01	
Office Equipment		8.23	
Office Expenses		78.29	
Postage		115.00	
Printing		73.56	
Maintenance		13.00	
Literature		45.78	
Executive Director - Allowance		350.00	
Executive Secretary - Allowance		25.00	
Legal Services		75.00	
Repayment on Loan		1,000.00	
Conference and Meetings		855.25	
Housing	$137.17		
Play	602.54		
Dr. Pope Meeting	15.54		
Dr. Bunche Meeting	100.00		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$3,505.39	$3,505.39
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 29, 1964			$1,525.41

2/29/64
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 29, 1964.....$1,525.41

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$1,158.25	
Memorials		12.00	
Check Voided (HCHR ck. ret'd)		2.85	
Dr. Bunche Meeting	$3,165.05		
Cks. ret'd-Insuf. Funds	163.00	3,002.05	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$4,175.15	4,175.15

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 29,1964....$5,700.56

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	734.00	
Allowances $Dir.$350 + Sec.$25)	375.00	
Social Security	26.60	
Rent	65.00	
Telephone	80.42	
Utilities	19.90	
Office Expenses	72.91	
Postage	144.00	
Miscellaneous (Ad)	5.00	
Play (1st-$111.05; 2nd Adv.$200)	311.05	
Printing	77.70	
Office Equipment	5.10	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$1,916.68	1,916.68

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1964.....$3,783.88

ecd
4/1/64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 30, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1964.....$3,783.88

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$1,348.75	
Memorials	20.00	
Grant (2nd Pay.SRC)	650.00	
Literature	9.50	
Dr. Bunche Meeting	169.00	
Bus Tour (Housing)	40.75	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$2,238.00	2,238.00

2,238.00
- 650.00
1588.00
2388

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND 3/31/64.....$6,021.88

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries		814.00	
Allowance(Exec.Dir.$350,Ex.Sec.$25)		375.00	
Social Security		29.51	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		61.71	
Utilities		10.13	
Office Expenses		99.66	
Postage		66.97	
Printing		70.55	
Maintenance		2.02	
Office Equipment		40.00	
Literature		13.54	
Miscellaneous		2.25	
C Conference and Meetings		1,151.00	
Cultural - Play	$4.39		
Int.Rel.-Bunche	1,144.57		
Youth	2.04		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$2,801.34	2,801.34

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1964.....$3,220.54

Membership break-down:

1	-	$1.00	$1.00	2	-	$15.00	$30.00
1	-	4.00	4.00	2	-	20.00	40.00
20	-	5.00	100.00	8	-	25.00	200.00
1	-	6.25	6.25	1	-	30.00	30.00
1	-	7.50	7.50	3	-	50.00	150.00
28	-	10.00	280.00	5	-	100.00	500.00
						Total	$1,348.75

ecd
4/29/64

FINCNCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1964.....$3,203.54

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$761.37	
Memorials	3.00	
Board Meeting	10.00	
Literature	4.60	
Bunche Meeting	3.00	
Religion and Race	171.00	
Public Relations	125.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$1,077.97	1,077.97

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND 4/30/64.....$4,281.51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries		682.00	
Allowances (CK$325,ecd $25)		350.00	
Social Security		24.71	
Maintenance		1.72	
Postage		60.81	
Office Expenses		19.36	
Utilities		9.43	
Telephone		60.85	
Rent		65.00	
Literature		3.87	
Volunteer Training		4.57	
Miscellaneous: Bus Fare	$1.00	24.50	
Moving Furniture	23.50		
Conference and Meetings:		950.32	
Religion and Race	$250.40		
Bunche	511.25		
Education	21.15		
Conf. on Human Rel.	10.00		
Public Inf.	3.50		
Education-Special	154.02		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$2,257.14	2,257.14

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1964.....$2,024.37

Membership break-down:

1	-	$2.50	=	$2.50	5	-	$25.00	=	$125.00
19	-	5.00		95.00	2	-	50.00	=	100.00
1	-	6.00		6.00	2	-	100.00	=	200.00
1	-	6.25		6.25	1	-	115.62	=	115.62 (Sale of Stock)
1	-	7.00		7.00			Net Total		$786.37
1	-	9.00		9.00			(Insuf.Funds		-25.00
8	-	10.00		80.00			Grand Total		$761.37
2	-	20.00		40.00					

5/29/64 (ecd)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE 30, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1964.....$2,024.37

RECEIPTS:			
Membership		$ 286.75	
Memorials		56.00	
Program:		666.97	
Public Information	$515.15		
Battaglia Project	45.82		
Arts (Play)	3.00		
Literature	1.00		
Religion and Race	2.00		
Health and Welfare	100.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$1,009.72	1,009.72

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1964.....$3,034.09

DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries		$ 707.00	
Allowances (CK-$300 and ecd $25)		325.00	
Social Security		26.53	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		61.33	
Utilities		8.67	
Office Expenses		49.23	
Postage		45.86	
Maintencance		2.70	
Office Equipment		274.40	
Literature		6.69	
Miscellaneous(Bus Fare)		.50	
Program:		804.05	
Health and Welfare	100.00		
Board Meeting	103.53		
Housing	45.00		
Religion and Race	52.08		
Public Information	454.71		
Youth	27.75		
Battaglia Project	15.62		
Prayer in Schools	5.36		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$2,376.96	$2,376.96

BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1964.....$ 657.13

Membership Breakdown:

1	-	$3.00	=	$ 3.00	1	-	$12.50	=	$ 12.50
6	-	$5.00	=	$ 30.00	2	-	15.00	=	30.00
1	-	$6.25	=	6.25	5	-	25.00	=	125.00
8	-	10.00	=	80.00				Total.....	$286.75

6/26/64(in advance)
ece

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JULY 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1964		$ 657.13
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 458.50	
Memorials	4.00	
Literature	4.35	
Grant from SRC (Paid in full)	1,300.00	
Housing	27.00	
Battaglia Project	133.87	
Youth	20.00	
Public Information	166.00	
Health and Welfare	50.00	
Church and State	7.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$2,171.22	2,171.22
- 1,300.00		
871.22		
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1964		$2,828.35
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 378.50	
Allowances ($300 + $12.50)	312.50	
Rent	65.00	
Telephone	65.90	
Utilities	31.57	
Office Expenses	85.41	
Postage	5.84	
Printing	26.05	
Maintenance	5.03	
Lit Literature	25.95	
Volunteer Training	2.86	
Program (Conferences and Meetings)		
Public Information	483.05	
Battaglia Project	112.38	
Youth	20.00	
Housing	9.40	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1,629.44	
S.S. & Withholding for July	-47.48	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, Minus S.S. and Withholding	$1,581.96	1,581.96
BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1964		$1,246.39

1,300.00
871.22
2171.22

Membership Breakdown:

1	-	$1.00	=	$ 1.00	1	-	$20.00	=	$ 20.00
1	-	2.50	=	2.50	7	-	25.00	=	175.00
15	-	5.00	=	75.00	1	-	50.00	=	50.00
12	-	10.00		120.00					
1	-	15.00		15.00				Total	$458.50

ecd
8/5/64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
AUGUST 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1964			$1,246.39
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 434.50	
Memorials		21.00	
Literature		7.00	
Conferences, Meetings, Projects		831.49	
Nat'l Citizens Committee	$390.00		
Battaglia Project	341.49		
Public Information	100.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,293.99	$1,293.99
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1964			$2,540.38
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries		$1,100.00	
Social Security		52.11	
S.S. and W.H. (held out, but not dep.)		47.48	
Allowances (CK-$300, ecd-$25)		325.00	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		64.91	
Utilities		3.11	
Office Expense		.40	
Postage		28.71	
Maintenance		13.87	
Conferences, Meetings, Projects		541.98	
Battaglia Project	$ 38.82		
Youth	14.83		
Annual Meeting	4.08		
Health & Welfare	50.00		
Nat'l Cit. Committee	337.25		
SRC Meeting	97.00		
Miscellaneous		75.57	
Literature	63.35		
V/T	7.22		
Loan to CK (to be ref.)	5.00		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$2,318.14	
S.S. and W.H. for August not dep.		-7.11	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, MINUS S.S. AND W.H.		$2,311.03	$2,311.03
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1964			$ 229.35

Membership Breakdown:

3	- $ 1.00	=	$ 3.00	1	- $15.00	=	$ 15.00
12	- 5.00	=	60.00	4	- 20.00	=	80.00
2	- 6.25	=	12.50	5	- 25.00	=	125.00
1	- 9.00	=	9.00	1	- 40.00	=	40.00
9	- 10.00	=	90.00		Total		$434.50

ecd 9/3/64

RB

RECAPITULATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 1, 1963 - September 30, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.....$ 210.18

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$13,113.87	
Memorials		504.00	
Literature		103.45	
Southern Regional Council		2,600.00	
Meetings, Conf., & Projects		9,007.23	
Arts (Cultural)	$2,633.53		
Housing	147.75		
Annual Meeting	498.23		27,521.14
Inter. Relations(Bunche Mtg.)	3,182.05		- 2,600.00 SRC
Youth	27.80		
Religion	180.50		$24,921.14
Battaglia Project	766.22		
Public Information	1,006.15		- 18,285.41 - 1964
Health and Welfare	150.00		
National Citizens' Committee	415.00		$6,635.73
	9,007.23		
Dinners		1,167.50	
Miscellaneous(Refunds,Spec.Cont,Loan)		1,025.09	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$27,521.14	27,521.14

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.....$27,731.32

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries		9,166.00	
Allowances		3,487.50	
Social Security		330.90	
Rent		795.00	
Telephone		812.41	
Utilities		218.17	
Postage		834.79	
Office Expense		632.97	
Maintenance		54.32	
Office Equipment		667.26	
Volunteer Training		32.92	
Printing		549.38	
Dinners		1,233.73	
Literature		270.60	
Miscellaneous		1,167.40	
Meetings, Conferences, Projects:		7,433.32	
Cultural(Arts)	$2,142.72		
Education	218.37		
Human Rights(Inter.Rel.)	2,130.82		
Youth	80.02		
Annual	535.11		
Housing	196.52		
Religion	323.38		
National Citizens' Com.	340.88		
SRC Meeting	101.91		
Human Rel. Mtg. (Dallas)	10.00		
Battaglia Project	257.33		
Health and Welfare	150.00		
Public Information	946.26		
	7,433.32		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$27,686.67	$27,686.67

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.....$ 44.65

10/5/64
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 30, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1964			$ 229.35
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 525.00	
Memorials		301.00	
Program		377.84	
Battaglia	$245.04		
Youth	7.80		
National Citizens' Com.	25.00		
Public Information	100.00		
	377.84		
Miscellaneous:		15.24	
Literature	3.00		
Office Supplies Refund	1.00		
Telephone Refund	6.24		
Misc. Refund(CK)	5.00		
	$15.24		
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,219.08	1,219.08
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS AUGUST 31, 1964 BALANCE ON HAND			$1,449.43
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries		700.00	
Allowances (CK$300, ECD$25)		325.00	
Social Security		25.35	
S.S. and W.H. not deposited previously		7.11	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		69.07	
Utilities		23.08	
Postage		67.33	
Maintenance		.49	
Literature		11.05	
Volunteer Training		1.25	
Meetings, Conf. and Projects		109.05	
Battaglia	$90.51		
Nat'l Cit.Com.	8.54		
Youth	10.00		
	$109.05		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		1,403.78	1,403.78
BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1964			$ 44.65

MEMBERSHIP BREAK-DOWN:

2	-	$ 1.00	=	$2.00	1	-	$12.50	=	$ 12.50
1	-	2.50	=	2.50	1	-	15.00	=	15.00
17	-	5.00	=	85.00	1	-	20.00	=	20.00
1	-	6.00	=	6.00	2	-	25.00	=	50.00
12	-	10.00	=	120.00	2	-	50.00	=	100.00
1	-	12.00	=	12.00	1	-	100.00	=	100.00
							Total		$525.00

ecd - 10/5/64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OCTOBER 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.....$ 44.65

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$1,101.00	
Memorials		91.00	
Literature		6.25	
Program, Projects, etc.		954.50	
Housing - Bus Tour	$ 50.00		
Arts	674.50		
~~Hootenanny $474.50~~			
Refund-Play 200.00			
Annual Meeting	230.00		
	954.50		
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$2,152.75	$2,152.75

Not included

2,152.75
200.00
1,952.75

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.....$2,197.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary (CK-$350,ECD-$350)		700.00	
Allowances(CK$300,ECD$25)		325.00	
Social Security		27.21	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		76.83	
Utilities		24.29	
Office Expense		68.92	
Postage		2.66	
Maintenance		.72	
Office Equipment		74.46	
Literature		16.13	
Volunteer Training		2.13	
Program, Projects, etc.		340.08	
Arts - Hootenanny	$165.00		
Battaglia	63.71		
Annual Mtg.	95.57		
Inter.Rel.(Mtg.-U.N.)	3.50		
Housing (Bus Tour)	12.30		
	340.08		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$1,723.43	1,723.43

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1964.....$ 473.97

Membership break-down:

1	-	$ 1.00	=	$1.00	3	-	$25.00	=	$ 75.00
11	-	5.00	=	55.00	2	-	50.00	=	100.00
10	-	10.00	=	100.00	2	-	100.00	=	200.00
2	-	15.00	=	30.00	1	-	500.00	=	500.00
2	-	20.00	=	40.00			TOTAL.....		$1,101.00

ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1964.....$ 473.97

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$5,676.00	
Memorials		16.00	
Conferences and Meetings		2,057.37	
Hootenanny	$ 38.00		
Annual Meeting	1,908.50		
Battaglia	110.87		
Literature (Young's books, $360)		366.75	
Volunteer Training		1.00	
Refund on Telephone		7.37	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$8,124.49	8,124.49

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1964.....$8,598.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries (CK-$466.68, ECD-$349.99)		816.67	
Social Security		29.57	
Allowances (CK-$300, ECD-$25)		325.00	
Expenses (CK-Oct. $81.60, Nov. $70.89)		152.49	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		73.04	
Utilities		15.93	
Office Expenses		25.82	
Postage		91.97	
Printing		30.37	
Conference and Meetings		1,827.39	
Annual Meeting	$1,773.64		
Hootenanny	51.94		
Extremism	1.10		
Battaglia	.71		
Taxes		13.69	
Legal Fees		10.00	
Literature		6.75	
Miscellaneous (V/T)		4.81	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$3,488.50	3,488.50

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1964.....$5,109.96

Membership Break-down:

2	-	$ 2.50	=	$5.00	6	-	25.00	=	$150.00
13	-	5.00	=	65.00	1	-	35.00	=	35.00
1	-	6.00	=	6.00	1	-	37.50	=	37.50
2	-	6.25	=	12.50	1	-	50.00	=	50.00
13	-	10.00	=	130.00	1	-	100.00	=	100.00
3	-	15.00	=	45.00	1	-	5,000.00	=	5,000.00
2	-	20.00	=	40.00			Total	=	$5,676.00

11/30/64
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1964.....$5,109.96

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$ 763.50	
Contributions	1,201.09	
Literature	22.50	
Battaglia	219.46	
Memorials	23.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$2,229.55	2,229.55

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1964.....$7,339.51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries(CK-$408.34; ECD-$350.01)		758.35	
Social Security		27.30	
Allowances (CK-$300; ECD-$25)		325.00	
Expenses (CK)		124.28	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		74.10	
Utilities		16.10	
Office Expenses		64.44	
Maintenance		2.73	
Literature (& Library)		16.71	
Franchise Tax		49.31	
Volunteer Training (Exp. for Com.Mtgs.)		5.03	
Conferences, Projects, etc.		177.75	
Annual Meeting	$84.28		
Housing Committee	1.71		
Education Committee	2.00		
Battaglia Project	9.22		
Employment Committee	38.02		
Scholarship	42.52		
	177.75		
Postage		97.21	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$1,803.31	1,803.31

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1964.....$5,536.20

Membership Break-down:

47	-	$1.00	=	$ 47.00	1	-	$20.00	=	$20.00
18	-	5.00	=	90.00	8	-	25.00	=	200.00
1	-	9.00	=	9.00	1	-	45.00	=	45.00
11	-	10.00	=	110.00	2	-	100.00	=	200.00
1	-	12.50	=	12.50					
2	-	15.00	=	30.00			Total		$763.50

ecd
12/31/64

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
The John Battaglia Project
December 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND - November 30, 1964		$3,970.36
DISBURSMENTS:		
Books	$ 8.00	
Typewriter rental	10.20	
Salary	230.00	
Social Security	8.34	
Meetings	55.00	
Administration & Operation	100.00	
Telephone	9.22	
Office Expense	30.92	
Travel Expense	1.65	
TOTAL EXPENSES	$453.33	453.33
BALANCE ON HAND - December 31, 1964		$3,517.03

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT COMMITTEE
January 6, 1965

AGENDA

I. Minutes: Meeting of December 10, 1964

II. Reports: Subcommittee's Progress and Plans

A. Literacy . . . . . Bill Comer

B. Arts Opportunity . . . . . Gertrude Barnstone

C. Neighborhood Beautification . . . . . Lee Marsters

D. Vocational Polish . . . . . Bess Attwell

III. New Business

IV. Date for next meeting

V. Adjournment

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JANUARY 31, 1965

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1964			$5,536.20
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$1,201.20	
Memorials		28.00	
Grant from SRC (1st quarterly payment)		500.00	
Literature Refund		1.60	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,730.80	1,730.80
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1964			$7,267.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (CK $408.32, ECD $350)		$ 758.33	
Allowances (CK $300, ECD $25)		325.00	
Expenses (CK $61.66, ECD $4.06)		65.72	
Social Security		27.76	
Rent		67.50	
Telephone		66.98	
Utilities		18.93	
Office Expense		28.40	
Postage		52.85	
Meetings and Conferences		193.41	
SRC	$ 67.93		
Public Information	75.00		
Housing	14.80		
Religion & Race	4.00		
Board Meeting	19.13		
Employment	5.55		
Health & Welfare	7.00		
	$193.41		
Printing		14.21	
Maintenance		20.32	
Volunteer Training		3.03	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$1,642.44	$1,642.44
BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1965			$5,624.56

Membership Break-down:

2	-	$1.00 =	$ 2.00	4	-	$ 25.00 =	$100.00
25	-	5.00 =	125.00	1	-	30.00 =	30.00
1	-	7.00 =	7.00	1	-	75.00 =	75.00
20	-	10.00 =	200.00	2	-	100.00 =	200.00
1	-	15.00 =	15.00	1	-	107.20 =	107.20 (Sale of Stock)
2	-	20.00	40.00	1	-	300.00 =	300.00
							$1,201.20

2/1/65
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FEBRUARY 28, 1965

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1965.....$5,624.56

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$1,965.00	
Memorials		81.00	
Meetings and Conferences		103.10	
Housing	$ 50.00		
Baytown Council	10.50		
Board of Directors	42.60		
Battaglia (Operation and Adm.)		200.00	
Literature		12.25	
Office Supplies (Battaglia $1.86+$4.02)		5.88	
Telephone Refund(Bat-$8.24-CK-$2.80)		11.04	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$2,378.27	2,378.27

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1965.....$8,002.83

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries (CK-$408.32+ECD-$350)		758.32	
Allowances (CK-$300 + $ECD $25)		325.00	
Expenses (CK-$92.81 + ECD-$11)		103.81	
Rent		67.50	
Social Security		27.48	
Telephone		66.06	
Postage		69.74	
Printing		47.86	
Maintenance		5.25	
Meetings, Conferences		218.17	
Arts	$13.75		
Battaglia	1.01		
*Baytown Council	24.50		
Board of Directors	26.01		
*Southern Regi nal Council	152.90		
Office Expense		198.61	
Utilities		18.79	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$1,906.59	$1,906.59

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1965.....$6,096.24

*Distributed to Expense Account for Meetings

Membership Break-down:

6	-	$1.00	=	$ 6.00	17	-	$ 25.00	=	$425.00
48	-	5.00	=	240.00	1	-	35.00	=	35.00
1	-	9.00	=	9.00	1	-	40.00	=	40.00
55	-	10.00	=	550.00	2	-	50.00	=	100.00
3	-	15.00	=	45.00	3	-	100.00	=	300.00
4	-	20,00	=	80.00	1	-	135.00	=	135.00
									$1,965.00

3/1/65 - ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1965

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1965			$6,096.24
RECEIPTS:			
Membership		$ 990.50	
Memorials		19.00	
Program and Meetings		302.75	
Dr. Soskin Mtg.	$19.12		
SRC Mtg. ('Refund)	58.88		
Board Meeting	9.75		
Special	215.00		
	$ 302.75		
Staff/Volunteer Training		1.75	
Literature		6.25	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,320.25	$1,320.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND February 28, 1965			$7,416.49
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (CK $408.32 + ECD $612.50*)		$1,020.82	
Allowances (CK $300 + ECD $ 25.00)		325.00	
Expenses (CK)		156.82	
Social Security		37.01	
Rent		67.50	
Telephone		84.71	
Meetings & Conferences		291.66	
Arts	$ 2.91		
Dr. Soskin Mtg.	42.46		
Health (Literature)	.84		
Housing	15.15		
Special	150.00		
Board Meeting	15.30		
Scholarship	65.00		
	291.66		
Office Expenses		233.02	
Postage		100.63	
Utilities		19.77	
Printing		63.69	
Maintenance		6.34	
Office Equipment		17.00	
Staff/Volunteer Training		1.85	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$2,425.82	$2,425.82
BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1965			$4,990.67

*Termination Salary

MEMBERSHIP BREAK-DOWN:

1	-	$2.00	=	$ 2.00	6	-	$15.00	=	$ 90.00
35	-	$5.00	=	175.00	4	-	20.00	=	80.00
1	-	$7.50	=	7.50	2	-	25.00	=	50.00
34	-	10.00	=	340.00	1	-	35.00	=	35.00
1	-	11.00	=	11.00	2	-	100.00	=	200.00
								Total	$990.50

3/31/65 (ecd)

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

June 1965

NEW MEMBERS: 22

Howard Fallis	$ 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Walter P. Wink	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Haltom Wray	5.00
French F. Stone	10.00
Harry M. Reasoner	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Gerger	10.00
Miss Sandra Lee Rachal	1.00
P. A. Donisi	10.00
Mrs. Hulette F. Aby	5.00
Willie Bright	5.00
Mrs. Ella Lees Brown	10.00
Mrs. Virgil C. Kinny	5.00
Dr. & Mrs. Roscoe W. Lewis	10.00
William H. Pool	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Warren Moore, Jr.	25.00
Mrs. Mamie M. Proctor	5.00
Edward F. Lacey, III	2.50
Mrs. Virginia P. Oates	2.50
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert U. Stern	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. F. Moreland	10.00
Philip G. Stephan	10.00
Bob Durst	5.00

RENEWALS: 40

1	$100.00
6	25.00
2	15.00
16	10.00
9	5.00
1	1.00

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

Brenda Phelps Fund	$285.00
Headstart	115.00
All City Orchestra	25.00

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP: 1 Esso Production Research Company 250.00

TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	22	$ 152.00
TOTAL RENEWALS	40	486.00
TOTAL CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP	1	250.00
TOTAL (Special Contributions)		425.00
TOTAL (May 25 - July 7)		$1,313.00

Total Membership due for July, 1965	$ 303.50
Total Membership due for August, 1965	263.00

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1965

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Bank and on hand			
South Main State Bank	$3,091.46		
Riverside National (Battaglia)	5,036.72		
Petty Cash	25.00	$8,153.18	
Due from Head Start		693.52	
Due from HS Neighborhood Center Contract		345.00	
Due from Battaglia		18.61	$ 9,210.31
FIXED ASSETS			
Furniture and Equipment		2,873.27	
Less: reserve for depreciation		158.85	2,714.42
TOTAL ASSETS			$11,924.73

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES			
FICA Withholdings		92.79	
Income Tax Withholdings		258.40	
Battaglia due to HCHR		26.14	
Due to Chloe Mallett (Typewriter - Table)		32.00	
Due to Brewington Typewriter Co.		377.59	
(Long term liabilities)			786.92
Due to Office Furniture Showcase		286.62	
Due to Coca Cola Co. (Coke machine)		499.22	785.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$ 1,572.76
SURPLUS			
Balance at Oct. 1, 1964	690.05		
HCHR	690.05		
Battaglia Project	4,848.70	5,538.75	
ADD: HCHR accumulated Income at June 30, 1965	4,559.43		
Battaglia accumulated income at June 30, 1965	253.79	4,813.22	
Balance at June 30, 1965			$10,351.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS			$11,924.73

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
June 30, 1965

INCOME			
Membership and grants			
Individual Memberships	$13,154.70		
Corporate Memberships	5,800.00		
Foundations, Associations, etc.	2,225.00	$21,179.70	
Other Income			
Memorials	424.50		
Programs and Projects	4,745.55		
Books and Literature	377.57		
Miscellaneous	566.33	6,113.95	
TOTAL INCOME			$27,293.65
GENERAL EXPENSES			
Salaries		$ 8,925.64	
Allowances		2,850.00	
Office Supplies		1,277.87	
Hospitalization Insurance		7.51	
Postage		605.08	
Printing		1,008.62	
Repairs and Maintainance		221.80	
Rent		715.00	
Taxes		349.97	
Telephone		756.41	
Travel and meetings		1,540.79	
Utilities		156.19	
Misc. Expense		101.23	18,516.11
Committees and Projects			
Arts		3,174.58	
Education and Employment		46.34	
Health Committee		7.00	
Housing Committee		130.09	
Others		860.10	4,218.11
TOTAL EXPENSES			$22,734.22
Accumulated Surplus (HCHR)			4,559.43

INDEPENDENTLY SPONSORED PROJECTS

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

INCOME			
The John Battaglia Trust	$ 7,500.00		
EXPENSES			
Programs and Projects		723.22	
Administration		800.00	
Auto Allowances		250.00	
Office Supplies		191.39	
Postage		98.00	
Printing & Stationery		39 87	
Publications		22.00	
Salaries		4,774.59	
Payroll Taxes		153.71	
Telephone		42.18	
Travel and Meetings		70.35	
Miscellaneous		80.90	
TOTAL EXPENSES			$ 7,246.21
Accumulated surplus (Batt.)			253.79

RH - file

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

BALANCE SHEET
August 31, 1965

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Bank and on Hand			
Petty Cash	$ 25.00		
South Main State Bank	1,241.18		
Riverside National Bank	2,994.24	$4,260.42	
Due from Head Start Neighborhood Center Contract		248.05	$4,508.47
FIXED ASSETS			
Furniture & Equipment		4,036.72	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		158.85	3,877.87
TOTAL ASSETS			$8,386.34

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Notes Payable for Equipment			
Brewington Typewriter Co.	261.33		
Office Furniture Showcase	244.32		
Coca Cola Company	161.70	667.35	
Payroll Taxes Accrued & Withheld		482.18	
Advance from Project Head Start		5,018.28	6,167.81
LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
Notes Payable - Coca Cola Co.			308.12
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$6,475.93
SURPLUS			
H.C.H.R.			
Balance at October 1, 1964	690.05		
Deficit at August 31, 1965	(2,095.12)	($1,405.07)	
Battaglia Project			
Balance at October 1, 1964	4,848.70		
Deficit at August 31, 1965	(1,533.22)	3,315.48	
TOTAL SURPLUS			1,910.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS			$8,386.34

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 1965

INCOME			
Memberships and Grants			
Individual Memberships	$13,897.70		
Corporate Memberships	6,050.00		
Foundations, Associations, etc.	2,275.00	$22,222,70	
Other Income			
Memorials	426.50		
Programs & Projects	5,070.55		
Books & Literature	377.57		
Miscellaneous	898.96	6,773,58	
TOTAL INCOME			$28,996.28
EXPENSES			
General & Administrative Expense			
Salaries	12,994.83		
Allowances	3,450.00		
Office Supplies & Expense	2,071.15		
Postage	825.08		
Printing	1,029.00		
Repairs & Maintenance	268.00		
Rent	965.00		
Taxes	607.86		
Telephone	1,255.85		
Travel & Meetings	2,457.00		
Utilities	230.08		
Miscellaneous Expense	339.44	26,493.29	
Committees & Projects			
Arts	3,179.83		
Education & Employment	51.64		
Health Committee	7.00		
Housing Committee	130.09		
Others	1,229.55	4,598.11	
TOTAL EXPENSE			$31,091.40
DEFECIT			(2,095.12)

INDEPENDENTLY SPONSORED PROJECTS

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
For the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 1965

INCOME		
The John Battaglia Trust		$7,500.00
EXPENSES		
Programs & Projects	$ 923.04	
Administration	1112.63	
Auto Allowance	350.00	
Office Supplies & Expense	260.65	
Postage	98.00	
Printing & Stationery	39.87	
Publications	22.00	
Salaries	5841.23	
Payroll Taxes	192.37	
Telephone	42.18	
Travel & Meetings	70.35	
Miscellaneous Expense	80.90	
TOTAL EXPENSE		$9,033.22
DEFICIT		($1,533.22)

MINUTES

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

10:00 A.M. Tuesday, December 2, 1958
Council of Churches of Greater Houston

I. Present were: Mrs. Helen Cleaves, Mrs. James Crate, Mr. Bob Durst, The Rev. Ted Kline, The Rev. Ed Kloppe, Dean Johnson, The Rev. Sherwood McKee, The Rev. John Moore, The Rev. James Noland, Mrs. Marion Reynolds, Mrs. Milton Richardson, Mr. Fred Routh (Atlanta, Georgia), Mr. Charles Shaw, Mrs. Pliny Shaw.

II. A number of other persons had planned to attend but had to cancel because of conflicts.

III. The meeting was turned over to the Rev. Ed Kloppe who introduced Fred Routh of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Routh told about the work of the Southern Regional Council, and expressed a hope that a program could be started in Houston.

IV. Motion made by Charles Shaw and seconded by John Moore:
That a Committee be appointed to explore and develop the possibilities of what a larger group could do in all Human Relations activities. Passed.

V. Houston is in a position to receive financial help, staff, specialists in inter-group relations, and consultants, if there were a sponsoring committee. The school situation increases the urgency for developing this program, but a long range and broader program is needed to develop a better climate of opinion in Houston.

Prepared by

John Moore
Secretary, pro-tem

~~TEXAS COMMISSION~~

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
COURTESY
HOUSTON COMMISSION ON ~~INTERRACIAL COOPERATION~~ Race Relations

TEXAS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES .....1957-58 .....DESEGREGATED

Reprint: Houston, Post(AP) Dallas News' Austin Bureau

I

INSTITUTION	ENROLLMENT	WHITE	NEGRO
The University Of Texas		15,925	163
North Texas State College		5,855	133
San Antonio College		4,950	70
Lamar State College Beaumont		5,003	57
Our Lady Of The Lake San Antonio		6616	26
Incarnate Word San Antonio		616	26
DEL Mar College Corpus Christia		2,100	25
Amarillo College		1,346	23
Galveston Medical Branch		889	22
Trinity University San Antonio		1,450	22
Wharton, Junior College		1,041	22
Texas Western College El Paso		3,500	20
Saint MARY'S Univassity San Antonio		1,845	20 to 30
Mid Western (Wichita Falls		1,435	16
Texas College Of Arts and Industries		2,785	15
San Angelo College		787	12
Cisco Junior College		323	11
Temple Junior College		368	11
Wayland Baptist College Plainview		446	9
County College (Howard)		576	8
Texas Dental Branch Houston		343	8
Victoria College		947	8
Texas Luthern College (Seguin)		596	5
Southern Methodist University		5,748	4
University Of Dallas		431	4
Odessa College		1,500	5 or 4
Paris Kunior College		382	4
Laredo Junior College		773	4
Sounther Western Theological Seminary Ft. Worth		1,786	8
Mc Murray (Abilene)		800	2
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary		114	2
St Edwards University (Austin)		350	2
Texas South Most College (Brownville)		900	2
Gainsville Junior College		303	1
Episcopal Seminary Of The Southwest (Austin)		89	1
St. Phillips SAN Antonio) Formerly all Negro			800
Non Negro			200

OTHERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED NEGRO STUDENT OR HAVE POLICIES TO ADMIT THEM:

South Western Medical School Dallas
Concordia College Austin
De Mazenod Schplasticate San Antonio
Pan American College (Edinberg)
Texas Christian University (Ft. Worth) Graduate School
St Anthony Junior Seminary (San Antonio)
South West Texas Junior College(Uvalde)
University Of St. Thomas Houston

MINUTES

Houston Council on Human Relations

12:00, Thursday, January 29, 1959
Luncheon meeting: YMCA

I. The minutes of the December 2nd meeting were read and accepted.

II. The proposed draft of the Constitution was presented by Mrs. Shaw. A discussion of the purposes, policy etc. followed.

III. Motion made by Mr. Gould Beech; seconded by Jerry Mize: That suggested changes in the Constitution be submitted to the committee for consideration in order to re-present a second draft for approval.
PASSED.

IV. Motion by Mrs. R. R. Kraft, seconded by Mr. Gray: Moved that the convener is authorized to appoint the following committees:

a. nominating

b. membership and finance

c. personnel

d. constitution and such other as deemed necessary

PASSED.

V. Specific and immediate problems will be the first concern of the Council in its overall program of preparation and research and action on all matters of human relations.

Mrs. A. O. Susholtz
Secretary, pro-tem

Proposed Draft

.GREATER HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We believe that life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness (as expressed in the Constitution of the United States of America) should be made real in this community for all people. Therefore, we here present constitute The Greater Houston Countil on Human Relations that all walls of hostility between groups may be removed and a household of love toward God and men may be built.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be the GREATER HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. It's an independent, autonomous organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose & Policy

Section 1.

Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Houston area an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes; to promote inter-group understanding; to cooperate with state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Section 2.

This organization is an affiliate of the Texas Council on Human Relations. This is a non-profit organization.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Generally, any person who is in accord with the purpose of the Houston Council may be a member.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

Section 1.

The Executive Board shall be composed of the officers and not more than forty (40) members. It shall be inter-faith and inter-racial in composition.

Section 2.
The Executive Board shall be entrusted to establish the policies and to carry out the purposes of the Houston Council.

Section 3.
A steering Committee composed of the officers and seven (7) members of the Executive Board shall carry on the ad interim business of the Council.

Section 4.
Any vacancies on the Executive Board shall be filled by the Steering Committee.

Section 5.
The officers and members of the Executive Board shall be elected at the annual meeting and they shall serve for a term of two years; they shall be subject to re-election. A majority vote of those present shall constitute an election.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

Section 1.
The general membership shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as designated by the Executive Board.

Section 2.
The Executive Board shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

Section 3.
Twelve members of the Executive Board will constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1.
The fiscal year shall be from January 1 to December 31.

Section 2.
Annual dues including membership in the Houston Countil on Human Relations shall be set by the Executive Board.

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Board to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

ARTICLE VIII

Committees

Section 1.
The Executive Board shall appoint such committees as it deems necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2.

There shall be a Membership and Finance Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

This Constitution is now in effect as of January ____, 1959. It may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee met on February 24, 1959, and on March 4, 1959. There was considerable discussion and exploration among members of this group to arrive at the following recommendations:

1. That, at the next general meeting, those present vote to organize a Council on Human Relations.

2. That those present constitute themselves as a temporary Board of Directors to be responsible for the work of the Council until a duly authorized Board can be elected.

3. That the person now serving as convener be asked to continue to serve in that capacity until officers are elected.

4. That a small committee be authorited to select names for an Advisory body.

5. That the Council consider one or more of the following projects and begin to work immediately:

   a. Ask the Mayor and City Council to organize a Council on Civic Unity and help set up this organization. This could have a quasi-judicial function, with power of subpoena, to investigate discrimination in employment, housing, and other areas. At first it should be a body of responsible citizens who would be called together to analyze the situation, and make recommendations to those who can affect a change.

   b. Encourage the police department to hold a training program on how to handle violence and race riots. Also, help policemen to be more objective in making arrests in situations involving parties of more than one race.

   c. Gather facts on how a community is affected economically by the closing of schools, and share this information through the Chamber of Commerce and other community groups.

   d. Be a coordinating organization for other action groups in the city.

   e. Be an information center, gather facts and figures and material on all phases of human relations.

   f. Organize a program of public interpretation, using forums, speakers to be sent to existing groups, radio, T.V., newspapers, and other media.

   g. Get responsible leaders of both political parties to write into party platforms a statement to the effect that they will not resort to bigotry, and will stand behind a program promoting goodwill among the races.

   h. Stimulate local branches of national organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, labor, church groups, etc., to effectively promote the national policies in race practices.

   i. Work with the United Fund in order that local agencies may be free to pursue policies and practices they deem best without economic pressure being applied.

j. Begin educational spade work with real estate boards to ease the tension in the housing situation.

k. Approach the universities of this area to see what their plans are in regard to desegregation.

l. Encourage cultural institutions such as the Art Museum, the Symphony, the theaters, etc., to adopt and maintain a liberal policy toward the attendance and participation of minorities in their activities.

m. Support the effort of doctors, ministers, teachers, lawyers, and others as they promote integration of their professional groups.

n. Encourage local radio and TV stations to use members of minorities in their various programs - e.g. in a program on history, use a Negro historian, etc.

o. Inquire what plan the local school board has for desegregation. Work with PTA, churches, and civic groups in the geographical areas which will be specifically affected in an effort to build understanding and a smooth transition.

p. Urge the School Board to integrate the faculty and other school personnel.

q. Organize a letter writing campaign to the newspapers, offering rebuttal to those who are bigoted, and supporting the efforts of democratic groups and responsible leaders in making desegration effective without violence.

r. Offer a series of lectures, featuring experts and community leaders, to provide a channel for discussion, pro and con, on the crisis of education in Houston as it is affected by the Supreme Court decision. A nominal charge might be made to cover costs.

s. Work with the teachers who will be teaching in integrated schools to prepare them for this assignment. Approach the University of Houston and the University of Texas and ask them to offer courses on the technical problems involved.

t. Begin a wide-spread advertising campaign using billboards, handbills, bus signs, etc. to promote goodwill in the community. The Institute for American Democracy and the Anti-Defamation League could be helpful in this enterprise.

u. Ask the churches to refuse to use their facilities for private schools in the event the public schools should be closed. A clear cut statement from the churches <u>before</u> the local school authorities consider this possibility would effect their thinking and decision.

v. Organize an effort to eliminate all the signs and symbols of segregation which are embarrassing to Negroes and white people alike. This would include signs on drinking fountains, eating facilities, transportation depots, etc.

MINUTES

Houston Council on Human Relations

March 23, 1959

I. The minutes of the January 29th meeting were accepted as read.

II. The convener, Sherwood McKee, reported the ground work of the steering committee and Mrs. Joyce Shaw read the attached recommendations from that committee.

III. Motion made by Jerry Mize and seconded by Rev. Moore: that those present accept the responsibility as the organizing body of the Council on Human Relations by constituting themselves as its TEMPORARY board and that that board and its present convener shall serve UNTIL duly authorized board of directors and officers are elected.
PASSED.

IV. Motion made by Mr. Noland and seconded by Mrs. Shaw: that the Council ask all houses of worship to refuse to use their facilities for private schools in the event the public schools should be closed. A clear cut statement from such institutions BEFORE they are considered as a possible refuge by local authorities might effect their thinking and decision. To be referred to the Race Relations Committee of the Council of Churches.
PASSED.

V. From the discussion of the Council's inquiring into the desegregation plans of the local school board (referred to in number 5, section O from the steering committee's report) a motion was made by Mr. Noland and seconded by Jerry Mize: that the steering committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations meet to consider the Houston School Board's plan for desegregation, then call together representatives of Houston's civic, religious and related human relations group to arrive at a concerted plan of action. This plan should then be brought to this Board of Directors for approval and action.
PASSED

VI. There followed a brief financial picture, both present, and potential.

VII. Eleanor K. Freed was suggested and approved to head a nominating committee to select names for an advisory board.

VIII. The Meeting was adjourned.

Mrs. A. O. Susholtz
Secretary, pro-tem

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM #17

April 15, 1959

Last December the Houston School Board heard, in closed session, what purported to be a plan for school desegregation drawn by its attorney, Joe Reynolds. Copies of the proposal were kept in a locked safe and were not made public until four months later, in March.

It will be recalled that the School Board is now under a Federal Court order of October 16, 1957 (Ross v. Rogers) to desegregate Houston schools with "all deliberate speed." Although the court set no date for compliance, it did assert that "inordinate delay or evasion" will not be tolerated. Recently the Houston Post reported that a petition is expected to be filed this spring asking the Houston School Board to show cause why it has not desegregated.

It is doubtful that the Reynolds proposals could actually be submitted in good faith to the court as evidence of compliance: The plan has built into it "inordinate delay" and "evasion", both.

Indeed, study of the plan raises serious doubts that it could pass for a desegregation proposal at all and, certainly, it will do nothing to ease the transition from segregated to desegregated schools -- as required by law.

To the contrary, it gives every evidence of being designed deliberately to create as many difficulties and tensions as possible.

The Reynolds proposals encourage the belief that parents are free to decide for themselves whether they shall abide by the U. S. Supreme Court decision, and other court orders, to desegregate public schools. It calls for parents to vote twice on the court orders although it is abundantly clear that the ballot does not function at this level. It is sheer demogoguery to pretend that it does.

It is probable, of course, that the Texas statute denying school boards the right to comply with such court orders abolishing the dual public school system without a prior vote of the qualified voters, will be held unconstitutional. Anticipating this, apparently, the Reynolds proposals insinuates the same device as an administrative procedure to determine which schools shall be desegregated, and the order in which they shall be desegregated.

By promising that schools will be first desegregated "where there is least objection", the Reynolds proposals place a high premium upon mob demonstrations, with the excellent possibility that school neighborhoods will compete with each other to protest publically that it is not "least".

It would be difficult to conceive of a situation more conducive to extremism and mob violence than this.

We are assured, however, that "this method of determination is in keeping with the democratic process." So, it must be assumed, is the subsequent proposal that the results of this poll of parents will be kept secret. Apparently, parents are not to be allowed to appeal from the decisions of a special committee to be set up for the purpose of ascertaining parental attitudes. This, of course, gives the special School Board committee a sancrosanct status not accord the Federal judiciary.

Once this "democratic process" eventuates in the designation of particular "area" school to be desegregated, "children desiring to attend a desegregated school should be allowed to transfer to said school upon complying with the conditions aforesaid..."

Again, the Reynolds proposals give the impression that compliance is a matter to be decided by the wishes of children, a most unusual view of the authority of the Federal judiciary. Moreover, with the community tensions these procedures are apt to generate it does not seem likely that children will "desire" to act in defiance of articulate bigotry -- or that parents would permit them to do so.

But even if children should "desire" to attend desegregated schools, the Reynolds proposals place formidible obstacles in their paths.

Pupils of a color different from those already in the School designated for desegregation are to be individually tested (for what, is not specified) and the principal must "pass upon the application of the child seeking transfer." However, "the principal should be instructed that no application would be denied solely on the grounds of race."

Presumably, data relevant to the placement of children desiring transfer in "proper grade level of achievement" is, or certainly ought to be, already available for all pupils in the Houston school system and, consequently, additional testing can serve no educationally valid purpose.

This is made clear by the fact that children who desire to transfer from a desegregated to a segregated school are not to be so tested individually although, hopefully, school authorities are no less concerned over "proper grade level achievement" in segregated schools.

The obvious differential treatment of children who seek transfers, based upon whether they "desire" to attend segregated or desegregated schools, cannot escape notice. And it seems reasonable to imput to it a design to maintain the present dual public school system for at least a little while longer.

The most severe criticism of the Reynolds proposals, however, is not that it sets up procedures which are self-defeating and even viscious; but rather that it nowhere recognizes that the lawful and inescapable responsibility for implementing court rulings rests with the School Board, nor that this responsibility cannot be delegated to school administrators, parents or, certainly not, to the children themselves.

There has been no indication of the reaction of the School Board to these proposals although Superintendent of Schools John W. McFarland asserted, following the off-the-record meeting last December at which they were presented; "We are proceeding in good faith with the court's orders and will continue to do so."

It is difficult to believe that he could have been referring to the proposals analyzed here.

Irwin L. Glatstein

58/59-17

Recommendations From the Steering Committee

The steering committee met on April 22, 1959. Present were: Eleanor K. Freed, Mrs. E. P. Shaw, the Rev. Mr. McKee, the Rev. Mr. Kline, Irwin Glatstein, the Rev. Mr. Nowland, Mrs. A. O. Susholtz.

The steering committee read and considered the Houston Plan of "Selective Desegregation" as printed in the April, 1959 edition of the Southern School News.

It was moved that the steering committee make an appointment to confer with Mayor Louis Cutrer. PASSED.

It was moved that the steering committee make an appointment with Dr. McFarland subsequent to the visit with the Mayor. PASSED.

It was moved that Mr. Glatstein and Mr. Noland prepare a list for the Council of all local organizations having an interest in human relations, specifying the special committees and/or professional advisors to whom this work is delegated.

Mrs. A. O. Susholtz
Sec. Pro-Tem.

Houston Plan

Selective Desegregation Proposed

Here is the text of the desegregation plan presented to the Houston school board by its attorney, Joe Reynolds. No action has been taken on it:

All of the courts have held that a program to implement desegregation may vary with each school district. What has been approved or not approved in other areas may or may not be a criteria for the Houston Independent School District, hence this special program:

1) Commence desegregation on an area basis rather than a grade basis.

A) Because of the vastness of the Houston Independent School District and because of the tremendous confusion that would result from a district-wide program, schools should be selected on a careful basis to commence the program. Secondary schools particularly should be considered.

B) Because resistance and hostility might arise by the designation of any particular school, it is suggested that a survey be made of every school in the Houston Independent School District by inquiring of the parents of each child in the district as to whether or not they would object to desegregating the school where their child attends on the assurance that the scholastic achievement and grade level would not be lowered appreciably by such a program.

C) Because some parents perhaps would object because of a fear of reprisal, a special committee appointed by the board should tabulate the results of such a survey with the statements of the parents remaining secret.

D) This would allow the board then to designate specific schools where there is the least objection. This method of determination is in keeping with democratic processes. It also serves to advise the board how many schools will be needed for the program originally.

E) Because of a liberal-transfer policy which would have to be part of any such program, an accurate estimate could be made as to the number of pupils that would be involved, necessary arrangements could be made whereby necessary classroom space can be made available and whereby sufficient teacher personnel can be designated to teach such classes. It is suggested that the teachers selected for this type of duty be selected from volunteers among the white teachers. (It is recommended that none of our colored teachers be assigned to teach the white students at this time. We know of no court decision which requires otherwise and it is felt in light of comments made by the Federal District Court that such procedure would be in order.)

F) In order to assure the proper grade level of achievement, it is suggested that students of a different color applying for admission to the school to be desegregated, be individually tested by the regular testing teams of the school district.

G) The Corpus Christi plan required prior to the transfer of a colored student to a predominantly white school that permission of the principal of the school from which the child would be transferred be obtained. This may or may not be desirable, but it is suggested that the principal of the desegregated school, after testing the students, be given the responsibility for passing upon the application of the child seeking transfer. The principal should be instructed that no application would be denied solely on the grounds of race. Moreover, all parents should be advised that if their child is denied admission by the principal that they be given the right to appeal such decision to the Board of Trustees.

2) Inasmuch as the Federal District Court has stated that there are no court decisions requiring an integration of social programs within a school, we do not offer any suggestion in that connection. From our point of view, this is purely a matter of administration.

3) A liberal transfer policy should be allowed.

A) After the program above mentioned has been in operation at an area school, children desiring to attend a desegregated school should be allowed to transfer to said school upon complying with the conditions aforesaid provided space is available.

B) After the selected schools have operated on a desegregated basis for a period of time sufficient for the superintendent to study the programs, the desegregated schools could become available for all the children in the district desiring admission to such desegregated schools. The same strict supervision would apply.

4) At such time as the selected schools became inadequate to house and to take care of students desiring to go to desegregated schools, additional area schools could be designated desegregated schools by following the same procedures and program as outlined for the original schools.

5) It is felt that the above program will meet the spirit and the letter of the law as presently required by our federal court. It complies with the good faith requirements of the court order, allows the school patrons themselves to determine the selection of the schools, maintains the high academic standard desired by the entire school district, does not force integration upon anyone, and provides for desegregation for all who want it. Moreover, it is designed to function without seriously affecting the ever-present problem of overcrowded schools of the Houston Independent School District.

6) The above plan is subject to Article 3900a, Texas Civil Statutes, which provides in Section 1 that no board of trustees shall have the right to abolish the dual public school system unless by a prior vote of the qualified electors residing in such district. Section 2 provides that an election shall be called only upon a petition of at least 30 per cent of the qualified electors residing in such district and further provides in Section 4 that in the event the school district attempts to desegregate without complying with this act that such school district will be ineligible to receive the funds from the foundation program. In addition, any person who violates the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 and no more than $1,000. The federal court in Dallas refused to consider the question of the constitutionality of this statute until the matter was determined by a Texas court. In light thereof, it would appear that we are compelled to follow this statute until otherwise determined.

It is suggested that the board take affirmative action to obtain a petition signed by at least 30 per cent of the qualified electors in the district in order that such election may be called.

Dear Friend:

If you haven't already seen this item from the Chronicle you really should because it's very important for all of us in Houston.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE Wednesday, June 24, 1959 Section 3, Page 7

Race Crisis Effect Argued in Little Rock

Little Rock, Ark.—(AP)—What killed Little Rock's ambitious industrial development program?

The school integration crisis and subsequent school closings, says the chamber of commerce.

"Not necessarily so," says Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who precipitated the crisis and closed the schools. "None of the industrialists who has talked with me has expressed any concern about the school situation."

"They've discussed it with us," said Boyd Ridgeway, chamber manager. "We've had only one real good prospect since the racial crisis erupted and he turned us down when schools were closed."

Chamber officials are discouraged by the sudden death of their industrial project, one of the best in the country. One thousand acres of choice land has been set aside for industry and adequate financing for industrial development is waiting.

But, in the past two years, not one new outside industry has chosen to locate in Little Rock, a central Arkansas city of 110,000.

The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, a Faubus-created agency which has about $600,000 of state money to spend each year in promoting industry, takes the official position that it is impossible to tell whether Little Rock's industrial drouth is directly linked to the school situation.

The American Assn. of University Women published in January a report of a poll in which about 50 per cent of local businessmen said their businesses had been hurt by the squabble. But retail trade has held a consistently high level and building (except industrial) is up.

The rest of Arkansas has not been so hard hit industrially. The A.I.D.C. recently announced several new plants with large and well-paid employee rolls.

But most of these have chosen to locate in North Arkansas, where there are few Negroes and consequently little danger of a racial problem.

You can't ignore this

You see, it's not only the youngsters who are hurt by "Massive resistance," but the entire community, including you!

The decent law-abiding citizens better speak up now. We want good schools and we want them open!!

Sincerely,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FIELD REPORT ON HOUSTON, TEXAS

by

Paul M. Rilling

Houston has been under court order to plan for desegregation since 1957. The 1957 court order was not appealed. The most recent court hearing called for the school board to report to the district court by August 17. There is a suit pending by Negro litigants aimed at forcing desegregation as of September 1959. This action has been given very little chance of success.

The general community climate is both good and bad. There is vocal advocacy of compliance with the law. The mayor was re-elected in the face of strong racist opposition. A Negro school board member was also elected in the face of a racist campaign in the last elections. The voting pattern in Houston during recent local and statewide elections indicates a growing liberal coalition of Negroes, Latin-Americans, labor strength, and other liberals. The labor unions are becoming an increasing political factor and are generally a liberal influence in the situation. Political appeals to prejudice far from being a successful formula in Houston seem to boomerang in local elections. The mayor is considered cooperative and there are liberal members at the local level and in the legislative delegation.

On the other hand the Houston School Board has taken a die-hard segregationist posture. A desegregation plan suggesting a selective area approach has never been approved or disapproved although it was presented to the board by the attorney of the board. Several members of the board are of White Citizens Council persuasion and it seems to be generally expected that the board will go right down the line with evasive delaying and defiant measures. There has been some open talk by board members of defiance of court order even if this is carried to the point of contempt of court. The board is not expected to bring in a real plan for desegregation on August 17.

Texas state law requires that a referendum on desegregation must be taken by any school district contemplating the move. Unless there is an affirmative vote for desegregation in such a referendum state funds can be cut off from the affected district. The school board has announced plans to hold such a referendum. However,

petitions carrying the names of ten per cent of the voters must be submitted before referendum can be held. At the present time no group is making any strenuous effort to complete such petitions. The segregationists take the position that the longer the referendum is delayed the longer desegregation is delayed. The desegregationist groups are not supporting the referendum considering the whole procedure to be unconstitutional.

The resistance groups do not appear to have enthusiastic mass support in the Houston area. The Citizens Councils draw from thirty to seventy at their meetings. White Citizens Council members, however, do seem to reach high into the power structure of the community.

There seem to be a plethora of groups working openly for desegregation. Most of these groups are small. They are interracial in membership. There seems to be an unfortunate lack of coordination on the part of these various groups. In fact approximately 125 seem to comprise the membership of most of the groups with considerable overlapping from group to group and different persons thrown into leadership roles. The Latin-American community, representing some twenty per cent of the total population, is not generally represented in most of the groups with the exception of two groups largely made up of Latin-American membership.

Four of the groups working on the moderate or liberal side of the question have mass membership. These are the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, The Jewish Community Council, and LULAC, the League of United Latin-American Councils or some such thing. The other groups are made up of memberships varying from twenty to one-hundred. Three professional intergroup relations staff personnel are active in the situation and maintain what liaison and coordination exists among the various groups. These are Irwin Glatstein of the Jewish Community Council, Ted Freedman of ADL, Dr. James Noland of the Church Welfare Bureau of the Council of Churches. A fourth staff man, Eddie McWilliams of NCCJ, does not seem to be strongly involved in this question.

The identifiable agencies and organizations working in support of desegregation are:

1. NAACP.

2. LULAC, the League of United Latin-American Councils (or something like this). This is a large membership organization of the Latin-American community. Although liberally oriented it moves somewhat cautiously and will not take a militant role on the desegregation question.

3. G. I. Forum. Despite its name this is another organizati n largely Latin-American in membership. It is made up of a smaller group of younger and more militant members of the community desiring an organization that could operate more freely than LULAC.

4. The Houston Association for Better Schools, usually known as HABS. This is a fairly large organization of several hundred persons interested generally in schools. The school desegregation question is only one of the concerns of this group but HABS has taken an interest in the desegregation matter. The group is generally liberal in complexion. They recently sponsored a trip to Houston by Mr. Ed Campbell of Arlington, a leader in the Virginia Public School Committee and the attorney for the court suit by white litigants in Norfolk. This group can be expected to take constructive but careful action on desegregation.

5. The Committee for Peaceful Desegregation. This group was formed by a few members of the HABS group who wished a more militant channel for ~~efficacy~~ advocacy of desegregation. The group is small, interracial, and militant. The group recently went through a change in leadership and is now in the hands of "leftist" elements. The group seems inclined to aim toward a program of extensive use of mass media, resolutions, and generally expects to play a gadfly role. Dr. Stephen Bayles, former chairman of the group, has consequently withdrawn from active participation in this organization and plans to work with the Houston Council on Human Relations; Dr. Bayles does not agree with the viewpoint of the present leadership.

6. Houston Council on Human Relations. This group consists of some seventy-five to ninety members. It is oriented to the Southern Regional Council approach and hopes to work closely with the Council. The major organizer of the group has been Dr. Noland although the current chairman is the Rev. Sherwood McKee. All three concerned professionals are involved in the group. Noland and Glatstein seem to be the major movers in this particular effort. The group sees itself as a coordinating agency for all activity in this field. Whether or not the group can establish itself in this role is somewhat doubtful.

7. The Houston Committee on Education and Race Re-

lations. This is an interracial committee, church oriented. It is perhaps the oldest of the interracial groups. This committee is currently under the leadership of the Reverend George Avent. The group sponsors interracial observance of Race Relations Sunday, Thanksgiving services, etc. It did not appear to be too active throughout the year.

8. The Houston Commission on Race Relations. This is the group led by Mrs. Crate, formerly the nucleus of the old Texas Council on Human Relations. The Texas Council seems no longer to exist. The Houston Commission continues to meet occasionally and recently issued a resolution on the current situation. It is a small group and does not seem to be very active on a continuing basis.

9. The Houston Community Forum. This is a group which sponsors forum programs in the field of race relations. They have sponsored such speakers as P. D. East, Dr. Herman Long, the head of the Koinonia Farm, and others. They have played a useful role in sponsoring forums for interracial audiences along this line.

10. Human Relations Committee of the Houston Council of Churches.

11. The American Jewish Committee.

12. The Anti-Defamation League.

13. The Jewish Community Center.

14. The American Friends Service Committee. The AFSC is sponsoring a job opportunity project in Houston and is currently involved in fund-raising efforts and hoping to secure personnel.

Sometime ago the Reverend John Knowles of the First Christian Church convened the leaders of these various groups in hope of improving communication and coordination. Out of this effort grew the plans to have a president's round table of these groups on a monthly regular basis. This plan shows some promise. The Houston Council under the leadership of

Sherwood McKee plans an ambitious program for the coming year and hopes to employ permanent staff person sometime during the year. They are bringing Marion Wright to Houston in late September for a series of meetings. This group seems to be the strongest of the various desegregationist groups and the best channel through which to work. Both Glatstein and Noland have urged us to aid the Houston Council as has Mrs. Crate and Dr. Nabritt of Southern University. Ted Freedman of the Anti-Defamation League does not believe that the Houston Council or any other current group can emerge as the overall coordinating channel. He suggests the organization of a new coordinating group! Or suggests that the president's round table could itself become a major program agency.

The SRC has agreed to pass over to the Houston Council several hundred dollars that remains from the last allotment made to the old Texas Council. We have agreed to work closely with the Houston Council but have notified the group that any further financial aid from SRC will depend on the success of the group and the march of events. I have assured Ted Freedman and others in Houston that we will work as best we can to encourage closer coordination through whatever channels seem to be possible. The Houston Council understands that we are free to work with other efforts that may emerge in Houston from time to time.

PMR/sl

August 19, 1959

FYI

August 26, 1959

Mr. Irwin L. Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Glatstein:

Paul Rilling, who is out of the city, has requested that you be sent a copy of Mr. Wright's biographical data sheet, which I am enclosing.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary

MF
Enclosure - 1.

October 13, 1959

Mr. James R. Noland
Executive Secretary
The Church Welfare Bureau
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Noland:

Thank you for your letter concerning Marion Wright's recent trip to Houston. Mr. Wright said that he had enjoyed the experience and hoped it had been helpful. We are glad to have been of some help in your effort there. Let us know if we can be of service in implementing your program for the year.

I regret that you were not in town during my visit to Houston. I look forward to seeing you some time in the future.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Dictated, but not read

The Church Welfare Bureau
COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF GREATER HOUSTON
9 Chelsea Place
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

JAMES R. NOLAND
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 9, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director
Field Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I want to tell you what a splendid contribution Marion Wright made to our efforts to increase racial understanding when he was in Houston, September 29.

We had a highly select audience of top leaders to hear him, and they went away glad they had come.

With groups of our leaders in our Human Relations Council, Mr. Wright gave us more information about the Southern Regional Council and its resources.

You will be glad to know that we will be meeting again next week to plan our next major affair.

We are grateful to you and the Council for making it possible for us to do some significant planning and work in this field here in Houston.

Sincerely,

James Noland

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:msb

Church Welfare Bureau

OF THE

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The Rev. Thomas Sumners
The Rev. C. Rodney Sunday
Mrs. Kern Tips
Mrs. Walter Vater

9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

November 23, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Services
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

You probably are aware that our Chairman, the Rev. Sherwood McKee, moved to Dallas and was forced to relinquish leadership of our Houston Council on Human Relations. However, we feel most fortunate in acquiring the services of Father Fred Sutton, an Episcopal clergyman, as our new Chairman.

At our meeting today we decided to hold a closed workshop for human relation leaders in the city, people who might be of service to our organization and the community in developing future programs. This, as you know, was one of the recommendations of Mrs. Bonita Valien when she surveyed our situation. She informed us that the Southern Region could be of significant help in implementing such a workshop.

Therefore, I was asked to write you to see whether the Southern Regional Council can help us with such a workshop, and if so, to what extent. To be specific let me make a proposal: that in cooperation with our local group the Southern Regional Council put on a closed workshop for Houston leaders, with Southern Regional Council supplying the social scientists and other personnel, and with our body being responsible for making local arrangements and promotion. We would do this, naturally, at a near future date you would suggest.

We would welcome this type of cooperation with you, and are eager to get your reaction, hopefully, before our next meeting, Monday, December 7.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,
James R. Noland
James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:msb
cc - Father Fred Sutton

A UNITED FUND AGENCY

The Welfare of the People Is a Concern of the Churches

November 24, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mr. James R. Noland
The Church Welfare Bureau
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Jim:

I notice that according to the Southern School News, a number of Negro children are currently out of school altogether in protest against their assignment to Cuero, following the loss of the desegregation election in Goliad.

We have been working with several other agencies on some sort of program to meet emergency needs of "displaced persons" in such situations as the Front Royal, Virginia, emergency last year and the Prince Edward County, Virginia, and Yancey County, North Carolina, ones this year. We are anxious to have information concerning any such situations.

I would appreciate it if you could let us know the facts of the Goliad situation as soon as you can.

I hope things are going well with the Houston Council. I heard a good report during our recent Annual Meeting here from Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Rayzor. Let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Church Welfare Bureau

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The Rev. C. Rodney Sunday
Mrs. Kern Tips
Mrs. Walter Vater

Copy sent to John Hope 12/10

9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

December 8, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

At our meeting yesterday our committee received with joy the announcement that the Southern Regional Council would help us with a closed workshop.

One of the major projects which we want to undertake is an educational program whereby we send teams of trained leaders to grass roots community groups to discuss human relations problems, to drain off negative feelings, and to encourage a positive program of local action. All of us agree that we need training before we undertake this. Therefore the major goal of our closed workshop will be the training of leaders to work more effectively in this field.

Other goals would include: surveying our community to discover the intensity and extent of the race problem, making an analysis of available leadership and other resources, classifying priorities of problems and distributing responsibility to appropriate organizations, and coordinating a total approach to human relations work in Harris County.

Obviously these goals are ambitious, but they are meant only to point the direction of our thinking. As our preparation for the workshop matures, we will have to limit and concretize these objectives.

Our group agreed that it should be a one day affair, on a Saturday, preferably from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock. January 16, January 23, and February 6 were advocated as possible dates. St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore Boulevard, will be the place for the Workshop. This is an integrated church. The church will serve a luncheon for $1.00, and it is suggested that we charge fifty cents to cover our local costs in setting up and promoting the affair. This makes the total cost of

A UNITED FUND AGENCY

The Welfare of the People Is a Concern of the Churches

$1.50 to each participant.

We should appreciate it if you will set the date at your earliest convenience. This will help us considerably in making local arrangements and promotion. For example, as part of the program we want to invite Senator L. Johnson, Senator Ralph Yarborough, Representative Bob Casey, and Representative Albert Thomas to tell us what is happening at the congressional level to civil rights legislation.

People from 12 to 15 local organizations will be extended an invitation to attend, and we will expect a total attendance of about 60 "committed" people. The conference, of course, will be integrated and inter-faith.

We shall be most happy to confer with you further about the workshop, and our committee agreed to meet on call in order to meet with you and/or John Hope when you come to Houston. Therefore, if you will give me a definite date, we'll call our group together. A 10 o'clock meeting has been an acceptable time for our people.

Again we are grateful that you can assist us, and we'll look forward to a visit from you or John Hope to complete the arrangements.

Sincerely,

James R. Noland

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:msb

cc - The Rev. Fred Sutton

Dictated by J. R. Noland and
signed in his absence.

December 14, 1959

Via Air Mail

The Rev. James Noland
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
Church Welfare Bureau
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Jim:

Do you think it would be of value in Houston or in Texas if Senator Jacob Javits of New York were to give an address in that area to an interracial audience on human relations concerns?

We understand he might be open to an invitation to speak in Texas during the months of January or February without cost to the host group. If you feel that this would be a useful effort and that some group or combination of groups would like to extend an invitation, let me know.

I have sent your letter about the workshop on to John Hope, and I trust you will have heard from him by now.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Church Welfare Bureau
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Mrs. Walter Vater

9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

January 6, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Through the courtesy of Ted Freedman of the Anti-Defamation League I am sending you the background information on the Goliad, Texas School situation. I am sorry for the long delay in getting you this data.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Jim

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

Give to research

JRN:msb
enclosure

A UNITED FUND AGENCY

The Welfare of the People Is a Concern of the Churches

January 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. James R. Noland
Executive Secretary
Church Welfare Bureau
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Jim:

Thank you for the material on Goliad. It will be most helpful here. If you receive any word as to the present status of the 15 children, whether or not they are receiving schooling, let me know.

We need to know fairly soon your reaction to the suggestion that Senator Javits might speak in Texas sometimes in January or February. What is your thinking on this?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

5

3711 Eagle
Houston 4, Texas
January 20, 1960

You are invited to an Invitation Workshop for Houston Leaders on Improving Intergroup Relations with nationally known consultants.

It will be held from 9:00 to 4:00 o'clock, Saturday, February 13, 1960 at St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore. The registration fee of $1.50 also covers the cost of the luncheon. (Payable at the door).

There will be three major sections, as follows:

IMPROVING INTERGROUP RELATIONS:

1. In Education - A. Lee Coleman, Ph D., Sociologist, University of Kentucky
   Paul Rilling, formerly Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations
2. In Employment - John Hope, Director of Industrial Relations, Race Relations Department, Fisk University
3. In Housing, Transportation and Public Facilities - Herman H. Long, Ph D., Psychologist, Director of the Race Relations Department of the Congregational Christian Churches.

This closed workshop is sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council. Since registration is strictly limited you are urged to return the enclosed card to our registrar at the earliest date to make your reservation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort

The Rev. James R. Noland

Father Fred Sutton

JRN:hv
enclosure

Church Welfare Bureau

OF THE

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The Rev. Thomas Sumners
The Rev. C. Rodney Sunday
Mrs. Kern Tips
Mrs. Walter Vater

January 27, 1960

9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Reginal Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is a copy of our letter mailed to a selected mailing list to promote our february 13 workshop.

We are so glad you can come and give us your consultation and leadership.

As soon as you have cleared your travel schedule we would be glad to have it so that we may meet you and help you get settled.

If there is anything we can do to make your visit with us more comfortable and meaningful, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

Jim

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:mem

A UNITED FUND AGENCY

The Welfare of the People Is a Concern of the Churches

February 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. James Noland
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Jim:

John Hope and I will be arriving via Eastern Flight # 311 at 2:10 p.m. Friday. We would appreciate being met, and do look forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

HCF ✓
mtgs

IMPROVING INTERGROUP RELATIONS
A Closed Workshop for Houston Leaders

9:00 - 4:00 O'clock
Saturday, February 13, 1960
St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore

9:00 - 9:30	Registration Display and Book Table
9:30	Opening Session, The Rev. James R. Noland, Presiding Word of Greeting from St. James Episcopal Church, Frank Mallette
9:45 - 11:00	First Workshop Session

* *

Leadership	Employment	Education	Education	Housing and Public Facilities
1. Chairman	Henry Broady big shot	Mrs.A.S. Vandervoort former member school board	Mrs. Olon Rogers former school bd chrm	Mrs. Carter Wesley
2. Reporter	Rev. Ted Klein Christian minister	Leland Marsters prom. architecht	Mrs. Wilbur Cleaves	Mrs.Charles Pemberton
3. Local Consultant	Orris Carter AFSC man	Irvin Glatstein Jewish Com. Council	Mrs. Charles White school board	Ted Freedman ADL
4. Outside Consultant	John Hope	Lee Coleman, Phd.	Paul Rilling	Herman Long, Phd.
5. Stenographer	Mrs.Arthur L.White	Mrs. Wesley M. Jarmon	Mrs. Taylor J. Johnson	Mrs. Peter B. Thornton

11:00 - 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 - 12:15	Second Workshop Session
12:30	Luncheon
1:30 - 2:30	Third Workshop Session
2:30 - 4:00	Plenary Session
4:00	Adjournment

Sponsored by:
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
and
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Charles White
2416 Trujillo Av
Houston

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

February 15, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Bob Suritz has informed me of your efforts to arrange a speaking engagement in Texas for the Senator. I want you to know how much I appreciate what you have done.

The need for this speaking occasion is passed, but should it arise again in the future, I will be happy to get in touch with you.

Again many thanks!

Cordially,

Allen Lesser

Allen Lesser
Executive Assistant
Senator Jacob K. Javits

PR
[illegible]
[illegible]
2/18/60
SM

AL/dc

Feb. 16, 1960

LWD PR

For what it is worth, the people in Houston say that both the Rice and Shamrock are open for mixed dining in private dining rooms, and that Negroes have occasionally stayed overnight at the Rice Hotel under certain situations. They report that the only completely open dining facilities are the YW and the airport restaurant. They report the swimming pool at the YW to be desegregated.

February 17, 1960

HF PR

Further assistance to the Houston and/or Texas CHR

I had some discussion while in Houston concerning SRC's re-relationship to the Houston and Texas Councils with Jim Noland, Mrs. Crate, Mr. Shaw, Irwin Glatstein and Ted Freedman.

The Houston Council does seem to have some prestige and acceptance and was able to attract to its workshop a rather impressive number of influential people. The Houston Council sees itself emerging as an overall coordinator for groups working in the field of race relations. There is some acceptance of this concept by individuals in other groups. To date, however, the program achievements of the Houston Council since last fall do have to be judged somewhat less than impressive. They sponsored a visit of Marion Wright to Houston and this recent workshop. Both events were successful and in both they were assisted by SRC. They seem to have done little or nothing else since they received the small grant of $600 from us last fall.

It should be noted that the Houston Council has its problems. The first president, the Rev. Sherwood McKee moved to Dallas. The second chairman, Father Fred Sutton, an Episcopal minister, suddenly left town or disappeared under mysterious circumstances. He is rumored to have entered a monastery. The work of the Council has been carried almost completely by Jim Noland and Irwin Glatstein (Jewish Community Council).

During our talks Jim Noland made it clear that he still had hopes to make the Houston Council a staffed operation and that he planned to ask SRC for aid in decreasing amounts of $15,000 the first year, 10,000 the second year and 5,000 the third year. After breaking down briefly in convulsive laughter, I recovered sufficiently to make it clear that assistance in this amount was impossible because of the limits of our resources.

February 17, 1960

page 2, Houston and Texas CHR

We then discussed the Houston and Texas "requests" and considered the possibility of a staff director being employed jointly. This idea would involve our giving assistance to the Texas Council at approximately the same level that we assist the other state councils, with all the money earmarked for salary purposes. The Houston Council would raise locally sufficient funds to make up the remainder of his salary, equip him with an office, etc. He would be based in Houston but would be expected to spend a certain proportion of his time working outside the city under the aegis of the Texas Council. The deal I suppose would be not two different from Harry Jones' role as director of both the Charlotte and North Carolina Councils. This raises serious questions concerning the present status of the Texas Council, but might be made to work if all of our assistance to the Texas Council were earmarked for salary.

Irwin Glatstein suggested as a possible alternative some kind of interagency effort whereby a board could be set up reflecting the interest of various interagency groups. Each group would make contributions to the project and a staff director would be employed who would be responsible to the board, and not under any immediate fund-raising pressures. Glatstein felt that the Jewish agencies and others would like to expand their efforts through such a project.

Both Noland and Glatstein felt fairly certain that sufficient funds could be found in Houston to make possible a staffed operation if the joint Houston and Texas operation could receive aid at the same level that our state councils are assisted.

Ted Freedman of the ADL is in substantial disagreement with his fellow professionals on virtually every point. He feels that the effort to raise money for the AFSC project was a back-breaking

Feb. 17, 1960

effort and indicated the impossibility of obtaining funds for Noland's effort. He has grave doubts that the Houston Council can in fact perform any coordinating role and would prefer to see this role handled by the "inter-group workers'" meeting which pulls together professionals and presidents from human relations groups from time to time. Freedman has taken the initiative in this effort.

Freedman also feels that Glatstein's suggestion of the interagency effort would be quite impossible, that the Jewish agencies would not be interested, nor would anybody else.

The Texas Council people are inclined to go along with Noland's thoughts and would happily accept a joint staffed operation with the Houston Council. I am going to circulate a memorandum on our Houston discussions to the local people, leaving the next move up to them. I have indicated to Noland that we might be willing to consider another modest grant such as that issued last fall, but that we would not be interested in assisting any Houston - Texas effort on the level that other state groups are assisted until:

1. The Houston Council had demonstrated program achievement.

2. Has money in hand and demonstrated local fund-raising ability.

Any thoughts you have on all this mess would be welcome. I suspect that nothing will happen.

****

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EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Phone: JA 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 17, 1960

To: PR ✓ From: HCF

Subject: Your memo of this date on Texas & Houston Councils

All of this sounds like another monumental flop in the making -- that is, if anything comes of it at all. You will remember that the interagency-sponsored staffed effort was tried in Dallas at our expense and with pitiful consequences. I heartily agree with you that we should put no substantial funds into Texas without demonstrated program and fund-raising performance.

February 18, 1960

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Crate and Jim Noland
From: Paul Rilling

We have been informed that Senator Javits will no longer be available for speaking engagements in Texas. We appreciate your efforts to explore the possibilities for this. Perhaps we can take advantage of future opportunities along this line.

PMR/sm

April 12, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. James Noland
Greater Houston Council of Churches
9 Chelsea Place
Houston, Texas

Dear Jim:

We need your help. We are preparing a report which will be a kind of analysis and interpretation of emerging community efforts to solve local sit-in crises. Our hope is to indicate some of the patterns being tried with emphasis on such successful break-throughs as exist and hopefully to have some influence on communities which have yet to move.

The enclosed list of questions will indicate the kind of thing we need to know. If possible, will you prepare or have prepared for us an analysis of efforts at solution in Houston. We would like for the report to be in writing, but very informal in form, covering the points indicated and any other facts you consider pertinent.

We will be grateful if you can find the time to do this.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.
cc: Irwin Glatstein

HCF LD

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL *of Metropolitan Houston*
2020 HERMANN DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS • PHONE JAckson 2-5127

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

April 14, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Jim asked me to reply to your letter of April 12th, and I've tried to do so between meetings. I hope I've managed to write a helpful response, but if you need elaboration or explanation just let me know. Incidently, I'll send Jim a copy of my memo so that he may, if he finds time, add to or correct my impressions.

On some matters I should have liked to go into greater detail for their interest, if not relevance, but I gathered you wanted simplicity and speed--and I'm probably the speediest simple guy in town.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein

ILG:dbg

On Monday, April 11th, the 38 member bi-racial committee appointed by Mayor Lewis Cutrer to study problems of race relations in Houston met for the first time. Described by competent observers as being much better than we had a right to expect, not nearly as good as we had hoped, there seems to be agreement that the first task facing the committee is to resolve the sit-in demonstrations. This agreement is cause for hope.

The bi-racial committee was appointed by the mayor--reluctantly, and after nearly six weeks of negotiations and pressure. Indeed, abortive efforts by the Houston Council on Human Relations to persuade the mayor to set up such a committee last summer, may be regarded as the precourser to the present move. In the present development, the Council on Human Relations played a significant role: it was the first agency to call upon the mayor following the onset of the sit-in demonstrations to ask for such a committee.

The sit-in arose, apparently spontaneously, early in March, in a super-market about ten blocks from the campus of Texas Southern University. Leadership was assumed by four young men, two of whom are also Protestant clergymen as well as students. Efforts to place responsibility upon national agencies or organizations have thus far proven fruitless.

With a remarkable display of dignity and determination, about 25 students patiently sat at a counter awaiting service that never came. The counter was closed, but students remained.

This was on a Friday afternoon. The following day, students again returned to the counter, occupied seats for the entire day, although signs were conspicuously posted that the counter was closed.

By Saturday afternoon, several of the better known local race-baiters had gone into action and had recruited a gang of about fifty young hoodlums, armed and belligerent. Effective police action dispersed the gang, but the super-market closed down at 6 o'clock, instead of its usual 8:30, in the hope that it would avert violence.

There was only one incident at this time, involving a fight between two young men. The Negro involved had not been part of the sit-in, but had simply walked by at the wrong moment. Police work here was, again, effective and proper.

The Monday following, the sit-ins spread to another super-market, also close to the campus, and here the matter rested for another

week. Both stores closed their lunch counters, and have kept them closed for the past six weeks.

By the end of the week following the first demonstration, some lines of communication had been established between leadership in the Negro community and spokesman for several community relations groups. There was no direct communication between the students and the merchants or other community leaders at this time, but there was considerable indirect communication, mediated by one white individual.

The attitude of merchants was as follows: (1) recognized the validity of the student demand (2) appreciated that the merchants would have to acquiesce (3) were willing to do so, provided other merchants would do so at the same time (4) refused to take any steps to achieve a consensus among merchants.

There was also a belief that the sit-ins would have to spread and involve more merchants before there could be any reaction on the part of merchants.

This information was conveyed back to the Negro community, where a considerable struggle over leadership was going on and, for that matter, continues.

Within a day or so, the student drive had extended down-town to drug stores, ten-cent stores, etc., but still had not reached the largest department store in town. This store was reached about a week later, after further consultations with Negro leadership.

During this entire period, Houston police acted with gratifying professional competence; and the newspapers and other mass media were, generally, moderate and circumspect in the reports.

A delegation from the Council on Human Relations had called upon the mayor to urge him to appoint a bi-racial committee. The mayor agreed to consider the proposal, and asked for a list of names to be submitted to him. This was done, promptly, but no further word from the mayor was forthcoming.

Meanwhile, both leadership in the Negro community and among merchants were less than enthusiastic about the appointment of a mayor's committee; and there was considerable exploration in the effort to find some auspices that might prove acceptable to both groups to call a conference.

After the sit-ins had continued for about four weeks, with no movement toward reconciliation, a group known as the Committee on Education in Race Relations--whose membership overlaps somewhat with The Council on Human Relations--addressed an open letter to the Retail Merchants Association, supporting the student's demands, and offering to set up a conference of responsible citizens.

This offer was turned down by the merchants, with a statement that such a conference was the responsibility of the mayor. With this pressure the mayor agreed to appoint a bi-racial committee, provided the students would stop the demonstrations.

Using the indirect channel of communication, which apparently was the only one that existed at this time, the student leadership drafted a letter to the mayor, offering to hold further demonstrations in abeyance pending action by the mayor.

After several days of bluster by the mayor to the effect that he would not act under such a threat, but with the possibility of a renewal of sit-in very exigent, the mayor finally appointed his committee.

Following the first meeting of the bi-racial committee, both Negro and liberal white leadership expressed cautious optimism. There was a consensus that a resolution of the demonstrations was the first order of business, and that it must not be lost in any long term research approach to the overall problems of race relations in Houston--which was the recommendation of a number of the so-called moderates on the bi-racial committee.

Today, April 14th, the second meeting of the bi-racial committee is scheduled for the purpose of electing officers and a board of directors. Much will depend upon the outcome of this meeting, of course.

Meanwhile, the situation was helped by the agreement reached in San Antonio and, later, in Galveston. This later decision to integrate eating facilities was reached by the same firms that remain resistant here in Houston, only forty miles away.

Two factors might be noted; first, formal religious leadership has not been publically active during the current situation although, unquestionably, individual clergymen of all faiths have made their views known to various presumably public opinion sources; second, a sharp contest continues in the Negro community over leadership, although it appears to have achieved the greatest measure of unity and consensus in recent years.

April 28, 1960

The Rev. James Noland
Greater Houston Council of Churches
9 Chelsea Place
Houston, Texas

Dear Jim:

How are things going with the Houston Council? I have noted the clippings concerning rapidly emerging developments in your area and have often thought of you and wondered how the organization and you are developing.

Let us know if we should be taking any support action that would be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

HCF
PR

Church Welfare Bureau
OF THE
Council of Churches of Greater Houston

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Dr. William A. Baine
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
The Rev. Virgil E. Lowder
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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Mrs. Robert Kneebone
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Mrs. Roselle Lewis
Mrs. Walter A. Lewis
Mrs. Alfred Lott
Mrs. G. Craig Ludlow, Jr.
Miss Thelma Mills
Charles Nelson, Ed.D.
Mrs. S. R. Nicks
Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor
Arthur Riedel
J. Donald Stillwell
The Rev. Thomas Sumners
The Rev. C. Rodney Sunday
Mrs. Kern Tips

9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

May 6, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Your letter of April 28 came after the meeting of our Human Relations Council when I was instructed to write you about your proposals offered in your letter of March 2.

You are quite right in your description - "rapidly emerging developments in (the Houston) area."

Those of us on the Council have been very busy in the past few months - with the sit-in movement, the school integration question, and many related problems in the whole field of Negro-white relations. We have maintained good liaison with all of the groups active, and have increasingly had our role defined for us by the expectant community. There is a need and desire for leadership, but the plain truth is that our movements, without executive direction and assistance, can accomplish only limited objectives. With a full-time staff we could make quite an impact on this city.

Now, in your letter of March 2, you suggested two possible procedures to accomplish this goal: (1)"Jointly employ a staff person with the Texas Council on Human Relations, or (2) Accept aid directly....at around the same level that assistance goes to.... state council groups."

Following your suggestion, we have had numerous conferences with Mrs. James Crate, Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor, Charles Shaw, and Ed Kloppe. All of these people tell us that the Texas Council is not strong, that it has had only very limited statewide support, and that financially, it is in no position to enter a joint arrangement. Mr. Shaw tells us he has not been active because he felt the work was a "waste of time." Mr. Kloppe says that

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actually the existence of a token program has been a deterrent to an active organization for the betterment of state-wide conditions, because people of goodwill have assumed something was being done, when actually the Texas Council was incapable to act. He is willing to detail this to you in letter if you so request it.

In the light of our discussions and the strong recommendation from Mr. Kloppe to organize independently and remain free from any ties with the Texas Council as it is now organized, our Houston Council voted to follow through on Proposition No. 7 as outlined in your March 2 letter. That is, we desire to raise funds locally in order to open a Houston office, and we request from the Southern Regional Council assistance "at around the same level that....goes to state council groups."

At our next meeting we expect to adopt a constitution and bylaws, apply to the State of Texas for incorporation as a non-profit organization, and to appoint a budget and finance committee. Our goal is to get enough funds in hand to begin a serious attack on our local problems by September, 1960. A grant of $3,500 from Southern Regional Council would strengthen very much our efforts, for we could then seek matching funds.

Knowing the state-wide needs, as we do, we shall be anxious to assist in the development of a meaningful state-wide program, once we ourselves have become firmly established. Therefore, if you should honor our request for financial assistance, we, in turn, shall look forward to giving increasing leadership for a state-wide effort.

Let me say, further, that we shall be looking for personnel as soon as our financial picture shapes up, so that we shall appreciate your assistance in seeking the right person for the work here.

With gratitude for your interest and support, we shall hope to hear favorably from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Jim

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:msb

cc - Mrs. E. Pliney Shaw

Dictated by James R. Noland,
and signed in his absence.

July 8, 1960

The Rev. James Noland
Greater Houston Council of Churches
9 Chelsea Place
Houston, Texas

Dear Jim:

I have been out of the country on vacation for a few weeks and returned to note the sad news concerning the adverse referendum in Houston and the failure of the Mayor's biracial committee.

I am naturally eager to have an evaluation of probable developments in the near future and any information concerning the role which the Houston Council and like-minded groups have been playing during these months of crisis.

I suspect that all of you have been so busy with day-to-day developments that you have not been able to give too much thought toward the organizational concern of the Houston Council, the possible full-time director, etc.

At any rate, I hope that you and Irwin will give me a personal evaluation of the current situation and let me know if there is anything we should be doing in Houston in support of you or the Houston Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMr/sm
cc: Irwin Glatstein

sent separately
Press Report
Mond. Report
Diary, -(yrs.

Church Welfare Bureau

OF THE

Association of Churches of Greater Houston

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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The Rev. C. Rodney Sunday
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9 CHELSEA PLACE
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS
PHONE JAckson 6-2247

August 4, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have before me Irwin Glatstein's letter of August 2nd which he very kindly agreed to write.

There is one other thing which I wanted to add to this, which needs to be brought to your attention. That is, that we have had a number of meetings with the local organization which Mrs. James Crate heads as president. These meetings took place under the leadership of the Rev. John Knowles, who is the pastor of the First Christian Church here in Houston, and is known as a good friend to the causes for racial justice. He is a mediating type of person and is respected by both Mrs. Crate and all of the people in our organization.

Through these meetings we agreed to ask Mrs. Crate and the leaders on her board to join the board of the Houston Council on Human relations. As a matter of fact this kind of action had already been taken prior to the meetings with Mrs. Crate, but the meetings did bring better understanding and the upshot of them is this:

Mrs. Crate will continue to work in the Houston Commission on Race Relations and do whatever she can through this group for improving the position of minority peoples in Houston; she, and Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor, Charles Shaw, Walter Whitson and hopefully, Bishop John Hines of the Episcopal Church, will also come on our board and give us their leadership for the projects which we undertake for the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Pliney Shaw, 8402 N. Bayou Road, Houston, is currently the president of our Houston Council on Human Relations, and it would be helpful if correspondence between us could go to Mrs. Shaw, with copies to Mr. Glatstein and myself, and any others whom you deem it

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advisable to send copies.

I hope you have had a pleasant vacation. I understand you were out of the country for some time, but that you are now back on the job. I am leaving for New York very soon to attend the meetings of the American Sociological Society. In route, I will spend some time in Kentucky with our families.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jim Noland

James R. Noland
Executive Secretary

JRN:hv

CC: Mr. Irwin Glatstein

August 22, 1960

Mrs. Pliney Shaw
8402 N. Bayou Road
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

I have recently been in communication with Mr. Glatstein and Dr. Noland concerning the future of the Houston Council on Human Relations and ways in which the Southern Regional Council might be of service to you.

We certainly are willing to consider some sort of financial assistance to the Houston Council. This decision would have to be submitted to our board at its meeting on September 27. As I explained to the members of the Houston Council on my trip there last spring, this would have to be contingent on some successful fund-raising on the part of the Houston Council.

Mr. Glatstein raised the point of a prominent speaker for a dinner meeting in late September similar to the one held with Mr. Wright last year. Unfortunately, one of the chores at which we have been least successful in assisting local groups has been this matter of name speakers. The main trouble is of course that most prominent Southerners are on the "other" side. The few well known Southerners who are most suitable for speaking chores are in over demand.

Mr. Glatstein tells me that you would prefer Mr. Ralph McGill. This is certainly worth trying, but our experience is that Mr. McGill is usually booked up from three to six months in advance. At any rate, we have made so many demands on his time during recent years that he finds it easy to turn down requests from SRC. I would suggest that we drop Mr. McGill a brief note identifying your organization and that you then communicate directly with him, emphasizing the critical situation in Houston. I believe it would be harder for him to refuse the request from you than from us. I would suggest that you act on this immediately and I

regret that I have delayed answering Mr. Glatstein's letter on this point.

As to other possibilities for your meeting, there is Harry Ashmore. Formerly editor of the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock, he is now with a Ford Foundation project in California, but would perhaps be receptive to an invitation. You might consider Harry Golden of Charlotte, North Carolina (1229 Elizabeth Avenue). Harry is a long time member of our board but because of his popularity as a speaker and writer, he, too, is rather hard to book. I believe it would be best to call or write to him directly if you are interested, making as strong an appeal as possible.

I will simply list several other excellent suggestions.

James Dabbs of South Carolina, author of The Southern Heritage and president of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Francis Pickens Miller of Charlottesville, Virginia, former candidate for Governor and immediate past president of the Virginia Council of Churches. Mr. Miller is a well known church layman on the national scene. His name may not be known in Houston but he is an able speaker.

You might consider a prominent Negro speaker such as Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morhouse College and a very able orator. There is also Mr. John Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham, North Carolina and founder of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, a rather successful prototype of what can be done in the way of unity and effective action by a Negro committee.

The Rev. Hubert Beckwith, Congregational minister in Annandale, Virginia, former president of the Virginia Council on Human Relations and former moderator of his district of the Congregational Christian Church.

The Rev. Colbert Cartwright, the courageous minister who has spoken out so strongly through the years in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dr. James Glasse, president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and a professor in the Divinity School at Vanderbilt. Dr. Glasse was one of those who resigned in protest over the expulsion of James Lawson, student protest leader. He was also heavily involved in the Nashville sit-in negotiation.

Let us know if you would like us to contact any of the above mentioned people, with the exception of McGill and Golden. We will be happy to do whatever we can to be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: James Noland
Irwin Glatstein

HC

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 Fannin Street
~~2400 North Bayou Boulevard~~
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

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MRS. CHARLES PEMBERTON
MRS. JOSEPH REILLY
MRS. MILTON RICHARDSON
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT
MRS. CARTER WESLEY

October 21, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

The Steering Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met yesterday and your letter of September 30, 1960, was read.

We are deeply grateful for the action by your Executive Committee in approving the allocation of $1,500 from Southern Regional Council.

The Steering Committee has requested that I write you accepting the grant of $1,500, upon approval at your Annual Meeting in November. At the same time, we cannot but tell you of our disappointment as our 1961 Program was planned in anticipation of receiving an allocation of $3,000 to $3,500, and that our campaign goals have been set accordingly.

We are making plans for our Fund Campaign. A general chairman has been secured and five team captains. Our time schedule is as follows: November 1 - Table of Organization to be committed; November 9th - Kick-off meeting; December 1st - Report meeting; and December 15th - Victory Dinner. Mrs. Milton Richardson will be chairman for the Victory Dinner.

We have employed Mrs. George Dumbauld as our executive secretary and opened offices at 3605 Fannin Street, Houston 4, Texas. You may now reach us by telephone at JAckson 4-5084.

Our plans are materializing and we are hopful that your Executive Committee will reconsider the matter of a grant to our Council and recommend a minimum allocation of $3,000.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated and we are hoping that before too long you will be hearing of some of the things we are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs E. Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd

P.S. For your information, our goal is a minimum of $5,00 and we have already raised $1,000 from those present at the Steering Committee meeting last Thursday.

October 28, 1960

Mrs. Pliny Shaw, Chairman
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

I was glad to learn of your plans for a fund campaign and the news that you have opened your offices.

I am sorry that you are disappointed with the recommendation that our Executive Committee has made concerning assistance to the Houston Council. I assure you that the Southern Regional Council is very interested in the organization and we hope to do all we can to help. Direct assistance to local groups is a break in our normal practice, however, and we have our regular commitments to the state Council groups.

If your fund campaign goes over the top and your program is underway, it will be much easier for me to request a consideration of possible additional assistance.

It would probably be of mutual advantage if I could visit Houston fairly soon so that we could have a firsthand understanding of your progress and problems.

My schedule is fairly crowded during November. Would it be convenient for me to spend some two days in Houston the week of the 5th of December? If it would meet your time table better, I could come a week earlier or wait until or after your victory dinner December 15. Let me know your preferance.

We wish you every success in your efforts.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Irwin Glatstein
Jim Noland

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 Fannin Street
~~8402 North Bayou Boulevard~~
Houston ~~17~~ 4, Texas

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Mrs. Frand Freed
Vice Chairman

Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
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The Rev. John D. Moore

The Rev. James R. Noland

Mrs. Charles Pemberton

Mrs. Joseph Reilly

Mrs. Milton Richardson

Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort

Mrs. Carter Wesley

November 3, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. (Room 201)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter of October 28, 1960.

We shall do everything possible to put our fund campaign over the top. A special committee has been appointed to draw up specific programs in the order of their priority. At the close of the campaign, we are desireous of getting these programs underway.

We are delighted with the prospect of having you with us in the near future. Much as we would like to have you with us for the Victory Dinner, we feel that it might be a "shot in the arm" so to speak to have you with our campaign workers December 5th and 6th, when they come together for a report meeting. Let us know if these dates are satisfactory and please inform us regarding the time of your arrival, etc.

We are indeed grateful for your concern of our problems and interest in our progress.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd

November 9, 1960

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, Chairman
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

It was good to hear from you concerning recent developments in Houston. I am anxious to come and talk with you in person and do anything I can to further assist your plans.

I will be happy to be in Houston December 5 and 6 to meet with your campaign workers. I will let you know a little later about time of arrival, but I will plan to be in Houston for the greater part of those two days.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

cc: Blatstein

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

November 15, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street,N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

We are certainly looking forward to your being with us next month, to advise and assist us in our progam in Houston.

The Report Meeting is tentatively scheduled for Monday, December 5, 1960, at the Central Y.W.C.A., 1320 Rusk, from Noon until 1:30 P.M. We are desireous of setting up several conferences with individuals while you are here.

I would like very much to have you as a guest in my home while you are here December 5th and 6th, but fully realize that with the busy schedule you keep that it might be more restful in a hotel. We want you to feel perfectly free to let us know which you prefer.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E.Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd

November 29, 1960

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

I am looking forward to being with you and your group December 5 and 6. I very much appreciate your invitation to s stay in your home, but I have found that a centrally located hotel tends to be the most convenient base for appointments. I would appreciate your making me a reservation -- I have been very comfortable at the Rice, but if you have other suggestions I would be amenable.

I will be arriving in Houston Sunday night, but since my plane comes in rather late, I will call you first thing Monday morning.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

bc - Blatstein

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
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MRS. CARTER WESLEY
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

November 30, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am writing for Mrs. Shaw. We have made reservations for you at the Rice Hotel for Sunday, December 4th and Monday, December 5th.

We have our report luncheon set up for Monday, December 5th; a meeting of our Steering Committee in Mrs. Shaw's home Monday evening and we are trying to set up a luncheon for Tuesday with a special group of people.

Thank you for the Annual Report of the Executive Director and also for the booklets, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement, which arrived today.

We will be expecting to hear from you Monday morning.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY
MARION A. WRIGHT, Vice President of Southern Regional Council
December 14, 1960
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"OUR IMAGE--AT HOME AND ABROAD"

"National images arise, then, from acts of government. We have been through some weeks of debate of the national prestige. Is it at an all time high, an all time low, or just middlin', as we say down our way? I listened to all of the debate, as I am sure you did. We heard much of missiles, of satellites, of nuclear-powered submarines, of the national economy. The assumption seemed to be that prestige could be statistically computed; it was largely a matter of war-heads and stock piles.

"I don't want to resurrect that debate. Certainly, I don't want to get into a semantic question involving "prestige" and "image." But, diffidently, I suggest to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy that, above all other, the image which we should strive to create abroad is of a nation deeply concerned with strict and literal enforcement of the rights of every citizen of this republic.

"Of course, I do not limit that concern to the federal government. Any single American state can create a national image. Virginia, with its massive resistance; Arkansas, with its use of the national guard to keep a few Negro pupils out of public schools; Louisiana, with its special legislative session and riots; North Carolina with its "token integration"; Mississippi, with its Emmet Till case; Georgia and Alabama, with their callous mistreatment of Dr. Martin Luther King; South Carolina, with its patrolmen turning fire hoses on peaceful demonstrators--all of these and more besmirch the national image.

"Foreign nationals do not think of individual states as perpetrators of these infamies. In view of the dual nature of our citizenship, they are merely practical when they attribute to the nation as a whole responsibility for such outrages.

"But we are here concerned with national images. Such may be created by city action. I mention the names of certain cities--Little Rock, Arkansas; Clinton, Tennessee; Montgomery, Alabama; Poplanville, Mississippi; Tuskegee and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and now, alas, New Orleans, Louisiana. Those may be lovely and charming cities, but their names evoke sordid memories. In all countries the names are familiar. They and the train of ideas of which they are the core contribute to the picture we present to the rest of the world. They help to create the national image.

"Let no city, then, indulge the fiction that what it does--distinctions which it makes in the treatment of its citizens--have no extra mural effect. Consequences of municipal action may develop in the world's remote corners. They help to create abroad, not merely an image of a city, but an image of this nation as well."

"Our Supreme Courts, of course, announces vastly important decisions affecting men's relations with each other. No one would detract for one moment from the significance of such pronouncements. But they come from men who are no cross-section of the country's thinking, who are aloof and scholarly, who write from chill and distant heights. We will not be wholly judged abroad by the decisions of such men.

"But the American genius, the spirit and character of our people, is revealed in the day to day decisions of average men and women, their opinions, expressions, gestures, laughs and frowns--whatever discloses, consciously or sub-consciously, their pre-delections, biases, prejudices, likes and dislikes, their attitudes toward their fellows.

"But it is more than decisions themselves; it is in part the manner in which they are made and announced."

"Was anything more inevitable than that defiance of law by Gov. Faubus would mean mob action in the streets of Little Rock? Or that the raucous pronouncements by Gov. Davis and the irresponsible antics of his legislature would bear bitter fruit in women who snarled and spat? In both instances the mobs were only following examples set in high places.

"Who among us was not sickened by these crude and violent demonstrations in the streets? We had greater cause for more profound nausea at what happened in the state capitals, upon the parliamentary level. Action upon those heights was the genesis of the violence which swirled and eddied about the schools.

"I should like to pose a disturbing moral question. Are we too sure that you and I, as citizens, have a superior ethical vantage point from which to pass judgment upon the mobs? Certainly, we would not stoop to violence. But, if we have sat by, unprotesting, while our chosen agents in governor's offices, in legislatures, upon school boards, upon city councils, upon park commissions, use parliamentary means to preserve a caste system in the South, what right have we to complain that others use the only means with which they are familiar to accomplish the same result? There is no moral virtue in sophistication.

"Perhaps, because of superior training, education of background, we eschew violence. We should never forget that from him to whom much is given much is required. The minimum requirement of the good citizen is that his powers shall be positively and beneficially employed.

"All that is necessary for evil to triumph is that good men shall do nothing." They are the meanly wise, the feebly good.

"So the private citizen, by action or inaction, helps to create the national image."

"The choice may not be between integration and segregation. It may be between integration and dis-integration.

"There is increasing appreciation of this solemn and evident truth. Both political parties in their platforms went far beyond prior commitments. Such Southern Democratic political stalwarts as Byrnes, Byrd, Talmadge and Eastland were overwhelmed. The courts, too, give evidence that their patience with Southern delaying tactics is wearing thin. These have been developments of the year 1960. But these events are dwarfed by a movement having no political, judicial or legal origin.

"In a real sense the culminating drive against segregation had its birth at a lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, 1960, when some Negro college students ordered a cup of coffee.

"The year 1960 may have interest to the historian for many reasons. Not the least of these will be because an idea emerged in the South - an idea which had application to the entire region."

"Men grow by experience, by contact, by absorption. Segregation limits the area of contact, the range of experience. Shut out from the lives of white and Negro alike has been the rich and rewarding experience of acquaintance with those who would bring to association and friendship a wealth of new background and social potential. Whites should realize that they too, are victims of the order they have created.

"Occasionally one reads of a demented parent who has for years kept his child secluded in some attic or basement, shut off from contact or association with other humans. The police find the child, undernourished, stunted, filled with fantasies and delusions, ridden with mis-conceptions and fears. Such life becomes when the world is shut out.

"Members of both races, without awareness of it, have undergone an isolation differing only in degree from that of the unfortunate child. We, too, have lived without the main stream of life. The circle of those whom we might have known, who might have enlarged the range of our sympathies and understanding, who might have enriched our lives by imparting into them a new breadth

and depth,--that circle has been racially constricted. We, too, have lived in a world of myth and fantasy and fear. We devise our own delusion of grandeur and of inferiority.

"We begin now to tug at the bonds. We seek escape and exit into a brighter and better world. When, happily, full release has been achieved, we will laugh at the fears which so long possessed us and begin, at last, to devote our lives to noble purposes and happy ends."

December 19, 1960

Mrs. Pliny Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

This will officially inform you that our board of directors did approve the recommendation of the executive committee to the effect that the Houston Council be given a grant of $1,500 providing the Houston Council raises $3,000 in local funds.

I very much enjoyed my recent visit to Houston and the opportunity to meet with you and others who are working hard and practically to build a meaningful human relations agency in your city. I was impressed with the caliber of your executive committee and with your plans for the future. We shall be waiting eagerly to hear of your meeting with Marion Wright and the success of your finance effort. Merry Christmas!

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Mrs. Carter Wesley
Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

December 20, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

First, let me apologize for the delay in writing on behalf of our Houston Council on Human Relations to tell you how much your visit meant to us and some of the people who were in attendance.

All three of the meetings were successful, in that new people were present and questions were answered satisfactorily.

There is so much that needs to be done and we at getting to it slowly, but steadily. A couple of our members have promised to assist in the Race Relations Progress Study that Mrs. Goodman mentioned that day in our office. We have already received the forms from Paul Sims of Fort Worth.

I know you will be interested in learning that to-date we have $2,870.50 subscribed by 116 persons. This is by no means a final report and rest assured we shall be keeping you posted.

Would it be possible to secure an additional ten copies of the unusually fine article by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., titled, "Public Schools and Community Development," Report L-21, November 30, 1960.

Thanking you again for all your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Mrs. George Dumbauld (Ethel)
Executive Secretary

Sent 12-23-60 mf.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

January 2, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

With the holidays and all we have had to curtail most of our activities. But beginning tomorrow we shall get back into the swing of things.

I have written several organizations for samples of their free literature in the field of human relations--that is, leaflets, flyers, etc. I know that we are on your mailing list, but if there is anything that you feel that it would be good for us to have on display, please forward them to us.

At your convenience, I would like a listing of organizations similar to ours throughout the country, so that I might have them in our files.

We are planning our next meeting for January 9th and will review our financial picture, as well as make tentative plans for 1961.

We will be discussing the possibility of being incorporated. Can you give us the advantages or disadvantages of incorporation for organizations such as ours. We would greatly appreciate your advice pertaining to this matter.

After the meeting we will let you know our plans for the future.

Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

January 6, 1961

Mrs. G. K. Dumbauld
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

You are on our mailing list for all of our materials and I think you therefore have everything we have distributed which you might want to use for display. The only thorough listing of organizations throughout the country has been published by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. We have only one copy here, and cannot let you have that. I suggest that you write:

Mr. John Lassoe, Jr.
Executive Secretary
NAIRO
Room 209, 426 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

There is some charge for this directory, but I do not know exactly how much.

We are looking forward to hearing from you concerning the outcome of your financial drive. I hope you had a successful meeting with Marion Wright.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P. S. I think it makes very little difference in most cases whether or not you incorporate. Some of the groups related to us are incorporated, some are not. The Southern Regional Council is. Perhaps some slight prestige or acceptance is given by incorporation, but I doubt it. Legally, where large sums of money are involved, incorporation is an advantage in that legal obligations of the corporation extend only to the extent of corporate assets. In a voluntary association or unincorporated group, the directors of the organization could conceivalby be liable for the obligations of the group. Incorporation seems to make no difference in the matter of federal tax exempt status.

EGAMI Bodleian

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

January 13, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Our involvement in the things in Houston is becoming more stepped-up. Many referrals are coming to us from other organizations. We feel that support of our program is still sustained and that there is increased interest in what we are doing.

At the Steering Committee meeting this past Monday, January 9, 1961, I was requested to write and inform you that our Membership Campaign now totals $3,070. We are continuing our efforts and feel that many people can still be encouraged to contribute.

I am enclosing a copy of the excerpts from Marion Wright's message which we are including with acknowledgement to each contributor.

We are in the process of planning our Program for 1961 and when it is complete, we shall write full details to you. Three of our members, assisted by Mrs. Clark Goodman, will make a Reace Relations Progress Study for the Texas Council of Churches.

Mrs. Dumabuld is in receipt of your letter of January 9, 1961, and wishes me to thak you for your suggestions and to tell you that she is today writing NAIRO for the directory which you mentioned.

All good wishes to you in you work in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd
Enclosure

January 16, 1961

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

We are extremely pleased here that the Houston Council has been able to raise over $3,000 and thus qualify for the $1,500 which we have set aside to assist with your program during 1961. I am enclosing a check for this amount.

I will be interested to hear of your future plans and of course am anxious to do anything I can to advise or assist in your program planning.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure
cc: Irwin Glatstein
Jim Noland

EDWARD E. WILSON LIBRARY

February 16, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

I have heard nothing from the Houston Council in recent weeks and we are anxious to know how your program is coming along.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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MRS. CARTER WESLEY
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

February 21, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I'm sorry that you had to write us a second time because of our not replying to your previous letter.

As Mrs. Shaw mentioned in her letter, we were waiting until approval of the recommendations from the Program Committee. These were approved at the meeting held Friday, February 17, 1961.

As registrar for the Interfaith Workshop, most of my office work has had to wait the past several days. We are expecting registration of 900 women. I have four women in the office today helping me.

Really, a great deal of time and thought went into the program planning and we shall be interested in having your comments. Several chairmen have already accepted their appointments, but we still need the one for Health and Education.

We have received some excellent materials from 17 of the 32 organizations which I wrote requesting their free materials in the field of human relations. Now all we need is time to browse through it and decide what phase of our program it applies to.

The pledging to date locally as of today is, $3,199.50. Small pledges are still coming in, membership is 151. We plan to make other contacts by the first of March. We are waiting a reply from Austin regarding tax exemption status.

Sometime early in March we plan to issue our first News Letter. (Format enclosed.) With this we enclose the committee structure, as well as a questionnaire asking our members to designate the committee they prefer serving on. will

Would it be possible for us to secure approximately 250 copies of Report L-23, Desegregation in Higher Education? We would, of course, be willing to pay the cost. We plan to mail a complimentary copy to member of the trustees or board of directors of the universities in our community.

Please enter our subscription to The New South for the office and bill us. We are also requesting that Mr. K. S. McKee, former chairman of our committee and minister in this city, be removed from your mailing list as he is no longer in Houston and that the office address be used instead.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel Dumbauld
Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs. G.K.)Exec.Sec.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman
Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Secretary
The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

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Dr. Henry Bullock
Mrs. James S. Crate
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Mrs. Carter Wesley
Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

February 21, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

After the intensive fund campaign we have looked carefully at our funds to determine how they can best be spent. This, of course, means program and activities in the community.

In planning our program we have tried to involve every productive person in the Houston Council on Human Relations. It seems to me that we have the beginnings of a hopeful effort, as indicated by the program enclosure.

The program committee met in three sessions of several hours each time. The debate centered around methods of approach --bulldozer or intrigue. So, I suppose we will bulldoze when necessary and intrigue when we have to do so.

The several committees will begin to function with a strong and interested chairman from the Steering Committee.

For instance, on Mass Communications, we have two established advertising and T.V. members plus talented citizens who will develop program in this area. Each section will be similarly developed.

In the Education field we are trying to bring all efforts to bear on desegregation of San Jacinto Technical High School. This is a new educational development opening this spring in Houston. It will function in a fashion unlike regular high schools. Many of the machines and training process are available at San Jacinto only. We hope to crack it (this is confidential) through a suit with the National Civil Rights Commission involved. We are in the initial steps.

The sitins, that you read about in the papers, we know through our negro members--who have good contacts--they are a little wild, in the beatnik sense. The leader Eldrewey Stearns has been under psychiatric care. The group as a whole are a motley crowd but perhaps you have to be slightly crazy to have courage to break our of any desperate and anquishing cultural pattern.

Jim Noland has had long talks with Stearns and thinks we should stay clear of him. Mr. Charles Shaw has Stearns and his organization located in the same building Mr. Shaw is in and which, incidentally, he (Shaw) owns. The students have indicated that Stearns is pretty highhanded, so this is pretty explosive. It seems to me that there is no great public reaction to the sitins, and little comment--a sort of air of "Oh well, we knew they would appear." The negro community attitude is, if I assess it rightly, "I'm glad some one is crazy or daring enough to do it."

All in all, I guess we are all just living in the midst of this great change and through countless daily contacts, we hammer away.

We waited until we had this program approved by the Steering Committee before writing you.

This week the Woman's Interfaith Workshop will have it annual meeting, and Ethel will enclose the brochure. We will sit down together and look at brown faces, Jewish faces, Catholic faces in great wonder that God made such diversity in something so similar.

Come back to visit us when you can do so.

Our thanks for your good help not the least of which was cash and advice.

Sincerely,

Mrs E Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd
Enclosures

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The 1961 Program Committee recommends:

A. That there be four (4) Administrative Committees organized as follows:

1. Mass Communications and Public Relations
2. Community Audit

   a. Professional Audit (This to be a matter for the future)
   b. Each program committee is to gather facts

3. Resource Library
4. Volunteers

   a. Newspaper Clippings
   b. Literature from Other Agencies
   c. Office Assistance

B. That four (4) sections be formed and that there be a committee for each section:

1. Education (*1)

   a. Vocational Education (#)
   b. In-Service Training of Public School Teachers

2. Cultural (*2)

   a. Museum of Natural History (#)
   b. Symphony
   c. Main Street Cinemas
   d. Library
   e. Ballet
   f. Theatre (State)

3. Health

   a. Hospitals (#
   b. Ambulances

Recognizing that there are many aspects in the Health program, we are only recommending a couple for consideration at this time.

4. Housing

   a. San Felipe Courts (#)
   b. Overall (Long Range)

C. That Committees outline program in their specific area or areas dealing with human relations and submit such program in general outline to Steering Committee for approval.

*Overall preference
#Preference within section

ecd
2/10/61

March 6, 1961

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

I was pleased to hear from you and from Mrs. Dumbauld of your plans and progress since December. We were quite impressed here with your program for the interfaith workshop. It seemed quite exciting and significant and I hope the attendance lived up to your expectation.

The recommendations of your program committee show careful preparation and practical planning and represent a framework for action as well as a means of involving a significant portion of your growing membership. You have laid your groundwork carefully and are in a good position from the standpoint of membership, finance and organization. I am sure you will agree with me that the time has now come for the Houston Council to move forward with several action projects. It is important for an organization to be efficiently established before it moves. It is equally important that an organization move energetically before it loses its motivation and momentum. The desegregation of the San Jacinto Technical High School may well be the ideal first target for action by the Houston Council. Judging from just some of the topics listed for consideration of the cultural, educational and health committees, you would seem to be well underway toward the activation of your program machinery through a number of such action emphases.

We are placing your office on our New South mailing list, and are sending the 250 requested copies of the L-23 report. I might say that these have been mailed to all schools listed, and to some selected schools whom we thought might be interested. There will be no charge for either of these services.

Thank you for the helpful information concerning sit-in activities of the Negro students. We are removing Sherwood Mc Kee from our mailing list. I thought this had already been done.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

cc - Dunbaugh
cc Irwin Glatstein

April 12, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

We were glad to receive your recent newsletter and your letter of April 5 giving us a good picture of program activities of the Houston Council. You seem to be moving in a number of constructive directions and becoming an active force in the city. We have sent on the copies of the Hill address you requested.

I thought your newsletter was excellent and have no suggestions for changing the format, except to urge you to mail copies regularly to all of our state councils. Congratulations on opening the annual Brotherhood Dinner of the NCCJ.

Let me know how your finances and membership are developing. Let me know also if you receive any response to your offer of s speakers for other organizations.

How is the outlook for expanding your token desegregation pattern next fall?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

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WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

April 5, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Again, let us say how sorry we are to be so long in writing to you.

We have not written Mr. Fleming to congratulate him on the honor that has been bestowed upon him in being offered his new position. We have written Dr. Dunbar and look forward to close association with him.

I have before me several issues of CURRENT and some of the material which is distributed to subscribers--several of them being from the SRC. Do you feel it would be beneficial for us to become a subscriber?

We are very appreciative of all the excellent materials which you are forwarding to us. We would like 200 additional copies of the address THIS I BELIEVE by Hawood N. Hill, M.D.

Mr. James Noland is at present handling a series of educational meetings for us. First, we are setting up a small meeting of ministers from a denomination. Then out of this meeting we are hoping that a larger meeting will evolve, bringing in additional ministers and laymen. The Methodists small meeting has been held and the larger meeting is scheduled for April 15th. The small meeting of Presbyterian ministers has been held, but no larger meeting has been scheduled. Next week, April 11th, the small meeting of Episcopal rectors is scheduled, etc.

Several questionnaires have been returned and we are beginning to set-up committees.

We would greatly appreciate having any comments or suggestions from you regarding our News letter.

If you plan to be in Houston in the near future, please let us know the dates so that we can have some time with you, if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel C. Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

April 19, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld;

We are sending under separate cover the 200 copies of Dr. Hill's article, "This I Believe" which you requested. The reprint sells for 2¢ apiece, to cover printing costs and we are, accordingly, billing your office for $4.00.

If we can help you with other supplies, let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

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STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

May 10, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Please forward us 200 copies of THIS I BELIEVE, and bill us for same.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel C. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

P.S. Also, please send us the materials on the following list of current materials available. Please return the listing to us for our files.

5-12-61

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

May 12, 1961

TO: MEMBERSHIP
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: Ethel C. Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTION CHANGE

- -

Our meeting at Autry House, 6265 South Main, Tuesday, May 23, 1961, has been designated as the Annual Meeting of the Houston Council on Human Relations so that the following resolution may be acted upon:

"Be it resolved that Article VII-Finances be amended by the addition of Section 4 which shall provide the following:

> 'Upon any dissolution of this organization, any property or assets of the organization on hand at the time of dissolution shall be expended for the purposes set forth in Article II of the Constitution, or shall be delivered to a similar organization, or the State of Texas, or the United States. No part of such property or assets shall be delivered to any individual member of the organization or expended for such members individual benefit. The provisions of this section shall not be amendable.'"

The adoption of this resolution is necessary in order for us to secure our Tax Exempt Status as an educational organization.

As provided in our Constitution, the members of the Houston Council on Human Relations are being notified of this action more than ten (10) days in advance of the designated meeting.

I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP (AND FRIENDS) OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. I DO HOPE THAT IN THE DAYS AHEAD MANY OF YOU WILL FIND YOUR WAY TO OUR OFFICES AT 3605 FANNIN.

OUR OFFICES WERE OPENED LAST OCTOBER AND WE ARE STILL IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL STAGES. WE ARE BEGINNING TO ACTIVATE COMMITTEES AND MOVE AHEAD. FILES ARE BEING SET UP WITH MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THEM.

WE ARE COOPERATING WITH THE MERIT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM ON A JOINT COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO FULL FACTS TOGETHER, BECAUSE BOTH GROUPS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES BEING OPEN TO ALL YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY.

FROM THE LAST NEWSLETTER YOU CAN SEE THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY BY OUR CULTURAL COMMITTEE HEADED BY L. G. MARSTERS, JR. SINCE OUR MAILING, LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE HOUSTON MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND THE SYMPHONIES REQUESTING INFORMATION REGARDING THEIR POLICIES AND OFFERING TO SET DOWN AND DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH THEM.

MANY LETTERS AND TELEPHONE CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH QUASI-OFFICIAL BODIES AND OTHERS--A FEW BEING: THE MAYOR, POLICE DEPARTMENT, SHERIFFS OFFICE, CRIME COMMISSION, THE RESTAURANT OWNER AT THE RAILROAD STATION, THEATRE OWNERS AND MANY OTHERS.

YOUR OFFICE HAS DISTRIBUTED SPECIALIZED MATERIALS TO BANKERS, SCHOOL SUPT., SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, & CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS, 1100 INDIVIDUALLY TYPED LETTERS HAVE BEEN MAILED TO A SELECTED LIST OF HOUSTON CITIZENS TELLING THEM OF OUR WORK AND ASKING FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION. QUESTIONNAIRES HAVE BEEN MAILED TO OUR MEMBERSHIP AND OTHERS. IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY FILLED ONE IN, PLEASE DO SO AT ONCE. (THEY HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO EVERY PERSON PRESENT)

YOU WILL PLEASED TO KNOW THAT NAIRO (NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTER-GROUP RELATIONS ORGANIZATIONS) APPROVED OUR BROCHURE AND IS USING THE SAME FORMAT FOR THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTHCENTRAL NAIRO REGION ON THE THEME, "LOOKING AHEAD WITH THE SOUTH," TO BE HELD JUNE 1,2, AT ALDERS-

GATE CAMP, JUST OUT OF LITTLE ROCK. YOUR SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN ARE HOPING TO BE IN ATTENDANCE.

WE HAVE BEGUN WHAT WE TRUST WILL BE A MUTUALLY SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMISSION ON CIVIE RIGHTS AND WE HOPE TO HAVE CONTINUAL COOPERATION WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

AS WE LOOK AHEAD PLANS ARE BEING MADE FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE SATURDAY MORNINGS FOR CONFERENCES IN OUR AREAS OF CONCERN, NAMELY, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, HEALTH, CULTURAL LIFE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

A BULLETIN BOARD IS BEING MADE AT PRESENT ON RELIGIONS SPEAKING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS. IT WILL INCLUDE MATERIALS FROM THE THREE FAITHS--CATHOLIC, JEWISH AND PROTESTANT, AS WELL AS ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FROM SEVERAL OF THE VARIOUS PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.

AS AN ORGANIZATION WITH A LIMTED BUDGET, VOLUNTEERS ARE DEFINITELY NEEDED**AND ON A MORE SYSTEMATIC AND REGULAR BASIS. MANY INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN MOST GRACIOUS IN GIVING OF THEIR TIME AND EFFORTS AND SEVERAL ARE PRESENT TONIGHT.

Annual Meeting
May 23, 1961
ecd

Tex - Houston Col - Dumbauld

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

June 21, 1961

RETURN/PR.

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

First, we want you to know that as of June 13, 1961, we received our tax exemption status as a charitable organization. (We had applied as an educational organization, and maybe this won't make too much difference.)

Secondly, would it be possible to receive twelve (12) additional copies of the SPECIAL REPORT, THE FREEDOM RIDE, MAY 1961? We would like it for distribution to the press, mayor and police department.

sent 6-22-61

I am enclosing a rough draft of some of things that we informed our membership of at our Annual Meeting last month.

On the enclosed brochure you will note that I have been asked to participate in one of a series of TV programs beginning June 24, 1961. If you have any suggestions for me, I would greatly appreciate it.

In my letter of May 8, 1961, I mentioned about our conferences this fall in our areas of concern. We also would like any suggestions that you might care to make, as well as for names of persons for leadership in these fields. Regarding leadership, we would like this to be really top leadership, and also would like to make inquiry if it would be possible to get any of this type of leadership without honorarium, paying only the traveling and lodging expenses. Please advise us on this matter.

I will be in Atlanta, Georgia on June 29th, late in the afternoon, but visiting with friends for a few minutes or brief time. Do wish I had an opportunity to drop by the office, but afraid time will not permit. I will not be returning to the office until July 24th, but we have volunteers who will be serving in the office all the time I am gone.

Sincerely,
Ethel Dumbauld
Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)

Enclosures

Tex - Houston - Dumbauld

July 7, 1961

Mrs. Ethel C. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

In answer to your request for suggestions for leadership in connection with your fall conferences, let me throw in the following ideas:

(1) In the area of employment, I think it would be worthwhile contacting Mr. John Feild, who is the new director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. John is a very able and dynamic personality, with considerable experience in this field. Another possibility would be John Hope II, who you will remember from our workshop last year. John has just been appointed to work with John Feild, with responsibility for federal employment. I believe it is useful to involve the staff of this committee because of its great potential usefulness. Other possibilities would be John Wheeler, Chairman of the Durham, N.C., Committee on Negro Affairs and a prominent bank executive. Mr. Wheeler is also a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (the policy board of the PCEEO). Philip Hammer, President of Hammer Associates, a nationally known firm in the field of economic planning, would be competent here. Mr. Vivian Henderson of the Department of Economics of Fisk University is winning increasing recognition for his research in the field of merit employment. Feild and Hammer are white, the others noted are Negroes.

(2) In the field of education, I would suggest Reed Sarratt, Executive Director of the Southern Education Reporting Service (Southern School News). Other possibilities might be Herbert Wey, professor of education at the University of Miami and co-author of the definitive work "Action Patterns in School Desegregation," or J. J. Brewbaker, former superintendent of

the Norfolk city schools and presently a part-time consultant on education for the Southern Regional Council. Thomas F. Pettigrew, Assistant Professor of Social Psychology at Harvard and author, is a third possibility. (All three are white.)

(3) Housing: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, or Whitney Young, National Director of the Urban League. (Both are Negroes.)

(4) Cultural Life: Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, lecturer-writer-teacher, author of "The Negro in American Culture," or E. Franklin Frazier, nationally known sociologist and author of "Black Bourgeoisie." (Both are Negroes.)

(5) In the area of religion, I would suggest: Will Campbell of the Race Relations Division of the National Council of Churches; Cornelius C. Tarplee, Assistant Secretary for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Father Louis J. Twomey of Loyola University, New Orleans; The Rev. Colbert Cartwright, prominent Little Rock clergyman; or the Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, Bishop of the Southwestern Diocese, Episcopal Church, Roanoke, Virginia.

Sorry that I missed you during your Atlanta visit.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:gm

cc: The Rev. James Neland

Tex Houston C.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
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WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

July 29, 1961

Air-Mail

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you so much for your letter of July 7, 1961 with suggestions for our fall conferences. Only one committee has met so far--Juvenile Delinquency. The theme we are thinking of is:"Houston and Its Minorities In: .Education, .Cultural, .Health, .Housing, .Juvenile Delinquency, .Employment" We will have a seventh one in religion if leadership and the chairman can be found. At the JD committee meeting, there was quite a discussion as to whether or not it would be wise to hold a conference on JD on this general theme--Houston and Minorities. I feel that there would if for no other reason than getting the minorities together to share views and suggest solutions. So often the minorites feel that there is no opportunity for them to voice their dreams, desires and aspirations and what they would do about human relations. If you have any suggestions for their conference and leadership as well, we would certainly appreciate it. Other committees are scheduled to meet soon.

We have a steering committee meeting planned for Monday afternoon at which time Dr. Gallaher will report to the committee of his work with the job opportunity survey in four southern cities.

This letter is written in great haste and I do hope that you can grasp the point I am trying to get across.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
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STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

August 5, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

On behalf of the Houston Council on Human Relations, I am writing to request a grant to subsidize our work in the Gulf Coast Area in 1962.

Last October, you remember, we opened an office at 3605 Fannin Street, and employed an executive secretary, Mrs. George Dumbauld, to work part time.

With her coming, we began to develop an information center, promote research, coordinate various programs already going forward, stimulate new developments, and support the efforts of private citizens and groups in the progress they were making. Mrs. Dumbauld now finds herself working eight hours almost everyday, with interest and pressure from the community building and building.

We have an able group of volunteers, and a very strong new board made up of all segments of the community. In my judgement 1962 is the year for this work to flower forth. Social attitudes are changing and public endorsement for our work is steadily increasing. The needs are still critical in education, employment, housing, cultural life, and other areas, but to us, these represent opportunities.

We have not set our financial campaign dates and goals as yet, but we certainly hope to have a substantial increase over last year when our budget called for expenditures of about $5,300. You were kind enough to allocate $1,500. toward meeting this budget.

Of course, you were informed of our disappointment in not receiving more for 1961, because our program was planned in the strong hope we would be favored with $3,500. For next year we want to renew our request for this amount. I know we can justify it and shall be glad to send any information you request to satisfy your Board.

We appreciate the association we have with the Southern Regional Council, and shall be calling on you in the near future for help with our Saturday conferences planned tentatively for this fall. Art Gallaher is doing a good job in the employment research and we are looking forward to a provocative report from him. Some of the material he is developing will be most useful in our conferences.

Best wishes to you and let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

James R. Noland

James R. Noland

JRN:ecd

August 7, 1961

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

I believe it would probably be a very excellent idea to organize a Southwest Inter-Agency Council. Actually, the group now functioning in this area is known as the Southern Inter-Agency Council and theoretically it covers the total South. In fact, however, it has tended to be primarily southeastern because it generally meets in Atlanta.

I can't really give you any materials on the way the group operates. We serve as secretariat and handle the notes and housekeeping arrangements. The group elects a chairman each year who is responsible for agenda planning and conduct of the meeting. We meet during the afternoon of one day and the morning of the next, often with a social function during the evening of the first day. A secretary is selected for each meeting and the minutes are circulated to participants. We meet four times a year and only representatives of regional agencies or of national agencies operating in the South are involved. Purposes of the meeting are informational and clearinghouse and brain storming.

My comment to Mrs. Dupree that I will be coming to Houston this fall was the expression of a hope and long range plan rather than a commitment. I would like to come at the time most convenient to you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

August 5, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am writing regarding the correspondence which you received from Mrs. C. A. Dupree, executive director of the Negro Community Council here in Houston, as well as the correspondence you had with her.

This has been an oversight on my part, as they should have been on our mailing list. I will remedy this today. Some of their chairmen are members of our organization.

I have failed to ask you before, as it came up at the NAIRO Conference--the possibility of calling the directors of the national organizations represented here locally, interested in human relations and inter-group activity, together to discuss organization of a South-west Inter- Agency Council. As I understand there is a Southeast Inter-Agency Council. Can you give me any materials, set-up, etc. on this group. You mentioned in your letter to Mrs. Dupree that you plan to be in Houston in the fall and maybe I could call the directors together at that time.

I really appreciate your suggestions and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL *of Metropolitan Houston*
2020 HERMANN DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS • PHONE JAckson 2-5127

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

September 1, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have hestitated long--perhaps, too long--over a reply to your letter of August 7th asking for my evaluation of the Houston Council, and for my opinion concerning the extent to which more money would mean a stronger program.

Obviously, more money would be helpful, and more money is needed. But it is my feeling that it must come from the local community. Unless the local board can assume the responsibility for raising the funds to meet its own needs in the community itself, its real effectiveness will be severely limited.

There is money here to support the Council, but the Board must take the initiative to go out and get it.

I say this because, to my knowledge, there are a number of people around who will contribute to the Council, providing the Council will begin to move in the direction of a more effective program. In other words, the Board will be more or less accountable to a sizeable group that wants to see something done. This, in turn, may help the Board become a little less of a private discussion group concerned with the dignity and sensitivities of nice people, and move toward coming to grips with some of the realities of life in Houston today.

Now, mind you, I remain hopeful that the Council will evolve into an effective public agency--and I recognize that a good deal of organizational progress can be reported--but it is my feeling that what little was accomplished this past year to create a public image required one hell of a lot of prodding, even fighting.

In part, the slowness has resulted from the staff situation. Ethel Dumbauld is a wonderful gal, who is dedicated, hard working, and anxious to move ahead. She has done a magnificent job, in my

judgment, and much of the accomplishment of the past year is due to her. At the same time, she is basically a secretary clerk, and needs professional direction.

Joyce Shaw, similarly, is a fine human being and I am very fond of her--which is all that keep me from popping her on the nose from time to time. She is such a sentimentalist, that she allows herself to get involved in literally dozens of "causes" of varying degrees of relevance to the Council's aims with the result that her leadership is often sporadic and diffuse.

What direction the Council has gotten this year has come from Jim Noland and me. Gentlemen--if I may use the expression--who are sufficiently harrassed by their own Boards and programs as to preclude systemic efforts on behalf of the Council. For example, I have been spending an average of about four hours a week on Council business, some times more, but it has been months since I have had an opportunity to sit down and discuss matters with Jim. The result is that, occasionally, we seem to be working at cross purposes--with Ethel Dumbauld caught in the middle.

Superimpose on this description such well meaning members of the Council Board as Walter Whitson and Ted Klein, for example, and you have a built in device for creating frustration and effectiveness.

Yet it must be acknowledged that the Council now has a membership approaching 250 persons, and that a reasonably impressive Board has agreed to serve (an enlargement of the Steering Committee, now called Executive Committee). I believe that the first task of the new Board, which is supposed to meet within the next two weeks, must be to develop a budget and conduct a campaign to meet it. If it cannot do this, I doubt that the Board could plan and execute an effective program.

Eventually, the Council is going to require a budget of 15-20,000 dollars and this, as you well know, will require a fund raising structure, which we might just as well start to build now.

The additional funds, if you have them to allocate, might be granted on a contingency basis. Last time, the SRC asked that we raise something like $3000. locally, so you would have a precedent for insisting that we raise more to get more.

I hope, Paul, that this letter will be received in time to allow your group to kick it around before reaching its conclusions.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein

ILG:dbg

September 25, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld;

The schedule of your Saturday discussions this fall is excellent. I hope you have been able to line up the kind of resources you need. Let us know if you need any last minute assistance in securing speakers. I trust and hope not.

In planning my fall travel schedule, I would like to arrange a trip to Houston at sometime during October or November at a time of least trouble to the Houston Council. What would you suggest?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

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STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

October 6, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Have been wanting to write you for sometime. Will probably miss half the things I wanted to tell you. Do hope that this letter is not as messed up as my offices are right now.

We have really been rushed getting promotional materials out for the conferences. Thanks for the little plug in SRC News. We're mailing about 2000 letters, enclosing 3 brochures. The first 500 went out yesterday and calls are already coming in. To-date we only have about 75 registrations, but I believe that they will mostly come in this next week.

Of course there are several errors on the brochure and I even left the cost off, maybe they'll think that was done purposely. Here's hoping!

The address by Dr. Thompson on THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION is excellent. We certainly appreciate the extra copies which you sent us. What is the price of single and quantity copies?

.05 Single
.03 each over 100

We are trying to set up displays at each of the conferences. Do you have anything on these subjects we are covering in the way of free literature even in limited quantity. Probably we have samples of most of the materials you have available.

The Juvenile Delinquency Committee were asking the cost of the pamphlet RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. I have only about three copies on hand.

I am enclosing copies of our new Board of Directors. Also, by the next letter I hope to have a copy of our Audit for you. I have one copy here, but don't want to give it up, of course.

Also enclosed you will find copy of our letter to Dr. McFarland, Supt. of Schools asking if we might distribute the enclosed article on UNDERSTANDING INTERGROUP RELATIONS. It has been over a month and as yet we have not heard from the school board.

Also, the article from Wall Street Journal, which we distributed to Chamber of Commerce members, bankers, school board, etc.

Do wish you could have been present for our first meeting of the new board. It was most encouraging and Mrs. Shaw did a splendid job presiding.

We adopted the proposed budget on the yellow sheet with the change noted.

Regarding the time of your visit.-Please come any time convenient to you. Right now our schedule is very full and we are hoping to get into our membership campaign. We have some one really excellent in mind for chairman for the campaign, but to-date do not have his name to announce. He has been waiting for clearance that is necessary. I will let you know as soon as we find out. It is just as good for you to be here when we are busy as not. As yet I haven't had many, if any, of the "not busy days." Is there any special type of meeting you would like set up or with any certain persons. Just let me know.

As yet I haven't had time to call a meeting of the various human relations organizations to let them express themselves regarding the possibility of a Southwest Inter-Agency Council. Maybe once these conferences get under way, I will have a breather.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs. G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

P.S. Pardon all errors.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a study done by Dr. Bullock. There have been several requests for additional copies and they have all been used up. Do you think it would be beneficial to try to raise funds to have more available for distribution or that an abstract could be made of the report. Your advise on this would be greatly appreciated.

We won't when has chance to study

October 17, 1961

Mrs. G. K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3603 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Paul Rilling has asked me to write you, in partial answer to your letter of October 6, that the price for single issues of THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION is .05¢; .03¢ is the price for quantities of 100 and more.

Paul will write to you when he has had a chance to read Dr. Bullock's study.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Sec.
Field Services

Tex-
Houston

November 16, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

During recent months many of the state councils have assisted Reed Sarratt, Executive Director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, through a cooperative effort to promote Southern School News. SERS provided each state council with copies of an issue of Southern School News sufficient for all persons on the state council mailing list, and with mailing envelopes, subscription card, postage-paid return envelope, and postage cost for the mailing. The state council carried through the actual mailing, enclosing a covering letter from the director urging subscriptions on the part of his or her membership.

Thus far, the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, and Virginia Councils have cooperated in the promotional effort, with very good results. Would the Houston Council be interested in mailing copies of a future issue - probably December - to its membership? We here think that Southern School News deserves all possible cooperation in its efforts to expand circulation; it has been an invaluable source of facts on the school matter, as you know.

I would appreciate your letting me know if you will be willing to undertake the project and, if so, the number of copies of the newspaper you will need. I will then make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Sarratt.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

cc: Mrs. James S. Crate

Tex - Houston

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 27, 1961

Dear Miss Manderson:

Woe is me! Realized over the weekend that I had not enclosed our membership list. The mailing address is Houston unless otherwise designated. Bel. is Bellaire, Texas.

Sorry to be so late in getting this to you.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Tex Houston

January 2, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld;

Henry Cabirac, of the Southern Field Service of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, tells me that the following persons in Houston have been related to his organization and have strong human relations concerns. They are probably well known to you, but I pass them on for your possible interest. Mrs. J. B. Downey, 1301 Martin Drive, Houston 18; Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly, 2708 Robinhood, Houston 5; Mrs. Inez Bowman, 3218 Alabama Street, Houston (Mrs. Bowman is Supreme Lady of the Ladies of the Knights of Peter Claver, nationally); Mr. Charles Broussard, 2312 Leffingwell Street, Houston; Dr. Eugene B. Perry, Atlanta Life Building, Suite 417, 618 Prairie Avenue, Houston (Dr. Perry is national Supreme Knight of the Knights of Peter Claver); Father Dexter George, St. Mary's Church, 3006 Rosedale, Houston. A few additional names are enclosed.

I have been planning for some time to come to Houston and regret that I've delayed so long. Would the first week of February or the last week of March be the most convenient time for me to spend a day or two with you? Would Monday and Tuesday, February 26 and 27, or Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6 be good days?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc.

Tex.- Houston

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 19, 1962

Mr. Raul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Sorry to be so long in answering your letter of January 2, 1962.

Thank you for the information with regard to the names you have forwarded us of persons related to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice from this area. At our executive committee meeting only yesterday one of our members was appointed to explore the possibility of cooperative program. Mr. Cabirac had given me the name of one other individual in this area, a Mr. Vincent Williams. We shall let you know what comes of our contact.

I am enclosing a report of our membership campaign. It is not progressing as rapaidly as we had anticipated, but we fully realize that we were way late in making contacts. It was decided at the Membership Committee meeting, just prior to the Executive Committee meeting that follow-up of renewals would be done by telephone this coming week. We shall keep you posted.

The Gibson Winter meeting was excellent and you will find a report of it in the enclosed Newsletter.

About your visit to Houston--the Executive Committee selected March 5 and 6 as the dates most satisfactory. I do hope that this works into your busy schedule. We would like to have you meet with our executive group, maybe in dinner and then probably at an open house with our Board and Directors and then a public meeting with membership, etc. and we shall select a subject and see if that too is satisfactory. Mr. Glatstein may be writing you regarding the subject.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel Dumbauld
Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

P.S. Pardon all errors
in my great rush to get newsletter in mail today.

Tex - Houston

January 26, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

It was good to get your letter of January 19. I believe that March 5 and 6 would be quite possible dates for me to come to Houston. I look forward to being with you at that time.

Congratulations on your effective series of programs with Gibson Winter.

If your membership campaign is moving a little slowly, your financial effort seems impressive to date.

Do you suppose it would be possible to send us monthly summaries on program activities, financial status, etc.. We are proud of our cooperative relationship with the Houston Council, but sometimes feel that we're not in very close touch with your activities. Let me know whenever we can be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

July 10, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Our check in the amount of $968.83 is enclosed. This represents, according to our computations, the total matching funds earned by the Houston Council during the period of November 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962. Our figure is higher than the amount you anticipated for these reasons: (1) we did not include toward our total the amount you raised in October, 1961, since we did not want to advance the starting date for matching funds until Paul Rilling can make a decision in the matter; (2) however, receipts from luncheons, meetings, and workshops may be applied toward matching funds and we are counting such receipts, as shown on your monthly financial statements. These total $334.50. Also, your May, 1962 monthly report showed membership receipts to be $355.00 rather than the $345.00 reported on your recap; our total was derived from the monthly report, accounting for an additional $10.00.

Paul will let you know immediately upon his return his reaction to your suggestion that we count funds raised last October. I rather suspect that the November 1 starting date was assigned (see Paul's letter of November 21, 1961) due to the fact that our annual meeting is never held until November, and it is at this time that assistance funds to the various councils are actually approved.

Quantity copies of both the Chattanooga and the Atlanta Employment Studies are being forwarded to you under separate cover. We are unable to explain why you did not receive them earlier. The Houston Council is scheduled to receive all such studies in quantity at the time of our general distribution. Let us know ff they don't reach you soon.

In answer to your question about form of the Quarterly Report, we do ask that it be sent to us in duplicate, but at present no uniform form is followed by the state councils. Some five years ago a rough outline of the type of information we hoped to gather from these reports was distributed to the councils; these headings were included:

1. an evaluation of the current "climate of opinion" in your area;
2. chief program emphases of the ending quarter;
3. cooperative activity with other agencies and groups during the quarter;
4. cultivation of "key" persons;
5. use of officers and board members;
6. information services performed by the Council;
7. violence within the area;
8. meetings held by the Council;
9. "next steps"--main program emphases planned for the coming quarter.

This outline is obviously somewhat outdated, at least in that "progress within the area" can now be substituted for number 7. In fact, items concerning desegregation of various public and private facilities in your area, break-throughs in employment of Negroes, the election or appointment of Negroes to public office, direct action and its results, et cetera, are highly useful to our research department and should, by all means, be included in the report. In Paul's absence and on the basis of reports filed by the other councils, I would suggest that you send an informal narrative report covering, briefly, as many of the points outlined above as you think are valid and including mention of any specific desegregation or protest action within your community. A financial statement for the quarter may be appended; however, if you prefer to continue sending monthly reports, we will accumulate them here. If Paul has other suggestions, he will write you on his return.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enclosure

MM

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*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1962

July 3, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

This letter is really in answer to Paul Rilling's correspondence of June 21, 1962. As I feel sure that he has already left for his trip, I would greatly appreciate it, if you would see that the person responsible for financial matters receives this material.

We, also, feel that the summary of the Housing Forum will be valuable in our community, as well as to other councils of human relations, and we had already forwarded the same on to them as they are all on our regular mailing list.

Regarding financial matters: I am enclosing copies of the two monthly reports that you did not have in your records, i.e., November 1961 and February 1962. Also, our latest report for June 1962. As our fiscal year begins October 1st, would not the amount raised during that month apply on this grant? I am hoping that this is so, and am also enclosing October monthly statement, as well as a recap of the money raised since October 1, 1961.

In the June 1962 SRC Newsletter it was mentioned that quarterly reports are now due. Is there a form which you prefer us to use? If so, please forward me a copy.

On the green sheet is a list of our activities by month.

We have still not received copies of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Employment Study and I would like one of each for our files.

According to my figures, actual money raised to-date on this year's drive is $4,292.50. If our figures do not "jive," I stand corrected.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

July 30, 1962

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Several members of our staff have considered your needs for the October annual meeting and suggest that you might be interested in approaching some of the persons listed below; all of them are highly qualified in your chosen area of emphasis.

1. Ray Marshall, who has until recently been Professor of Economics at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Dr. Marshall has joined the staff of the Economics Department of the University of Texas, and he will be there at the time of your meeting. We do not know his current address; correspondence addressed either to LSU or to the Univeristy of Texas would in all probability reach him. Dr. Marshall is perhaps the most knowledgeable person in the South on discrimination and labor movements.

2. Benjamin Higgins, Chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Texas, has in past correspondence with SRC exhibited concern and competence in this area.

3. Eli Ginzberg is, of course, a national authority in the field. He is Professor of Economics at Columbia University, author of "The Negro Potential," Director of the Conservation of Human Resources Project, Director of Staff Studies of the National Manpower Council; he was Chairman of the Committee on Studies of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth and Editor of "The Nation's Children."

4. William H. Nicholls, Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Vanderbilt University. Author off"Southern Tradition and Regional Progress."

5. John Hope II, who is currently Assistant Executive Director for Government Employment with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; author of "Equality of Opportunity," and other studies concerning employment of Negroes. Formerly on SRC staff.

6. Vivian Henderson, Professor of Economics, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. Henderson is particularly able in areas relating to employment discrimination.

We feel that Malcolm Bryan, mentioned in your letter, would also be a good choice. Les Dunbar recommends the two men from the University of Texas, Marshall and Higgins, most highly. He also suggests that it would be appropriate to invite Jerome Crossman, President of Ryan Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, In Dallas (3400 Republic National Bank Building), formerly President of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and a current Southern Regional Council Board member.

We will, of course, be very happy to supply such resource material as we have on hand for use at the meeting. The employment studies, Houston, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Miami, are available in quantity. I assume you have finally received all of them and are familiar with their contents. One copy of "The City and the Negro" is enclosed; we have it available in very limited quantity, but we can send you about 15 copies at no cost if you think it would be useful. A publications list is enclosed. If you will check those items you would like to use at the meeting and indicate the quantity necessary, we'll see what we can do here about arranging either a nominal charge or no charge at all for the publications.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enclosures:
Publications List
"The City and the Negro"

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

RECEIVED
JUL 1962

MM please reply. I may be able to help out in Paul A's manner

July 21, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council
Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, NAIRO
Mr. Alexander F. Miller, Anti-Defamation League

Air-Mail

Dear Sirs:

At a planning session yesterday, our annual meeting committee decided that the emphasis for our October meeting should be on "Segregation and Economic Waste." Persons such as the president of Eastman Kodak Company; Texas Instrument Company; Malcolm Bryan, President of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, were some of the names suggested. We feel we need some advise and if possible a more extensive list of persons, their connection, and address before making any contacts.

We would greatly appreciate any assistance that you may be able to render and at your earliest convenience. We are sorry to write in such a rush when we should have hald our planning meeting earlier.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Have resource materials they can use -

Tex Hous

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

February 7, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

We are certainly looking forward to your visit.

When your schedule is complete, please let us know the time of arrival and departure, as on this depends the time of our Board meeting. Also, if it would be more suitable for the membership meeting to be on Tuesday evening the 6th, rather than on Monday the 5th, please inform us. Mr. Glatstein says that he has already written you regarding the subject for the membership meeting. Will you please let me know if it is satisfactory or if you prefer another subject? We want to issue a Newsletter with the information about the meeting included.

Our membership campaign now totals $3,632.50. We are not satisfied with this and are continuing our contacts.

I am sorry that I have not mailed you enough materials or information to keep you informed on what we are doing, I was hoping that our newsletters and minutes of Board meeting would do that, but I shall certainly try to do better in the future--hoping that I am not including too many materials with this mailing. I am mailing on the original copy of my minutes from the other day which have not yet been mimeographed, so please pardon all errors.

Any suggestions which you can make from time to time will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Dumbauld

(Mrs.) G. K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Tex

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3605 Fannin Street
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February 12, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Souhhern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Blackouts of TV Programs

Dear Mr. Rilling:

With reference to your memorandum of February 8, 1962, regarding Blackouts of TV Programs we forward the following information:

1. NBC-TV's "White Paper No. 2 - Sit-In" on the Nashville student protest movement was shown by Channel 2.

2. NBC-TV's "Atlanta - 1961" was shown by Channel 2.

Channel 2 is generally thought to be most cooperative in showing constructive public service programs on human relations. They were the ones who used that local program in this field and I believe that they are trying to keep Houston viewers up-to-date on the happenings throughout the country on this crucial issue.

3. ABC-TV'S "Walk In My Shoes" was not used by Channel 13 locally. One of our Board members was purposely watching to preview this film and stated that it looked as though it was "cut" purposely and another old film used to replace it.

Channel 13 does use the series of "Bell-Howell Close-up" of which "Walk In My Shoes" is one, but it is felt generally that they select only what they want to present locally.

I am hoping that this information is satisfactory and we are most glad to cooperate.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Mrs. George Dumbauld(Ethel)
Executive Secretary

Tex - Hous

February 21, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

We are enclosing the biographical sketch you requested. I am in communication with Irwin Glatstein about a speaking topic for the membership meeting. I hope to have my travel plans firmed up later this week and will pass them on to you.

I looked through my files of materials from Houston after receiving your recent letter. We do seem to have a good many copies of your minutes, including the minutes of meetings for January and February. The material for last fall is sparser. We seem to have only one Newsletter since last June. I suspect that part of my problem is my own filing system, which involves filing Newsletters separate from minutes, reports, etc.

We would appreciate the monthly reports, which would give us a better indication of your evaluation of progress and of follow-up on things planned at executive committee meetings, et cetera. Then too, I am somewhat a creature of habit and am used to receiving periodic reports from the various state councils related to us.

I am looking forward to coming to Houston and seeing you all again.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tex-
Mrs D

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3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
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February 20, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I did not send you the Newsletter last Friday along with the regular mailing because I wanted to include additional items.

Enclosed are two sets of minutes. The first one I sent you for February 2nd was my original, now we have February 15th minutes which completed our agenda. Also, a list of questions are enclosed which I am sending to about twenty-five persons on the Board to help line-up the communication referred to in the February 15th minutes which I have starred.

We felt that we could combine the Executive Committee and the Board meeting on March 5 at the luncheon session. If a third meeting is set-up, I would prefer that it be with the committee chairmen either before or after the luncheon or better still on Tuesday, March 6th, at Headquarters. They are a dedicated group and there has been a great deal of discussion in their committee meetings as they were just appointed and selected their committee members last year in time to plan the conferences and are yet in the formative stages.

I would have written you sooner, but felt that you wanted Irwin's ideas regarding this matter of program. From my position in the office, with the many pressures daily, I can honestly say that without Jim Noland and Irwin Glatstein that it would have been impossible for me to carry the load. Irwin is definitely as he says himself the impatient type that wants to see things get done; Jim is slower but every bit as enthusiastic. They have been both an inspirational and leveling force to me. Joyce Shaw has given untold hours of her time to this program, and the membership and board are committed.

I did want to release some publicuty this week about our March 5th meeting, but have not heard from you definitely, though I imagine you will speak on the changes and progress in race relations in the South in recent months, you could call it The New South.

About program for 1961-62 since our new year began in October:

Six forums were held in October and November; the Booklet JOB OPPORTUNITY SURVEY was distributed; Membership Campaign opened in December (still uncompleted at $3,700+, but I think of this as an on-going endeavor); Gibson Winter Meeting in January; Repeat of Employment Forum March 3rd during occupational conference at Texas Southern University(the leading Negro University in Texas); Youth Workshop-Seminar to be held in April. Our plans are to hold executive committee meetings monthly, board of directors every other month (though we have been having these monthly); issuing newsletter monthly to keep members informed; mailing pertinent materials to Mayor, Chief of Police, Council, School Supt. and School Board; writing letters to these and others when it is deemed necessary; drawing-up communication referred to in February 15th minutes (starred); urging attendance and cooperation of members at conferences, workshops and meetings of other agencies; as well as cooperating with other groups in community projects and programs.

If you desire additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Tex—
Mrs. D.

March 16, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel,

I very much appreciated the opportunity to visit with you and to meet so many of your members. I feel that I got a clearer picture of Houston and the Houston Council. We are happy to be associated with the fine work you all are doing. I hope to be back in Houston before quite so long next time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tex - Houston Cncl

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

March 23, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing our recent newsletter that went out this week.

Before the day is over, I hope to get a letter off to Mr. Cabirac in New Orleans.

We know that you will be as pleased as we are, that our present membership is now 221 (122 renewals and 99 new members). To-date our pledges amount to $4,307.50. So you see, we have been busy, but not as busy as the increases show because one of the contributions amounted to $500.00. We have an appointment set-up for another such gift next week.

We had a very interesting meeting in our offices Tuesday with a young negro teacher of high school students. He trains the young men for the junior swimming and track meets. Dr. Robinson presided and we had the assistant Park and Recreation Director for the city, a fine physician from our Texas Children's Hospital and a minister from one of our integrated churches present. Two sub-committees were appointed: (1) one to contact those in charge of our Gulf Association A.A.U. Junior Olympics and (2) one to approach Mr. Gus Haycock, Director of Parks and Recreation for the city and the Mayor regarding the city swimming pools and the Junior Olympics in our area being open to all our young people (on a competitive basis in the latter instance).

Yesterday, we had a fine meeting with Mr. Ed Lukas of the National Affairs Committee of the American Jewish Committee out of New York. His subject was, "The Significance of the Extreme Right-Wing Movement in America." Our group was representative of labor, clergy, attorneys, etc.

Thank you for your letter of March 16th. I shall be writing again soon after final plans for our Youth Workshop are worked out.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Tex - Houst
Mrs D

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3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
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March 30, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter or memorandum of March 9, 1962 asking for suggestions of suitable names for members on the Advisory Committee in our state to the Commission on Civil Rights. I had asked two or three persons for suggestions and we were just all slow in getting to it.

1) Mr. D. H. White, 1719 Caroline, Houston. Publisher-Editor, Jewish Herald Voice. Also, publisher of nationally distributed "Jewish Digest."

2) Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, 12511 Old Oak Drive, Houston Anthropologist, Past positions(a few): Ass't Prof. of Anthropology & Sociology at Wellesley College; special research assistant to Chief Economist of the Public Housing admin. in Washington; Director of Early Childhood Studies in the Sociology Dept. of Tufts Univ. Author of "Race Awareness in Young Children," and others. Coordinator of Conf. Studies at the 1960 White House Conf. on Childhood and Youth.

3) Dr. S. M. Nabrit, President, Texas Southern University, 3201 Wheeler, Houston.

4) Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr., University of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston. Assoc. Prof. of Anthropology and Sociology, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Houston. Dr. Gallaher was in charge of of survey, "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South-Houston."

4) Dr. Wm. P. Robinson, Texas Southern University, 3201 Wheeler, Houston. Professor and Head of Department of Government, Texas Southern University. Dr. Robinson is chairman of our Education Committee.

5) Irwin Glatstein, Jewish Community Council, 2020 Hermann Drive, Houston. B. S. and M. A. degrees, University of Missouri (Clinical Psychology). Advanced graduate study toward Ph.D. at University of Minnesota in sociology and social psychology. Director of Research, St. Paul Council of Human Relations(1946). At present, Assistant Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Houston and Director of Community Relations Committee.

6) The Rev. H. Rhett James, 2700 Hibernia, Dallas. Minister of the Baptist Church. National delegate to the Texas Council of Churches. Member of the Dept. of Cultural and Community Relations, Texas Council of Churches. (Paul, I met Mr. James while attending the TCC Assembly in Corpus a couple weeks ago. He seems to have a real insight in the overall human relations field.

I do hope that this will be of some help and that it has not come too late.

In yesterday's paper was an article regarding"Rice University and University of Houston Expected to Desegregate," also, hospital clinics all being desegregated.

Report L-33 regarding recommendations of police policy resulting from the New York University Conference on, "The Challenge of Desegregat on for the American Police Executive" was received this week. We were pleased to note that Houston was represented and wrote our Mayor and Chief of Police commending them on such and forwarding them a copy. We also mailed a copy to the new chairman of the Citizen's for Law Enforcement Committee.

Please pardon all typigraphical errors as I'm writing in a rush. It is about time for an appointment regarding a large contribution.

Sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Mrs D

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
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Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

April 13, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have so many things to write you about that I'm sure some of them are going to be left out.

Enclosing a flyer that went out to a special group to recruit students for our Youth Workshop, May 5th. Something similar will go out with our newsletter next week.

Enclosing a set of minutes of the last Board Meeting, when you were present. I have the minutes to the executive committee meeting typed out, but not stenciled from this past Tuesday. Will send those to you as soon as I run them off. Our latest financial statement is attached. Our membership to-date is 231 (128 renewals and 103 new members). Amount pledged is $4,372.50, as yet we have not made the contact for the other $500 which I mentioned to you in the previous letter.

We sent the News Release regarding "Executive Support for Civil Rights" to newspapers and radio in our community. It was received 4/2/62 and went out 4/3/62.

Regarding the memorandum written April 3, 1962: It was decided by the Exec. Com. that it would not be practical at this point to implement the idea of an open movement by white persons to eat only at facilities where persons of all races are being served.

Enclosing samples of two letters going in the mail today.

I am now trying to compile a listing first of restaurants (about 110), some just in grocery stores, etc., that serve all the people, as well as other public facilities. It surely is a job.

In observance of National Library Week, thru our Cultural Committee, we presented 15 copies (one for main and the other for branches) to our Houston Public Library about Dr. Benjamin Jesse Covington, a negro physician who lived in Houston 58 years and was beloved by his community. We plan to place them in all Negro University libraries throughout the state.

At our executive committee it was suggested that we canvass our membership to determine the ones who would be willing to have persons from other lands in xxxx their homes and then to inform the I.I.E.

A group of interested citizens, headed by a minister has contacted us for use of our other office two ½ days a week and the use of our address for mailing purposes. They call themselves Harris Cty Correction Aid Society and will be working with parolees--trying to get employment for them and have society accept them generally. Paul, I wish you would give me your opinion on this. I certainly think this a minority group within our community and might in a sense report through our employment committee. Will you please give us your counsel on this?

We are thinking of a sticker for distribution among our membership, but could not think of an appropriate wording for it the other day and a committee is being appointed to do this. I will enclose one that the Susholtz' themselves used a year or so ago, but it is not quite the wording we desire.

Mr. Griffin, author of "Black Like Me" has been suggested for the annual meeting in October. Mrs. Shaw and I will hear him speak when we attend the FCC Race Relations Progress Stddy Conference in Dallas, April 24-26. We are happy to learn that Dr. Leslie Dunbar will also be one of the guests.

I did not suggest Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, 8402 N. Bayou Blvd., Houston 17, Texas for the Commission on Civil Rights. You might like to add her to my list of suitable names. She might replace Dr. Gallher on my list, as it is our understanding that he will be out of Texas this next year.

I know there are probably a dozen other things I should mention and that you are equally as glad that I have forgotten to jot them down.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

GD
Enclosures (And how!)

It is not only **goodness** but **good business** to serve **all** customers similarly

Tex
H
Mrs D

April 23, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel,

I have no strong feeling pro or con on the request for use of the office by the Harris County Correction Aid Society. I think there is some risk that the mail and telephone messages coming in for that group would provide an extra burden on you and others in the office throughout the week. Can you afford to give up the office two half-days a week? Do they plan to pay rent for this period? Is there some danger of confusing the image of the Houston Council in the public eyes? I don't believe that this project falls within the primary focus of the Houston Council. On the other hand, it is a worthy cause and you might be quite justified in making this contribution to another good committee with an important function.

It was good news to hear that the hotels in Houston have been completely desegregated. Let us know how you come out with your efforts to encourage the theatres to move. The Youth Seminar looks excellent.

Your balance on hand as of March 31 is rather encouraging. In future financial statements give us some idea of bills outstanding, if any.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PRimm

Mrs D

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

May 1, 1962

Paul:

Swamped this week. Had hoped to run off the minutes from the Exec. & Bd of Directors meetings to enclose with this mailing — but no such luck!

We are busy as you can see from newsletter — just hope we are not spreading ourselves too thin.

Nominating Committee are busy contacting slate for next fall. appointment set up for Tuesday — hoping Jesse will accept Membership Chairman for 1962-63.

Will write more at length soon.

Sincerely,

Ethel (Dumbauld)

Mrs D

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
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Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

May 11, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is a long overdue letter.

We have never received in the office, the Chattanooga Employment Study. I would like to have six (6). Also we would like 100 copies (but will settle for any quantity you can let us have of the reprint from Fortune magazine entitled, "The City and the Negro" by Charles Silberman. We have one copy of the magazine in our office. Please bill us for same.

Enclosed is a copy of our last executive committee minutes and also an attached sheet letting you know to what extent we have to-date been able to fulfill motions, suggestions, etc.

Attached is our last financial statement showing a bank balance of $561.95. Our bank (check book) balance today is $452.80. Everything is paid to-date but my salary and the small social security item due the end of the month. We have pledged to-date $4,457.50, of this amount $925.50 is unpaid. If time permits, I shall be billing these contributors next week. If it is not forthcoming, them we shall probably have to call on a $500 portion of our assistance fund. From this standpoint, I'm not too worried, somehow it always comes in, in time. Our membership is now 237(132 renewals and 105 new members).

Seminar for senior high school students was most successful and you will be hearing about it in the newsletter to be released probably next week.

We were really proud to be associated with SRC and Leslie Dunbar as he gave his address before the Texas Council of Churches meeting at Dallas last month.

Must sign off to complete the other information which I want to give you.

Sincerely,
Ethel
(Mrs.) Ethel Dumbauld

Enclosures

~~JM + JS~~ — Are you interested in the P.S.?

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

Return to MM
Thx Mrs. D

May 16, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosing a write-up from one of the newspapers. All three of the locals carried a story. We followed up with a telegram to the Board of Pardons yesterday. No reply as yet. We realize that some should serve a term so that they might have a case. 27 turned themselves in yesterday and we have had many calls here about where money could be donated and have referred these persons to the correct source.

I will do all possible to secure some subscriptions to The Journal of Intergroup Relations. I find it most informative and helpful myself.

Answered 5/25 MM

Will you please give us full details on the color film, THE FACE OF THE SOUTH," ie., where available from, cost, and if it would be possible to preview and if so let us know an open date. If it is as good as we understand, then we may be able to push through our organization for other groups to use in their fall programs.

Enclosing a copy of a message given before the 4th Annual Interfaith Workshop here in Houston, which we requested and Sister M. Immaculate forwarded to us just recently. Very excellent.

Sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) Ethel Dumbauld

Enclosures

P.S. Girl Scouting in Harris County has desegretaed. All camps but one for this summer. They have requested that we not announce it in any way for the present.

Mrs D

May 22, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on
Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Thank you for your letter of May 9 regarding registration problems in the State of Texas.

There was some question at first as to whether or not the Voter Education Project would do any work at all in the State of Texas, but we finally concluded that we would include East Texas as a part of the area in which we would work. We have not yet established any line of distinction as to what constitutes East Texas.

We will be printing a lot of educational material at an early date, and I am sure that the Houston Council could assist the Project by distributing these materials in your area to aid the educational phase which you mentioned. We do not have our long-range plans for Texas developed at this time, but we will keep you advised as those plans progress.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

copy to Paul Rilling

Tex
Mrs D

May 25, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3603 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld,

THE FACE OF THE SOUTH is available from the Anti-Defamation League's Atlanta office, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, at the rate of $2.00 per rental (and I believe I'm correct in stating that any number of showings in a given locality would be covered by the flat fee of $2.00, since this fee is to cover mailing costs only). The film is available for preview at any time; the ADL office advises that it could reach you in about two weeks--they need a week's notice and then it would take a week or so to reach you in the mail. Either contact the ADL office here, or advise us and we will be happy to arrange to have THE FACE OF THE SOUTH sent to you.

Sincerely,

Wilke

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Houst
Pers D

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Check amounts

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

4,492.50
3,500.00
992.50

June 13, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosing the copies of the minutes to the last executive committee and board of directors meetings.

I am also enclosing a copy of the Texas Ecumenical Action publication, though I'm sure with Mr. Dunbar present that you also received one.

By the last newsletter you will note that we have mapped out quite a program for the next several months beginning in October when we hold our Annual Meeting.

Regarding financial standing: About $300 came in from billing. Our bank balance as of today is $333.47 and the only other payment this month is my salary of $225. We average about $450 monthly since our equipment is paid for. Our membership is 243 (136 renewals and 107 new members). Amount pledged to-date is $4,492.50. If SRC is a little better off than we are, we would appreciate that portion of the grant now available to us.

A summary has just been completed on our health conference and will be included with the next newsletter.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

above 3,500
up to 5,500

Enclosures

June 21, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

The Housing Forum looks particularly valuable and I wish you would circulate copies of the report to the various Councils on Human Relations.

About the money, we can only consider the funds you have actually received for purposes of matching. We cannot count unpaid pledges at this time. If you have not claimed the total amount by September 1, we can probably allow some credit on unpaid pledges. We cannot tell from our records exactly how much you have raised since November 1 last. You are clearly entitled to some funds and we will send them immediately, if you will first send us a clear report on funds actually received from local sources since November 1, 1961. I suppose we should be able to compute this from your monthly reports, but we seem to be short two of them (November, 1961, and February, 1962).

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

P.S.:

In our letter to you of November 21, 1961, advising you of SRC assistance to the Houston Council for 1962, we mentioned that you might receive $300.00 from our supplemental state aid budget, if these supplemental funds could be secured by SRC. This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the Houston Council can therefore claim $300 above the figure provided in the basic budget.

In other words, we will match dollar per dollar funds raised above the base figure of $3,500 up to a total of $5,800. We are committed to provide a total of $2,300 in matching funds, rather than the $2,000 provided in our basic budget.

LWD
Return to MM

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

July 9, 1962

Miss Madge Manderson, Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

In reply to your letter of July 5, the PYA is the Progressive Youth Association, Inc. Eldrewey Stearns has been "in" and "out" as president and executive director of this group. The PYA has been in charge of local sit-ins and stand-ins, etc. Their present address is 4101 Dowling, and previously they had their offices in the same set-up with Mr. Charles Shaw.

Confidentially, I believe it took someone such as Mr. Stearns to get the job started, but it is a shame that he cannot step down now and let someone else take over. It seems that he must always be in the limelight. There is no need for more and more stand-ins, etc., once a test case is made, but Mr. Stearns does not seem to go along with this thinking. Amother example of poor judgment was when he know negotiations were being made for the telephone company to employ Negroes, he had his stand-ins on the job when they were to hold off. But still he is all we seem to have for the time being. When Paul was here in March I arranged for them to have a brief conference. Three or four from our group attend what we call a "clearing-house" every second Thursday and Mr. Stearns is usually present. (Our clearing-house so far has not been much more than a good fellowship of like-minded people. Ha!)

About financial matters--honestly, I really am in a quandry to know what you want. In my letter to Les Dunbar, I enclosed a Recap of funds received from local sources since Nov. 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, as requested by Paul Rilling. I also enclosed the missing statements, as well as the June 1962 statement. The amounts shown under Membership and Memorials in the Recap are taken from monthly financial statements over the requested period of time. A copy of that Recap is again enclosed. If you desire additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Dumbauld

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld

Executive Secretary

Enclosure

RECAP

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM LOCAL SOURCES
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962
(October 1961 incl.bottom)

	Memberships	Memorials	Total
November 1961	$ 315.00	$ 40.00	$ 355.00
December 1961	699.50	15.00	714.50
January 1962	1,305.00	20.00	1,325.00
February 1962(1960-'61 $110)*	387.33*		387.33
March 1962	625.00		625.00
April 1962	162.50	9.00	171.50
May 1962	345.00	16.00	361.00
June 1962	295.00		295.00
Sub-Totals	$4,134.33	$100.00	$4,234.33
October 1961(1960-'61 $44.23)*	202.50	10.00	212.50
Net Total	$4,336.83	$110.00	$4,446.83
1960-61 Portion			154.23*
Grand Total Received			$4,292.50
Our portion to be raised before grant starts			-3,500.00
Amount that can be called on to-date			$ 792.50

Pledged to-date $4,672.50 Unpaid $380.00? Of this amount of $380, $145 has been paid since the June financial statement was drawnup, so that the unpaid balance to-date is $235.

ecd
7/3/62

July 5, 1962

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Les Dunbar has asked me to thank you for your very informative letter of July 3. We would be grateful, however, if you would drop us a note explaining what Mr. Drew Stearns' organization, the PYA, is. Neither of us can place the initials, and Paul Rilling, who would probably know, is away on vacation.

Incidentally, we have not yet forwarded you any of your 1962 assistance funds because we have not received your report on funds you have actually received locally since November 1, 1961 (see Paul Rilling's letter of June 21). It can be a very informal report; we will send you the matching funds immediately upon its receipt.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

$968.83

Houston Council on Human Relations

3605 Fannin Street

Houston 4, Texas

Partial payment (amount earned Nov. 1, 1961 -

June 30, 1962) matching funds for 1962.

July 10 62

Paul M. Rilling

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*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

PR

July 16, 1962

To: Leslie Dunbar

From: Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld

Re: Memorandum from National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor

Thank you for the above memorandum.

Personally, I am interested in the Migrant program in our state and have contributed each year to it through the United Church Women and the Texas Council of Churches.

If we were a state organization, there would be a project for us in this field if not alone on a co-operative basis with some other group. I checked with the Texas Employment Commission's local office and they confirmed my own belief that there are no migrant workers in our area, only those occasionally passing through. For this reason, the TEC in our area had no one in training under the ARA program.

I believe that San Angelo,Texas, entered this program to train workers in the use of equipment.

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Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

July 31, 1962

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check in the amount of $968.83. We are most grateful to Southern Regional Council for their counsel, suggestions and financial assistance.

Regarding item #2 in the last sentence in the first paragraph of your letter (July 10,1962), I am sorry but I probably did not send you a corrected statement for May--so I am enclosing it with this letter.

Copies of the Chattanooga and Atlanta reports were received this past week. Thank you for checking into it for us.

I will enclose the corrected financial statement for May, as well as the new statement for July; the last executive committee and board of directors minutes; the newsletter and other enclosures which were mailed Saturday; and on a separate list, the information desired for the previous and future quarters. If this is not satisfactory, please let me know.

Mrs. Lula Hayes will be in the office the time I am gone--August 3 to August 26th. When does Mr. Rilling return?

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

P.S. Your letter arrived today with suggestions for speakers. We have been trying to reach Mr.Bryan by telephone, but as yet have been unsuccessful. If he should call you about us, we would appreciate your urging him to be our speaker for this occasion. We will order materials later. ecd

8/1/31

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
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MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

9 August 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

This is just a hasty note to notify you of the death of Ethel's husband, George, who died suddenly of a heart attack and will be buried today.

Lula Hayes for
Joyce Shaw

August 21, 1962

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

I just recently returned to the office from vacation and learned of your bereavement. I would like to express my deepest sympathy. I am glad that I had the opportunity to meet and know George, if only briefly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

August 22, 1962

Mrs. Joyce Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

We would like to do something in memory of George Dumbauld. What would you advise? Has any charity or cause been indicated for memorial contributions?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of
Field Activities

PR:mm

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MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
EVERETT O. BELL
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PHD.
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*MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
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CARL WALKER, JR.
MRS. CARTER WESLEY
*WALTER WHITSON

STAFF
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

28 August 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director
of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

In reply to your letter dated August 22, 1962, regarding information relative to the contributions given in memory of George Dumbauld, we are advising that you may either make the contributions payable to the Westbury Christian Church or the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Thank you kindly.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Joyce Shaw

(Mrs.)Joyce Shaw

h

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President
*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President
*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary
*The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

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G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Raymond Duncan
Mrs. Frank Freed
*Mrs. Street Fulton
Arthur Gallaher, Phd.
*Irwin L. Glatstein
Mary Ellen Goodman, Phd.
Henry Groppe
John J. Herrera
The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines
James Hippard
Mrs. J. Milton Richardson
Miss Barbara Jordan
Mrs. Armen Jorjorian
The Rev. Charles Kelly
Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
The Rev. John Moore
*The Rev. James R. Noland
Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
*Wm. P. Robinson, Phd.
*Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
*Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

August 31, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am hoping that this letter is not too late in reaching you and I know you will understand the delay. There is one question I would like to ask, "Can our October 1961 receipts be included in this year's program, as that is when our fiscal year begins?" Also, I guess anything coming in for September, this next month, would just be lost. I would hope it would be better than August or it just wouldn't make any difference. Ha!

While you were on vaction, I corresponded with Miss Marge Manderson and she was most helpful and we received a check in the amount of $968.83 which I acknowledged.

For May 1962, I feel that we received $10 too much for Memberships because there was a corrected copy for the May month which I evidently did not forward to you. Also, Miss Manderson was to check on the receipts for October which I referred to in the first paragraph.

I am enclosing the financial statements for the last two months. In rereading the July 10, 1962 letter from Marge, I am wondering if we are eligible for additional funds. I did not know that luncheon fees and workshop registrations applied and they were listed as such only if there were one or two items. In many cases theyewere just listed as "Other Income" and I am going to list a breaddown of these and let you be the judge. If any portion applies in addition to what we have already received, well and good, and if not you are the judge and that too is all right. You certainly have been understanding and generous in support of our program in Houston and we are most appreciative.

In that I am so close to the bottom, I shall list them on another sheet and if there is any question, please do not hesitate to check with us.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary

Encl.(3)

August 31, 1962

Mrs. Joyce Shaw
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

We are enclosing a contribution of $10.00 to the Houston Council on Human Relations in memory of George Dumbauld. I only wish we could do more.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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President
*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President
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*The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

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Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

September 28, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your air mail letter of September 25th which arrived in time for our Board of Directors meeting, Thursday, September 27th.

It really did a lot of good and you would have been proud of our Board members. When they saw how near we were to receiving our full grant from SRC if we got busy, they really came through and raised approximately $500 since yesterday.

We will count October 1961 funds in this year's grant and then hoping if we are fortunate enough to receive a grant for next year that we can apply October 1962 toward that grant.

According to my calculations (and correct me if I am wrong), we can call on the following additional portion of our grant:

$149.50	"Other" receipts, October 1961
160.50	"Other" receipts, Nov.-Dec., 1961 and Jan.-May, 1962
212.50	October 1961 Memberships and Memorials
320.00	July and August 1962
507.50	September 1962
$1,350.00	Total

Pay

This will make the total earned $2,300--the full grant ($968.83 previously paid us and the balance of $1,331.17--(meaning our earnings amount to $5,818.83, $18.83 over the required amount). We will greatly appreciate this amount at any time convenient to you.

I know that you are as pleased with the results as we are and it just shows that we can do much better.

We have an excellent Membership Chairman for this coming year--October 1962 through September 1963--his name is Wm. P. Martin, Jr. He seems to be a live-wire, very enthusiastic, just what the doctor ordered!

I am enclosing a copy of the budget which was adopted as presented but that it be amplified for our membership drive--spelling out program. Certainly it is top heavy on salary, etc. Jim Noland is having a meeting with chairmen of committees and then special board meeting will follow to determine program for next year and items in budget will be lifted accordingly.

I should be enclosing additional information on other things, but I am pressed for time and hope you will understand.

Date for annual meeting is to be set next week as well as campaign dates.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

P.S. Paul, this typewriter was a donation and it needs some work done on it as you can plainly see.

In case you are in doubt in the figuring, my records indicate $1,331.17 is the balance now earned. Paragraph five may not be too clear. I'm trying to get this to you by the first of October--the reason for the rush.

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL
September 25, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

In answer to your letter of August 31, I think we will try and work this out next year so that a full year's revenue can count for matching funds. In the meantime, you can count either your October, 1961 receipts or your October, 1962 receipts, but not both. All right?

From your breakdown of "Other" receipts, it appears to us that you have earned $160.50 which was not credited to you earlier, in workshop registration fees, sale of literature, etc., for the months of November, December, January, and May. If you decide to let October 1961 receipts apply to matching funds, you may count "Other" receipts for that month in the amount of $149.50. We are enclosing a breakdown, showing how these sums were derived. The rule is this: all net income can be counted toward matching funds. Registration fees and any "profit" made from luncheons may be counted. We cannot count the actual cost of the lunches. (In my absence this summer, through misunderstanding, Marge credited you for luncheon receipts which probably should not have been counted as they did not represent profit, but we will let this pass.)

If you would like us to send you this $160.50 immediately, plus matching funds you earned during the months of July and August, 1962 (which total $320.00), please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

October 1961 - "Other" Receipts.....$184.50

$35.00	Dinner fees
20.00	(Member made additional contribution — (for secretarial help)
95.00	Fall Forum registrations —
34.50	Additional Forum registrations —
$184.50	
-35.00	
149.50	

2,300
- 969
1,331
573.00
758
158

Not counted

November 1961 - "Other" Receipts.....$101.00

$ 16.50	Sale of Literature
76.50	Forum registrations
8.00	Luncheon fees
$101.00	

December 1961 - "Other" Receipts.....$ 44.00

$ 25.00	(Contribution from Member, in addition (to membership for postage for special (mailing)
19.00	Luncheon fees
$ 44.00	

January 1962 - Other Receipts, Sale of Literature.....$ 5.25

February, March, April, June and July, 1962.....Designated on statements

May 1962 - Other Receipts, Youth Workshop registrations, $37.25

October - all but dinner fees - $149.50
(May be counted if Mrs. Dumbauld chooses)

November - $95.00
Dec. 25.00
Jan - 5.25
$125.25, or, if Oct. is counted
149.50
273.75

July + Aug., not paid earlier -
July - 255.00
Aug - 15.00
30.00
$300.00
27

300.00
273.00
573.00

5,800
300
+ 123 25
423 25

all net incom
can be counted
toward match
funds - Registration
fees + any
"profit" made
from luncheons
may be counted =
We cannot count
the actual cost
of the lunches =

Ther s a nrby
~~grocery store~~
~~just n~~
~~case =~~

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all right?

~~a list of agencies~~
~~copy of N-~~
~~Directory~~

21

93.00

25.00

5.25

37.25

160.50

20

45

3450

14950

968.00
630
1598

October -

20.00 - Contribution for sec. h

95.00

34.50

$ 149.50 — May be counted if you choose

November

16.50

76.50

93.00

Dec.

25.00

Jan 5.25

May 37.25

93.00 -

25.00 -

5.25 -

37.25 -

$160.50

123.2
37.25
160.50

480.50
149.50
30.00

160.50 —
275.00 —
45.00 —
$480.50
- 57.25
$1423 25

Not paid

July - 255.00
20.00
275.00

Aug - 45.00

320.

275.00
45.00
320.00
320.

"OTHER" RECEIPTS OF HOUSTON COUNCIL CREDITED TOWARD MATCHING FUNDS

November, 1961:

$16.50	Sale of literature
76.50	Forum registrations ($8.00 luncheon fees not counted)
$93.00	

December, 1961:

$25.00	Contribution from member for postage ($19.00 luncheon fees not counted)
$25.00	

January, 1962:

$5.25	Sale of literature

May, 1962:

$37.25	Youth Workshop Registrations

$160.50 GRAND TOTAL

- -

1961

"Other" Receipts for October/which may be credited toward matching funds if Houston Council chooses:

20.00 → ~~$85.00~~	Contribution for secretarial help
95.00	Fall Forum registrations
34.50	Additional Forum registrations
$149.50	TOTAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
AUGUST 31, 1962

Balance on Hand July 31, 1962		$1,000.18
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 15.00	
Memorials	30.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 45.00	45.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BANANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1962		$1,045.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 325.00	
S.S. (Employer)	10.17	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	13.35	
Telephone	38.23	
Office Expense	2.81	
Maintenance	5.94	
Misc. (Literature, $8.95)	8.95	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$484.45	484.45
BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1962		$560.73

8/31/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
July 31, 1962

Balance on Hand June 30, 1962		$ 192.21
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 255.00	
Other:		
Race Relations Institute	20.00	
Southern Regional Council(Part.Gr.)	968.83	
Luncheon	18.72	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,262.55	$1,262.55
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS JUNE 30, 1962 BALANCE		$1,454.76
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 225.00	
Social Security (Employer)	7.04	
Office Supplies	38.32	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.23	
Utilities	7.45	
Postage	.93	
Printing	20.38	
Conf. & Mtgs.	19.07	
Misc.(Photos-$4.75+Lit.$7.75+V.T$1.84)	14.34	
Maintenance	3.82	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$454.58	454.58
BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1962		$1,000.18

7/31/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
June 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1962		$485.88
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$295.00	
Other Income(for lunches)	16.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$311.00	311.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS MAY 31, 1962 BALANCE		$796.88
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$225.00	
Social Security	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	43.80	
Utilities	5.24	
Office Expense	21.96	
Misc.(Literature & Display)	5.63	
Conference & Meetings	216.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$604.67	$604.67
BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1962		$192.21

ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1962 ..... $560.73

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$472.50	472.50	
Memorials	35.00	35.00	
Misc(Luncheon)	16.00	507.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$523.50		523.50

RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1962 ..... $1,084.23

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries (2)	$275.00	
Social Security	8.60	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	20.15	
Telephone	42.19	
Office Expenses	11.37	
Meetings	5.00	
Misc (Luncheon)	16.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$458.31	458.31

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962 ..... $625.92

ecd

AGENDA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 27, 1962

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING
(May 29, 1962 - mailed in June)

TREASURER'S REPORTS (June, July, August, September)

CORRESPONDENCE

BUDGET

MEMBERSHIP DUES (To be set by Board)

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

PROGRAM

CONSTITUTION

OTHER BUSINESS (If any)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJURNMENT

We didn't get merely there with this one

PROPOSED BUDGET
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-1963

DESCRIPTION		
Salaries:		
Executive Secretary	$ 4,200.00	
Office Secretary	3,000.00	
Social Security (3 1/8%)	225.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Utilities	100.00	
Telephone	500.00	
Maintenance	50.00	
Repair and Replacement	50.00	
New Equipment	350.00	
Office Supplies and Expenses	350.00	
Printing	300.00	
Postage	400.00	
Conference and Meetings	500.00	
Major Meetings	300.00	
Educational Materials	100.00	
Dues:		
Local and National	25.00	
Staff and Volunteer Training	50.00	
Reserve for Contingencies	300.00	
TOTAL BUDGET		$12,000.00

INCOME:

Cash on Hand, October 1, 1962		500.00(Est)
ANTICIPATED INCOME:		
Memberships	$9,000.00	
Memorials	200.00	
Program	300.00	
Southern Regional Council	2,000.00	
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME		$ 11,500.00
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND		$ 12,000.00

Submitted by;

Charles Shaw, Chairman
James R. Noland
Ted Klein

D
:
h

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
(JAckson 4-5084)

TO: Executive Committee (Present and Nominees)
Standing Committee Chairman
(Present and previously served)

FROM: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President

SUBJECT: Approval 1962-63 Budget
Approval Nominating Committee Report
Outline Program for 1962-63

There will be an important meeting of the Executive Committee Thursday, September 30, 1962, to approve the 1962-63 Proposed Budget and Nominating Committees Report.

At this meeting an outline of program for 1962-63 will be recommended for Board approval. The minutes of the meeting held September 13th are enclosed, as well as other data which Mrs. Dumbauld was requested to enclose with this mailing for your information.

Besides regular members, nominees for the new executive committee, and persons either serving or having served as chairman of standing committees are being invited to this meeting.

The meeting will be held in the council offices, 3605 Fannin at 12 noon. Luncheon will be served. Please call Mrs. Dumbauld and inform her that you will be present.

BE PREPARED TO RECOMMEND SPECIFIC GOALS. Decisions made September 30th will determine to a large extent our function as a Human Relations Council in the next twelve months.

YOU ARE NEEDED!!!!

September 14, 1962
ecd

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Thursday, September 13, 1962.

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council Offices, 3605 Fannin, Thursday, September 13, 1962, at 12:00 Noon in luncheon session.

Present were: Leland Marsters, Jr., Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Walter Whitson, Ted Klein, James Noland, Irwin Glatstein and Ethel Dumbauld. Those invited to sit in were: Miss Barbara Jordan, George Dodd, and Charles Kelly.

Leland Marsters, Vice Chairman, presided in the absence of Mrs. Joyce Shaw.

Mr. Marsters stated that the purpose of the meeting was to culminate ideas for program for 1962-63 through a brain-storming session. The following suggestions were made as to WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN HOUSTON IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS?

.The Church-State issue is an important one at this time

.Youth Seminars for Junior High, Senior High and College Age
(Speaker suggested, Peter Leppmann, Reg.Of., AFSC)

.Crystallization of Leadership in the Negro Community

.Education - Schools - open San Jacinto to Negroes
School Board Race November - Raise H.R. Issues or Educational Standard
Voter Education
Sports on a competitive basis

.Cultural - See Negro take advantage of Cultural facilities open to them. Negro not aware of these. Bds. integrated.

.How can we do something to approach extreme rightists that we are not mad at them all the time?

.Awaken community Law Enforcement to non-violent training

.The need to bring in conservative side or responsible republicans to work with us

.International Program

.John Howard Griffin meeting in January (already committed)

.Human Rights Observance probably sometime in December(already committed)

.Research - pull together as much research as available

.Employment - opportunity for Negro in Space Field

.Housing - What can be done in this field? Locate Negro and L.A. families and discover what is happening.

.Mass Communications - Radio and TV. Get somebody to take initiative and pull together information and talk regularly for three minutes daily where free time can be secured.

.Problems that confront city as patterns change.

.Pull together people locally on Federal and State payrolls and make inquiry of them what is being done in their field?

.Examine myths on which we have been going along with. Who are the people we ought to be concerned with.

An Executive Committee meeting was scheduled for Thursday, September 20,1962, to which those being nominated for new executive committee, as well as present committee; and chairman of committees (present and previous) will be invited.

At this meeting an outline of program will be determined. Mrs. Dumbauld was asked to check summaries of conferences and committee files to list recommendations which have been previously made as to program, so as to assist in this planning.

By
Ethel Dumbauld
Secretary pro tem

Program suggestions from conferences, committees and files:

HOUSING - Implementation of good housing. Houston should have housing code.
Public Housing: Need for more housing units (expecially Negro). Elderly.
Why does Houston not have a workable program?
Minority Groups: better housing through program of education. Contact with financing agencies, bring their problems before them for solution. How can we encourage low income minority persons to improve their home and property? How can they get loans, etc.?
Develop one unit that would show improvement and this would be great incentive for all other areas.
AIM - adequate housing for all Houstonians.

HEALTH - Negroes and other minority groups should be represented on Boards of Directors of hospitals in Houston.
Call in Federal Health Officers, inquire what this office is doing locally? Are minorities represented on staff, in planning, etc.
Shortage of beds available to Negroes in hospitals who are able to pay.
Unmet health needs of whole community, what can a HR council do about this?

EMPLOYMENT - Cooperate with other agencies on education for employment on qualification and merit regardless of race, religion, etc.
Urge minorities to apply for openings when qualified.
Work for equal training opportunities.
Workshops with employers and employees in preparation for change
Conduct studies and research in this field

CULTURAL - Boards of cultural institutions should be integrated
Inform and educate minorities to take advantage of cultural institutions as they begin to serve all people.
Keep community and constituency aware of reading materials, facilities, programs, etc.

EDUCATION - Survey should be made as to discrimination of minority groups in schools, i.e., inferior training, auditorium programs, sport participation and competition, etc.
Join hands with other segments of the community working together for the best possible education for all children.
Educate all people in community to take advantage of exercising their privilege as citizens to vote.

YOUTH - Create opportunities where all young people can share together experiences and discuss prejudices and attitudes.
Juvenile Delinquency - What intergroup Human Relations Council can do about it? (Workshops, assist on surveys in this field, distribute information, and membership serve on community committees.)

MASS COMMUNICATIONS - Publicize good human relations stories. Secure free time on radio and television.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - Arrange enriching experiences for our constituency to meet and associate with people from other countries.
Work with TSU (through IIE) in finding sponsors for students from other lands.

GENERAL - Commend individuals, institutions, employers, employees, etc., who work toward and implement better Human Relations.

As individuals patronize all services open to all our citizens.

Gather facts and keep constituency and community informed.

Whenever possible arrange conferences to discuss H.R. problems working toward their solution.

Houston Council on Human Relations
September 14, 1962
ecd

RECAP

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM LOCAL SOURCES
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962
(October 1961 incl.bottom)

	Memberships	Memorials	Total
November 1961	$ 315.00	$ 40.00	$ 355.00
December 1961	699.50	15.00	714.50
January 1962	1,305.00	20.00	1,325.00
February 1962(1960-'61 $110)*	387.33		387.33
March 1962	625.00		625.00
April 1962	162.50	9.00	171.50
May 1962	345.00	16.00	361.00
June 1962	295.00		295.00
Sub-Totals	$4,134.33	$100.00	$4,234.33
October 1961(1960-'61 $44.23)*	202.50	10.00	212.50
Net Total	$4,336.83	$110.00	$4,446.83
1960-61 Portion			154.23*
Grand Total			$4,292.50
Our portion to be raised before grant starts			-3,500.00
Amount that can be called on to-date			$ 792.50

+259.50 (meeting Conf)
+ 21.00 Lit. + lunch
22.00 lunch
16.00 workshop
16.00 luncheo
334

Pledged to-date $4,672.50 Unpaid $380.00* Of this amount of $380, $145 has been paid since the June financial statement was drawnup, so that the unpaid balance to-date is $235.

ecd
7/3/62

4,234.33
110.00
4,124.33
344.50
4,468.83
3,500.00
968.83

259.50
21.00
22.00
16.00
16.00
334.50
+10.00 mistake
344.50

4,672.50
380.00
4,292.50

380
145
235

$4,234.33
110.00
4,124.33
3500.00
624.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
July 31, 1962

Balance on Hand June 30, 1962		$ 192.21
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$ 255.00	255.
Other:		
Race Relations Institute	20.00	
Southern Regional Council(Part.Gr.)	968.83	
Luncheon	18.72	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$1,262.55	$1,262.55
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS JUNE 30, 1962 BALANCE		$1,454.76
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$ 225.00	
Social Security (Employer)	7.04	
Office Supplies	38.32	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.23	
Utilities	7.45	
Postage	.93	
Printing	20.38	
Conf. & Mtgs.	19.07	
Misc.(Photos-$4.75+Lit.$7.75+V.T$1.84)	14.34	
Maintenance	3.82	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$454.58	454.58
BALANCE ON HAND JULY 31, 1962		$1,000.18

7/31/62
ecd

CORRECTED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1962		$561.95
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$345.00	
Memorials	16.00	
Stopped Payment on Ck.#283	17.14	
Other Income	37.25	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$415.39	415.39
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS APRIL 30, 1962 BALANCE		$977.34
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	225.00	
Social Security(Employer's)	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	3.35	
Telephone	38.23	
Postage	50.00	
Office Expense	31.15	
Misc.(Lit.$4,Sec.Help$5)	9.00	
Conference & Mtgs.	47.69	
TOTAL DISBHRSEMENTS	$491.46	491.46
BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1962		$485.88

ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1962		$561.95
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$355.00	
Memorials	16.00	
Stopped Payment on Chk.#283	17.14	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$398.25	398.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS April 30, 1962 BALANCE		$977.34
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$225.00	
Social Security (Employer's)	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	3.35	
Telephone	38.23	
Postage	50.00	
Office Expense	31.15	
Misc.(Lit.$4,Sec.Help $5)	9.00	
Conference & Mtgs.	47.69	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$491.46	$491.46
BALANCE ON HAND MAY 31, 1962		$485.88

Membership Report

Total Membership 241 (134 Renewals and 107 new members)

Total Pledged $4,477.50 (Estimated outstanding pledged $617)

ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1962.....$ 962.77

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$162.50	
Memorials	9.00	
Misc. (Youth Workshop)	16.00	
Other Income(Adv. not (needed on Race Ral.Conf.)	17.48	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$204.98	204.98

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS MARCH 31, 1962 BALANCE.....$1,167.75

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$225.00	
Social Security(Employer's)	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	4.63	
Telephone(2 phones)	79.60	
Stat. and Supplies(Of.Exp.)	27.34	
Postage	2.53	
Printing	10.19	
Maintenance	3.96	
Office Equipment	105.30	
Conference and Mtgs.	50.00	
Misc.(Lit.$3.25;Sec.Help-$5; V.T.$1.96)	10.21	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$605.80	605.80

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1962.....$561.95

1/3/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1962.....$ 962.77

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$162.50	
Memorials	9.00	
Misc. (Youth Workshop)	16.00	
Other Income(Adv. not (needed on Race Ral.Conf.)	17.48	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$204.98	204.98

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS MARCH 31, 1962 BALANCE.....$1,167.75

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$225.00	
Social Security(Employer's)	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	4.63	
Telephone(2 phones)	79.60	
Stat. and Supplies(Of.Exp.)	27.34	
Postage	2.53	
Printing	10.19	
Maintenance	3.96	
Office Equipment	105.30	
Conference and Mtgs.	50.00	
Misc.(Lit.$3.25;Sec.Help-$5; V.T.$1.96)	10.21	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$605.80	605.80

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1962.....$561.95

1/3/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1962.....$881.05

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$625.00	
Other Income(Luncheon)	22.00	Inc.
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$647.00	647.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS FEBRUARY 28, 1962 BALANCE.....$1,528.05

DISBURSEMENTS

Conferences, Meetings	$ 31.00	
Salary	225.00	
Social Security	7.04	
Equipment	127.00	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	5.63	
Telephone	20.08	
Postage	50.00	
Printing	10.59	
Misc.(Secretarial Help)	5.00	
Bank Chrgs.-New checks	3.94	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$565.28	565.28

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1962.....$962.77

3/31/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
February 28, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1962.....$ 963.99

RECEIPTS:

Memberships		$225.00	
Sale of Stock		162.33	
Other Income:		21.00	
Literature	$5.00		
Luncheon	16.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$408.33	408.33

Inc- luded

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS JANUARY 31, 1962 BALANCE.....$1,372.32

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$225.00	
Social Security	7.04	
Equipment	100.00	
Printing	15.50	
Office Expenses	9.66	
Utilities	5.94	
Telephone	20.08	
Rent	80.00	
Misc.(Literature)	9.05	
Conf.,Mtgs.(Luncheon,etc.)	19.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$491.27	491.27

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1962..... $881.05

2/28/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Houston Council on Human Relations
January 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1961.....$553.40

RECEIPTS:

Memorials	$ 20.00	
Memberships	1,305.00	
Other Income	5.25	
Meetings and Conferences	259.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$1,589.75	1,589.75

Included

RECEIPTS, PLUS DECEMBER 31, 1961 BALANCE.....$2,143.15

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$ 225.00	
Social Security	7.04	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	37.22	
Utilities	3.97	
Office Expenses	82.58	
Office Equipment	100.00	
Printing	25.00	
Postage	50.00	
Misc.(Photos)	19.89	
Conference and Meetings	548.46	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$1,179.16	1,179.16

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1962.....$ 963.99

1/31/62
ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1961

BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1961.....$365.62

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$699.50	
Memorials	15.00	
Program	7.80	
Other	44.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$766.30	766.30

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS NOVEMBER 30, 1961 BALANCE.....$1,131.92

DISBURSEMENTS:

Conference and Meetings	36.51	
Miscellaneous	46.00	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	26.08	
Utilities	4.28	
Postage	50.00	
Salaries	225.00	
Social Security	6.75	
Printing	61.40	
Office Equipment	42.50	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$578.52	578.52

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1961.....$553.40

1/4/62
ecd

COPY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1961

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1961		$403.65
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$315.00	
Memorials	40.00	
Other	101.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$456.00	456.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1961		$859.65
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Conference and Meetings	8.00	
Miscellaneous	3.51	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	25.47	
Utilities	6.89	
Office Expenses	43.18	
Postage	40.00	
Salaries	225.00	
Social Security	6.75	
Printing	51.50	
Maintenance	3.73	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$494.03	494.03
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1961		$365.62

edd

COPY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 31, 1961

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1961		$662.99
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$202.50	
Memorials	10.00	
Other	184.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$397.00	397.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND 9/30/61		$1,059.99
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	80.00	
Conference and Meetings	133.00	
Miscellaneous	43.24	
Telephone	28.52	
Utilities	8.83	
Office Expense	30.00	
Postage	80.00	
Printing	21.00	
Salary	225.00	
Social Security	6.75	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$656.34	656.34
BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1961		$403.65

ecd

202.50
10.00

BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-1963

DESCRIPTION		
Salaries:		
Executive Secretary	$ 4,200.00	
Office Secretary	3,000.00	
Social Security (3 1/8%)	225.00	
Rent	1,200.00	
Utilities	100.00	
Telephone	500.00	
Maintenance	50.00	
Repair and Replacement (Equipment)	50.00	
New Equipment	350.00	
Office Supplies and Expenses	350.00	
Printing	300.00	
Postage	400.00	
Conference and Meetings	500.00	
Major Meetings	300.00	
Educational Materials	100.00	
Dues:		
Local and National	25.00	
Staff and Volunteer Training	50.00	
Reserve for Contingencies	300.00	
TOTAL BUDGET	$12,000.00	$12,000.00

INCOME:

Cash on Hand, October 1, 1962.....500.00 (Est.)

ANTICIPATED INCOME:

Memberships	$ 9,000.00	
Memorials	200.00	
Program	300.00	
Southern Regional Council	2,000.00	
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME	$11,500.00	$11,500.00

TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME, PLUS (EST.) BALANCE ON HAND.....$12,000.00

Adopted
9/27/62
Board of Directors

CAMPAIGN BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-63

OPERATING EXPENSES	$11,400		$11,400
Educational Material	1,000		
Postage	500		
	1,500	$1,500	
Annual Meeting	200		
Human Rights Observance	350		
Education Meeting (John Howard Griffin)	300		
Employment Conference	250		
Youth Seminars:	2,500		
(1) Junior High			
(4) Senior High			
(1) College			
(1) Teacher Training			
"Housing for All" Conference	300		
International Understanding	300		
Health and Welfare	500		
Human Relations and the Police			
Church-State Conference	500		
Staff and Volunteer Training	500		
Reserve for Contingency	400		
	6,100	6,100	
Publications (Special Items, Reprints, Programs)		1,000	
		$8,600	8,600

TOTAL $20,000

10/4/62
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CAMPAIGN BUDGET
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962-63

OPERATING EXPENSES	$11,400		$11,400
Educational Material	1,000		
Postage	500		
	1,500	$1,500	
Annual Meeting	200		
Human Rights Observance	350		
Education Meeting (John Howard Griffin)	300		
Employment Conference	250		
Youth Seminars: (1) Junior High (4) Senior High (1) College (1) Teacher Training	2,500		
"Housing for All" Conference	300		
International Understanding	300		
Health and Welfare Human Relations and the Police	500		
Church-State Conference	500		
Staff and Volunteer Training	500		
Reserve for Contingency	400		
	6,100	6,100	
Publications (Special Items, Reprints, Programs)		1,000	
		$8,600	8,600

TOTAL $20,000

10/4/62
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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President
*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President
*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary
*The Rev. Ted Klein
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Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

October 19, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St. N.W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank Marge for securing Mr. Dabbs for us. We are really looking forward to his coming.

Some time I'm hoping that I'll have time to really write all I would like to in a letter, but it seems I'm just rushed, rushed, rushed. Guess I wouldn't want it otherwise only that I feel so many important things are left undone.

On Monday, we mailed the letter enclosed to the membership; this week we mailed out the postcard enclosed to the Mayor, councilmen, bank presidents and I am mailing one to the business manager at the Chamber of Commerce to see if he will mail to the officers and board members of his organization, or if he would like us to.

Done MM

Would it be possible to secure about 10 additional copies of the last New South? Do you receive the Texas Observer? I'm enclosing one copy, if you would like to receive it, I shall subscribe to it for you. I know how much you have to go through and maybe it would not serve you any good purpose.

The invitation or announcement about the annual meeting is going out today and Monday or Tuesday the Newsletter will go out and then phone calls will follow to get attendance out. Newsletter is about ready to go, but I was hoping to have an article from our membership campaign chairman to include.

Let us know when you plan to come over this way.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)

Enclosures

November 7, 1962

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Just a brief note at this time: the invitation to Mrs. Shaw to attend the SRC annual meeting was one which was extended to all presidents of state councils and, of course, the Houston Council. Since the Rev. Charles R. Kelly has recently replaced Mrs. Shaw, perhaps it would be more appropriate and more useful to the Houston Council for him to attend. We will, of course, follow your wishes in the matter. Let us know if you would like us to mail a letter of invitation directly to Mr. Kelly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director,
Field Activities

PR:mm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Vice-President

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Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

November 14, 1962

Mr.Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Needless to say, I am sorry to see you leave Southern Regional Council and you know I will miss the contact that we have had. On the other hand allow me to congratulate the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations of the District of Columbia. They are really fortunate in having you. How I wish that we were to the point of employing a director such as yourself.

Bad news first, to get it over with. Mr. Wm. Martin who was so enthusiastic has taken ill--they have found a spot on his lung and he has had to give up everything for the time being. So here we go again!

Good news! Our Ralph McGill meeting is coming along fine. It is to be a co-operative endeavor with the University of Houston Lecture Series at Cullen Auditorium, at Univ. of Houston. We're sending out 5000 invitations. (All we need is more money. Anybody can get good ideas with enough money to spend. Eh?)

I got your note the other day, Paul. It is Mrs. Shaw coming. She wants to and does know our program and it would not be possible for Charles to get away at this time. Mrs. Charles White is going to stay in a motel and is requesting that Mrs. Shaw stay with her, just so you know. Mrs. Shaw will arrive Monday a.m. and will be in attendance at luncheon on Monday. She will be arriving from San Antonio. Please let the powers that be know this.

I had hoped to make the trip to the NAIRO meeting in Washington, but finances will not permit it at this time.

I'm enclosing a copy of program for 1962-63, activities for the past year and campaign and regular budget. Charles Shaw and Mrs. Shaw will also have copies of these. I do hope that your meeting is most successful.

Yours sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

November 14, 1962

Paul:

Enclosing or attaching three reports. The one for May 31, 1961 and May 31, 1962 were done by our auditor--Mr. Seynour Mann. The third one I prepared hurriedly today in case you need it for the meeting report.

We received a letter from Austin, Internal Revenue Service saying that the form filed for the taxable year ending September 30, 1961 was an incorrect return. The reason given for this was that on our original form in requesting tax exemption we said that we were organized in May of 1960 because that is when the first bank money was deposited before offices were opened. So that means we must change our fiscal year by vote of membership or that we must request Austin to change our records. So that is the reason for you getting two different dates. I know you will know what to do with them. Ha!

Ethel

November 19, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thank you for the annual audit. Reports on your annual meeting sound excellent. Please send me a copy of Mr. Dabbs' speech, even if you already did, since I can't find it. Thank you for your kind sentiments. My only regret is that I did not get to Houston for one more visit this fall.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PRimm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

November 21, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of November 19, 1962. Do hope that your annual meeting was most successful. Though I would hear from Mrs. Shaw or Mr. Shaw by this time. But I guess with Charles being gone from the office so long, he is most busy; and with Joyce from her home and Thanksgiving tomorrow she has been too tied down.

No, I did not send you a copy of Mr. Dabbs address. I do have one extra copy that I was going to give to someone to summarize so that we could mail it to our membership, but they have not come by and I do still have the original. I will give this copy to you because I know that it will be put to good use.

I had hopes of attending the NAIBO Conference in Washington next week, but due to lack of funds I have had to give it up. Remember, if you get any good ideas for us when you are in Washington, please give us a buzz. Ha!

The study by Howard Zinn on Albany just arrived this morning and I've only just glanced at it hurriedly, needless to say it is thought-provoking and should give us all deep concern and anxiety as well as a determination that in time of crisis that we in our community will stand for justice in these times of progress.

Please write after you get to Washington and when you have time.

Sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Urban League Baltimore

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

Church Hospital

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WALTER WHITSON
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STAFF
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 14, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Will you please forward this letter to the correct person?

Mrs. A. E. Dukler, chairman of our Health Committee has requested that I write you for the following information: Has any other city/ies made a survey of hospitals where staff and admission policies have gone through change from segregation to integration. What steps were taken? What problems were encountered and how were they handled.

Mrs. Dukler would like this information before she calls her committee together. From this information she would like to draw up a questionnaire. All information would be secured locally by appointments only.

We would greatly appreciate it if you could give us any information on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

January 23, 1963

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

I am slow in replying to your letter of January 14, but I wanted to have the material requested by your Health Chairman pulled together before writing. Such material as we have in this area is enclosed--although sparce. If we run across anything else which might be pertinent, we will send it to you.

Paul Rilling's replacement is Paul Anthony, who has been on the SRC staff since 1956 as Executive Assistant. He asked me to tell you he will be writing soon; travel commitments (he's out of town today) and the burdens of assuming a new position have prevented him from writing you before now. Paul Rilling's address is: Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, 208 District Building, Washington 4, D.C.. He writes that he is enjoying the work thoroughly, although he's still in a state of semi-shock, I gather, because of high living costs in the District.

I believe that the reports you sent, together with your informative letter, fill the requirements for a quarterly report quite adequately. Paul Anthony may have some suggestions; I'll call this to his attention before he writes.

Could the "yearly Leadership Conference on Civil Rights held in New York" about which you were asked be this: representatives of civil rights organizations which engage in lobbying and political action have recently been meeting prior to the opening of Congress in order to confer on desirable legislation. The NAACP and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are two of the organizations involved. However, persons we asked don't seem to think these meetings have quite acquired the formal status of "annual conferences" and it is not certain that they have been held

regularly.

It is just possible that your inquiry referred to the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, which was formed some six years ago and involved many national and regional organizations with civil rights concerns; however, the CCD was never well supported and is now defunct, with the exception of its Mass Media Committee, which meets quarterly. We can provide you with further information on the Mass Media Committee of CCD if Necessary, but it seems unlikely that this is the conference your questioner had in mind. Also, a "Summit Conference" of Negro leadership was called in about 1958, and I believe it met in New York; it has not continued to meet on a yearly basis, however.

I'm sorry we can't be more definite about this, but we've called all local sources who should know. I'm inclined to believe the meeting of lobbying and political action organizations best fits the description you were given.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

APPROVAL BOARD

Enc:
"A Report of the (Knoxville) City-Wide Committee for Equal Services"
"The Bishop & Bias"
Newsletters and materials, Greater Atlanta Council, on desegregation of hospitals

HC

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

February 3, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Air-Mail

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am sorry that I haven't written sooner to say "congratulations" and that I am looking forward to working with you.

Yes, I am in the office for a little while Sunday afternoon. I have just come from an open house for Miss Marian Robinson who is to be secretary to Ralph Yarborough in Washington, D.C. Marian will be the first negro secretary to a Texas senator. She is a very lovely person and has served on some of our committees.

I am sending this airmail to see if you have any up-to-date information in your office--I realize that I should have it here and I'm also writing Mr. Kilpatrick with the Texas Council of Churches in Austin. One of members is attending a meeting at Texas Christian University in Ft. Worth next Saturday and he is to report on Church sponsored colleges and universities in Texas and their present status with regard to integration, segregation, etc. Can you give us any up-to-date figures?

Enclosing a copy of our new brochure.

Mr. Kelly, our president, has been asked by the mayor to attend a meeting Monday (tomorrow) to consider appointments for a city-wide committee to investigate police brutality. Will let you know the outcome.

Good luck and our best wishes in all your endeavors. Hope you can make a trip to Houston before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Dumbauld

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

HC

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL
February 6, 1963

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Enclosed is a rough copy of a report we plan to release soon on Desegregation in Higher Education. Included are the schools in Texas. We have added Rice to this list because of information in Southern School News, but are somewhat skeptical. Can you check this for us?

More later, but we rush this so you will have it in time.

Thanks for your kind words. I too hope to see you before long.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enclosure

HC LWD ✓ SB ✓ JS ✓ MM

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Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

February 8, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

You will find out as Mr. Rilling did, that I never have the time to write all I would like to because of the rush here in the office. But who am I to tell you--for I'm sure your schedule is even worse than mine.

First, thank you for the materials which you mailed regarding desegregation in higher education. I have talked with two or three people on good authority regarding Rice University. They do not want to lose either their contact or their contracts with the government. And with NASA here there can be only one policy. No one has applied to my knowledge. Even at University of Houston all the Negros are graduate students. With TCU at Fort Worth, the denomination I'm connected with, the nurses that have been admitted, I understand that the diplomas have been given in a private ceremony.

Enclosing February Newsletter, new brochure and flyers on the next two events.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

HC

February 12, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thank you for the information on Rice and the interesting program materials. You are busy indeed. Among other things, the Seminar for Students sounds excellent.

I am anxious to visit you. But, Houston is a long way off. Please keep in mind any occasion when I might be of some value to you in addition to providing me the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with HCHR.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

February 19, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of February 12th.

Under separate cover, I am sending you some other material which I thought might be of interest to you, as well as another brochure we have had printed. The wording is the same in each, other than on the scenery one, there are excerpts from some of the letters received. (And of course I had to let an error go through on the last one--it should read meaningful basis.)

I am enclosing with this letter a copy of a letter which someone was sharing with me and I am asking that you keep the contents confidential, but I feel that you would like the information--it is with regard to the group that Mrs. James Crate is president of.

Regarding the grant that you are so kind to make us each year, it seems I have a time clarifying it each year--that is the time it starts and expires. Our fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 and I am sure that the grant was corrected last year to cover this period. Would it be possible to cover the same period again this year--in our case we would not be duplicating anything received previously and we would not loose out on a month's contributions. I would greatly appreciate it if you could clarify this for us.

answer filed in Grant-in-aid folder

Thank Marge for all the materials for our Health Committee, now if only I can get them to put them to good use. Ha!

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

P.S. Do you have a brochure on the SRC and could I have a listing of the persons on the Board of SRC from Texas?

Confidential

Paul:

The Ethel spoken of in this letter is not me, but Mrs. John Barrow.

Ethel Dumbauld

COPY

HC

JOHN G. BARROW
4509 Crestway Drive
Austin 31, Texas

February 9, 1963

Dear Walter Whitson:

I certainly appreciated your letter to Ethel, telling so fully the story of the Texas Council on Race Relations, with details about individuals, etc., so that I approached it somewhat warned. I attended all the meetings, from Friday afternoon till Saturday noon; and it was a strange experience. Friday afternoon there were 30 students from Huston-Tillotson College came and samg to us. As you can easily imagine, a great deal of time was wasted in repeating praise of the organzation's glorious past and in getting off the track.

For instance, when some one referred to the recent conference in Chicago on Religion and Race, at which the group of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews came out with a strong statement, Dr. Clark got up and preached to us that we couldn't expect much from that because the Catholic and Jews don't recognize Christ: our battle today is with organized atheism and the only way to combat that is for Protestants, who believe in Christ, to unite and fight... It was easy enough to react (1) that this was irrelevant, (2) that Catholics and Jews are against atheism, and (3) that in spite of differences these forces are uniting against racial prejudice....

Several people took me aside and explained just what you recounted in your letter to Ethel, the hopelessness of the situation unless new leadership could be found and utilized. It didn't look as if anything could be done about that--until the Nominating Committee made their report. They did a very clever thing, which I believe was the best that could be done under the circumstances. They made two recommendations, both of which were approved. (1) All present officers be re-elected. (2) A new "Continuing Committee" be formed to study the future development of the Council, be given the right and the power to formulate a new program, suggest to the Executive Committee time and place of meeting, be responsible for publicity, have power to add to their numbers. What it seems to amount to is that the Executive Committee will be window-dressing and the full responsibility will be with the new committee. They will inform the Ex-Com.; in fact, some members of the Ex.Com. will be on the new committee and so will know what is being proposed and planned. But it does look as if there is now hope for a better day. The only thing against it is the names of some of the members of the new committee; but maybe they will draw in enough new blood to transform the organization.

None of the old-timers are bad people. They have long been dedicated to this cause. They have just become ineffective. I was entirely an outsider, a non-member, an observer. I am left with an uncertainty about paying dues. I would rather wait and hear what the new committee is producing, if anything.

I'm sending Garnet Guild a copy of this letter because she may be interested in my report.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) John

cc: GG

HC

8 March 63

Mrs. George Dumbauld, Exec.Sec'y.
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Thank you for the copy of your recent letter to my old friend, Paul Anthony, telling of your planning a meeting on Problems in the Field of Police Protection. Several resources come to mind.

1. The Southern Police Institute
   University of Louisville
   Louisville, Kentucky
2. Dr. Louis Radelet
   Nat'l Conference of Christians & Jews
   43 West 57th Street
   New York 19, N.Y.
3. Mr. Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director
   U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
   Washington 25, D.C.
4. Mr. Burke Marshall, As't Atty Gen'l
   Civil Rights Division
   US Department of Justice
   Washington 25, D.C.

All of these resources have special competencies in the area of Police-Community Relations and Equal Protection of the Law and Equal Administration of Justice. Feel free to use my name in writing any.

Best of luck and success in your important program.

Cordially,

FBR/ms

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

cc Anthony

Hi Paul — See ya Sam!
I forgot how to spell
Dave McCanellas' name —
last — Fred

HC ~~E Dumb~~

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC
NAIRO
Mr. Paul Rilling, Com.Council on Human Relations
Washington, D.C.
Mr. Heslip Lee, Virginia Council on Human Relations

Dear Friends:

We are planning a meeting on Human Relations Problems in the Field of Police Protection. We would greatly appreciate it if you can send us any suggestions, previous brochures, or advise us in any way.

I know how very busy you all are, but any help no matter how small will be very welcome.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Paul, thanks for your letter and enclosures about the SRC. I shall be in Austin Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the Texas Council of Churches Assembly.

Sent - 3/8/63
1 - Hale NS piece
2 - Race and Law Enforcement
3 - Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
4 - Jenkins NS piece
5 - L-33

McMillan Pamphlet

MM

HC

March 15, 1963

Mr. Charles R. Kelly
President
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Kelly:

We do have interest in a reorganized Texas Council. I am especially pleased you are involved in such a discussion since we have been hopeful that any move in this direction would come from the strength and leadership of the Houston Council.

Beyond this, your questions are not easy to answer. For 1963 very little if any financial assistance would be available. Thereafter, the situation might be entirely different, though much would depend on program, staff, the support of the Houston Council, etc.

For some time I have hoped to come to Houston. Your inquiry adds to this since I would very much like to discuss the matter with you and others while it is in the early planning stages. For this purpose I would like to come over at your convenience any time during the week of April 22, or thereafter. I could be arranged earlier, though not conveniently.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
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Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

March 13, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

There has been some conversation about a state Human Relations organization in Texas and I know you have expressed some interest in such a project.

At the present time I am in conversation with a number of people and there is some possible we can move ahead in the near future. Will you fill me in on the interest of the Southern Regional Council in this project. Could we expect some financial support and what type of program would you suggest?

The program here in Houston is doing well. Especially have we been helped by Ralph McGill's and Howard Griffin's visits.

I hope to be able to talk to you at some length about both the Houston and the Texas programs. If you plan to be in this area any time soon please let me know and we will arrange a meeting.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Kelly

Charles R. Kelly

HC

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Executive Secretary
Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

March 20, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Confidential

Dear Paul:

MM - Please copy this for reveals

First, regarding the SRC Newsletter, have enjoyed it as well as found it both interesting and informative. With regard to the hotels in Houston, The Ben Milam did not go along with the others in opening its facilities, though it was first annouced that it would. The Sheraton-Lincoln and the new Continental Hotel are open. With regard to swimming at the Shamrock-Hilton, it has not been open to Negro guests that were registered there and the reason given is that it is tied in with the International Club (a private Club) and that the Hotel does not have complete say in this matter.

Regarding my reaction to a State Council: Personally I think that we need a state council very badly in Texas, but as to what the solution is, I'm not sure. I talked this over with Paul Rilling many times and the hitch seemed to be the organization that Mrs. Crate is chairman of--The Texas Council on Race Relations. Somehow, though they are ineffective they do not seem to want to give up or become a part of another organization. How to get around this without feelings being hurt is a touchy matter.

Finances would be another matter I am sure and yet somehow it does not seem to me that it would be as bad in raising funds for the state as for a local council (now I'm really talking, because fund raising is never a cinch). In this whole field of human relations and intergroup relations it makes good sense to coordinate efforts.

The biggest problem would be to secure the right person for the post of executive. Jim Noland would be excellent, but I'm sure that funds could not be available for awhile to pay what it would take to get Jim to make the change. Charles Kelly would be good, but he is new in this field, though very interested. We wish we were at the point where we could enlarge our staff. I am not selling myself short when I say I could not do it. I am committed and dedicated to this work, but lack the training for it, and there is no one that realizes it more than I do. I'm a hard worker and go more than the mile, or could never get the job done here.

There is so much of really worthwhile programs and projects in this field in Houston that could really change the climate of things that it is frustrating that I'm the only staff. But I know that all good things have a small beginning and we can see many good changes that have come about and that we have been a part of.

From the office standpoint here, I have noticed that instead of all organizations, having an interest in the overall field of human relations, joining hands and working together, that there seems to be a jealousy and pulling apart. I can truthfully say that I have bent over backwards to cooperate and slowly but surely I feel we are on a little better footing with some other groups. When I came to the work here I did not realize that one of the persons very active here, and an executive with another organization in this field and a second party, also an executive in this type of work (both Jewish organizations) held a professional jealousy toward each other. They are both people that our community needs. For the past few months things have been better in this regard.

Then with the main offices of the American Friends Service Committee moving from ~~Xxxxxxxxx~~ Austin to Houston, for awhile their Program on Merit Employment staff seemed quite distant, but we have kept on an even keel and everything is fine and we have had several cooperative endeavors. All of these groups are so different, ours included and have such different programs that there should really be no conflict, but a joining of hands in getting the job that is necessary done.

I know when you come April 22nd that the main purpose will probably be to discuss a State Council and maybe if you can stay over the second day that a joint meeting with some of these staff people would be good, just to meet them and visit with them and let them inform you a little of what their program is here locally.

I will be writing you right after the end of the month a full report of the past three months program, etc., which has been full so I will not try to put any of those things into this letter. Do hope that I haven't rambled on too much and said nothing or everything that I should have kept to myself.

Still looking forward to meeting you and hope the feeling is mutual.

Sincerely Ethel

HC

March 25, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thank you for your very helpful letter of the 20th. I shall not make final travel plans until I hear from Mr. Kelly. However, would like an opportunity to talk with you at some length before doing anything else and will plan to leave one day free for whatever you think best.

Look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

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STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

March 27, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I would like for you to come to Houston to meet with our Board at noon on April 22nd. We would like for you to bring us up to-date on the opportunity that you see for our Council in Houston.

Also, I want you to meet with a few people interested in a state organization. There has been some talk of reorganizing an old state committee called The Good Neighbor Commission. However, it is my feeling that we would not want a state council in Texas to be under the auspices of our present state administration. I hope we can talk about this at length when you are in Houston.

Bring us any new insights and we will put them into action.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
President

CK:ecd

HC

April 3, 1963

Mr. Charles Kelly
President
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Shall plan to be in Houston in time for the board meeting at noon on April 22nd. Very likely I shall arrive Sunday evening and spend the morning at the Houston Council office.

I shall plan to leave Houston late Tuesday afternoon and leave it to you and Mrs. Dumbauld as to how this time should be spent.

Look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

April 5, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Have been hoping each day to receive confirmation that you will be with us on April 22nd. I cannot send out notices for meeting until I hear from you. Do hope you can still come. Please inform me of your time of arrival and departure and if you want me to make reservations for you, etc.

Also, meant to write you about Charles Shaw undergoing surgery. He will go home today, 3235 East Alabama. Mrs. Rayzor was influential in having him moved from the Riverside Hospital (Negro) to St. Luke's Hospital, the Episcopal Hospital which has had quite a fuss in trying to desegregate. Mr. Shaw is so light, we wonder if other than the powers that be even knew he was a Negro. Anyhow he was given the best of care and is recovering now.

I will attach some of the minutes to this letter. I cannot remember which ones I have mailed you. Besides the materials which we distributed to everyone at the Board meeting, we had a display table of many of the excellent reports that have come recently from SRC.

You will note in the Newsletter that a Church and State meeting is scheduled for May, the Brotherhood and Freedom contest for July. I am waiting to mail the material out on the latter until the Monday after Easter.

Besides the items listed on the activity sheet, we have furnished speakers for two churches on Race Relations Sunday and have two more talks on the Council scheduled for April.

Financially, you will note as of March 31, we have received in cash $3,590 (exclusive of meal refunds). Now maybe we can get busy and really go to town on the balance. Incidentally, Paul, on the February Receipts, the amount of $6.50 really is for luncheon for a group that was planning a Youth Seminar and should be designated as "meals" and we should not get credit for it. (So far, this month, I have banked $310 on memberships).

We have had a great deal of correspondence with Governor, Mayor, Police Chief, etc. Letters have gone to the National AAU regarding their policy in selection of winners--as yet our Negro boys and girls cannot compete in the same track meets or swim neets. Also, the cultural committee has been busy making inquiries at the Musuem of Natural Science because though they are using city land and we understand $20,000 of tax money goes into the support of the museum, the classes are desegregated and some lovely summer programs will not be open to the Negro children. We are also corresponding with the new Chief of Police looking towards some program this fall.

You will note in the newsletter that the senior high young people want some kind of a continuing program and we are on the lookout for a sponsor for them.

This all seems so disjointed. Dr. Goodman has called her committee together to discuss materials for the Human Relations Kit and two students from TSU are already doing som typing on materials that have been accumulated. Dr. Dodd, the program chairman for 1963-64 is having his first meeting next week.

So, you see, all in all, we are busy at work.

Again, about the 22nd. I believe that Charles has in mind a general meeting of the Board at luncheon, then prior or afterwards a discussion with persons interested in the State Council. Would you still like to have a session with some staff people in the field of human relations or this Thursday group which comes together every once in a while just generally to share ideas. Let me know your pleasure.

Please pardon all errors, as I want to get this off to you not later than today. I have held it up much too long already.

If all goes well, we are to have a spread in the Chronicle this Sunday. The reporter was to interview Charles this morning at his office.

Looking forward to having you with us.

Sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Activities for January, February, and March 1963
The Houston Council on Human Relations

JANUARY

3 - Youth Committee
9 - John Howard Griffin Meeting
10 - Membership (Finance) Meeting
15 - American Jewish Committee Luncheon
16 - Executive Committee
24 - Thursday Luncheon Group
24 - Board of Directors

FEBRUARY

1 -
6 - Education Committee
8 - Training for Interfaith Workshop (I served as moderator)
13 - Group to plan Contest for Brotherhood
14 - Interfaith Workshop(Women of Three faiths sponsor)
15 - Youth Committee
18 - Report meeting on finances
20 - Three faiths to discuss follow-up on Natl Conf. on Rel. and Race.
21 - Youth Committee
23 - Employment Conference, Rice University
26 - Cultural Committee
28 - Church and State Committee
28 - Newsletter

MARCH

4-6 - Texas Council of Churches Assembly
8 - Church and State Committee
11 - Annual Committee Meeting
12 - Education Committee
12 - Health and Welfare Committee to discuss Police and Human Relations
13 - Youth Seminar Briefing
14 - Brotherhood Dinner, Nat'l Conf. of Christian and Jews
16 - Youth Seminar
18 - Whon Luncheon (Jean Fairfax, guest)
19 - Three faiths - Nat'l Conf. on Religion and Race
25 - Executive Committee
28 - Board of Directors
29 - Newsletter

NOTE: Numerous meetings and appointments were kept in addition to those listed above to discuss some phase of our program, make new friends, or attend meetings of other groups.

4/1/63
ecd

April 5, 1963

Dear Paul:

Another attachment. Just thought you might be interested and so did Pastor John Murray. Mr. Murray is active in our work and pastor of the Augustana Lutheran Church in Houston--the first church that was integrated. Mr. Paul Seastrand was then pastor.

Last weekend a group of young people Junior High and Senior High were scheduled for a meeting (convention) at Lake Charles and because of the feelings of the people in that area the meeting was moved to Baton Rouge. The White Council got wind of it and started making trouble and the meeting finally had to be cancelled again. It is to be held later this month in Houston.

Some felt they should go ahead with the meeting, but as Mr. Murray says that in his case if the children had been older, he would certainly have done so, but he did not want to expose this younger child to violence and really his parents probably would not have let them gone either.

This is a statement that the President of their Synod issued, it went to all their churches in that area and to the papers here.

I will enclose a copy. Just thought you might like to know about this.

Ethel

P.S. Good, that I saved this letter to send you a little later to put in these enclosures. Your letter came and we are so glad that you can be in Houston.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

April 8, 1963

Dear Friend:

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities for Southern Regional Council, will be in Houston, Tuesday, April 23, 1963. The Southern Regional Council is a private national organization which through research and action is attempting to attain an equal opportunity for all of the South's people. Our purposes and activities are the same.

We are hoping that you can come by The Houston Council on Human Relation's office, 3605 Fannin for COFFEE and to meet informally with Mr. Anthony at 10:30 A.M., Tuesday, April 23rd.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
President

CK:ecd

R.S.V.P.
JA4-5084

So far, these have been invited.
4/8/63

Organizations in field of Human Relations

Grand Jury Association
Mr. Albert Ball, Chairman, 1917 Bolsover, JA9-5956

Jewish Community Council
Mr. Irwin Glatstein, 2020 Hermann Drive, JA2-5127

American Jewish Committee
%Mrs. Newton B. Swartz, 8911 Endicott (36), MO5-0435

P.A.S.O.
The Rev. Sam Calderon, President, 3405 McAshan (3) , CA5-4997

Race Relations Committee, Assoc. of Churches
The Rev. John Murray, 2017 Wheeler, JA2-8142

American Civil Liberties Union, GA7-7288
Mr. James Hippard, %Thompson, Hippard & Gibson, 1226 Americana Bldg.

Anti-Defamation League
Mr. Ted Freedman, 2405 San Jacinto, CA2-9803
Mr. Sherman Harris

National Conference of Christian and Jews, CA8-5081
The Rev. E. R. McWilliams, Dir., The Scanlan Bldg.

NAACP
Mrs. Abbey Evans, 2320 Dowling, FA3-9473

American Friends Service Committee , JA6-1069
Miss Garnet Guild, 4717 Crawford
Mr. Steve Wilson, Merit Employment
Mrs. Esther Payne, Merit Employment

The Houston Council on Human Relations, 3605 Fannin, JA4-5084
Mr. Charles Kelly, President
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

G.I. Forum
Mr. Greg Gandara, 137 Hoffman, OR2-6275

Individuals

Mrs. Charles White, 2209 Southmore, JA3-9730
Dr. Robert Rabson, Univ. of Houston Lecture Series, 3801 Cullen, GA4-1681
Miss Barbara Jordan, 4100 Lyons, OR2-0525
Dr. A. W. Beal, 20th Century Club, 4519 Lyons Avenue, OR2-7571 (OR"-7511)

4/8/63

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

H C

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Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

4/8/63

Paul:

Hurriedly! This is to keep you up-to-date.

This schedule will leave Monday morning for office. Monday afternoon for state Council discussion and time after Educ. Committee mtg until you leave for discussion with Charles Kelly or whomever you desire.

If too tight schedule, let me know.

Sincerely,

Ethel

P.S. Serves you right - for not coming sooner. Hal

April 9, 1963

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Will you please reserve a hotel room for me for late arrival Sunday evening, April 21, and drop me a card telling where? I shall show up at your office first thing Monday morning and be at your disposal until a 5:15 P.M. flight on Tuesday.

Thanks for all the helpful background material.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

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STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

Paul - Should we charge them? Request to send attached.

April 16, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I know you will be here soon and I could probably ask you at that time, but I feel it will be more business like and we will have enough other things up for discussion; but we would like to inquire what the cost for 100 of the reports, "The City Government and Minority Groups" would be. We feel we would like to make a mailing to city officials, attorneys, police supervisory personnel, county commissioners, etc.

I received one just yesterday from the Potomac Institute that had a cover on it. Either form would be all right.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

P.S. Enclosing two newspaper clippings, that were run this past Sunday. Really like the one where Mrs. Shaw was interviewed better than the other. Many of the overall program that Mr. Kelly covered was not reported, only two or three things that impressed the reporter. We have had a couple for membership because of the articles. Mrs. Shaw said several hundred and they put in 700, so I told her she had to get out and get busy and pick up 400 more in a hurry.

HC

April 25, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dambauld, Executive Secretary
Mr. Charles Kelly, President
The Houston Council on Human Relations
2605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel and Charles:

Thank you for your good hospitality and all that you did to make my visit a successful and educational one. From the trip I have a high regard for the work you are doing and a very optimistic opinion for the potential of the Houston Council.

From the informal report I gather you have raised approximately $4,000 thus far this year. Keep me informed of your progress. It will be a pleasure to see you receive the total possible assistance of $2,6000 from SRC. By the end of the year I would like to be able to cite Houston as outstanding in membership growth and financial support. Especially since I can now do so where program is concerned.

Please give my regards to old and new friends.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

April 26, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Recently the Justice Department informed us of a number of school districts in which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had achieved agreements to make non-racial school assignments of children living on federal property. In Texas, these are:

Abilene Independent School District (Dyess AFB)
Mineral Wells ISD (Camp Wolters)
Colorado Cons. School Dist. No. 36 (Bergstrong AFB)
Burkburnett ISD (Sheppard AFB)
Potter County Cons. School District No. 3 (Amarillo AFB)
Conally Cons. Ind. School Dist. (Conally AFB).

If an opportunity arises, would you keep an eye on these areas. It is unlikely you can check on many, if any, of these, but the success--or lack thereof--might be very interesting to know about.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

April 30, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

We are sending you under separate cover only 20 copies of "The City Government and Minority Groups," due to the fact that we don't have many more than that in stock. In the event that the International City Managers' Association decides to reprint the booklet, we will obtain a new supply and send you the 100 requested. I am enclosing a copy of a letter from The Potomac Institute to ICMA concerning the matter of reprinting. As you will see from the handwritten note from Art Levin, it might be helpful if you would write ICMA stating that you need the booklet but both we and Potomac are unable to supply it in the necessary quantity, indicating the use you want to make of it, and urging them to reprint it.

I'm sorry we can't send you more at this time.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
APRIL 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963.....$904.16

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$410.00	
Memorials	11.00	
V.T.-Luncheons	30.55	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$451.55	451.55

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963..$1,355.71

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	350.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	5.32	
Telephone	43.24	
Office Expenses	23.02	
Postage	138.00	
Printing	99.97	
Maintenance	1.31	
Office Equipment	59.67	
Miscellaneous(Lit.& Tapes)	11.27	
Meetings and Conferences	43.11	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$867.59	867.59

BALANCE ON HAND APRIL 30, 1963.....$488.12

ecd
4/30/63

$500.00 PD.
Houston
5/7/63

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

May 2, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please forgive me for not writing sooner to tell you how nice it was to have you with us and have you share your insights with us--it was like a "shot in the arm."

I am enclosing the April financial statement and as you will note our balance is low. We have had two checks, each for $100, the last two days, so I am not worried about our income. Would it be advisable to call on $500 of the grant to keep ahead of ourselves. Actually for May, we have three finance programs going on: 1) coffees, teas, for new members (several of these have been set-up); 2) concerted drive to raise funds individually (larger gifts); 3) letters to churches, approximately 900 (they are being mailed about 125 daily beginning May 1st); and really fourth, we have located a membership secretary who will go over the records and bring up-to-date those who have not paid and in the future bill them one year from the time of their last contribution. I shall let you know how all these contacts are resulting. I shall enclose on a separate sheet the tabulation of income since last October 1st.

We are planning to have the coffee and informal gathering May 21st which was mutually agreed to when you were with us last Tuesday, April 23rd. Intalking it over with Charles, we will see if a different group would like to have the meeting at their offices and send out the notices.

About State Council--I am beginning to pull together a list of names from several cities over Texas, but Irwin Glatstein feels that a better job could be done if personal contacts were made--that is if we had a sum of $300-$500 to have an individual make weekend trips to strategic cities and communities locating people to be called together. I have wanted to discuss this with

Jim Noland but have not had an opportunity as yet. I'll just go ahead and pull together as many names as possible. I have a suggestion to make for SRC, if a grant could be secured for one or two more field directors who could come to states, such a Texas temporarily, for the purpose of organizing the State Council and getting it on its feet to the place where a full-time or part-time director could be employed then we would be over the first hurdle.

Also, I'll see what I can find out regarding the non-racial school assignments of children living on federal property. (in Texas) I don't promise anything, but will make one contact of a person that might already be keeping an eye on this--he is Dr. Jackson of Perkins Theology Seminary at Dallas, Texas. I met him when I attended the Progress Report Meeting on Race Relations in Texas last summer at SMU.

If we reproduce the newspaper articles, I shall forward some on to you.

Come again before too long.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs. George K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

INCOME APPROPRIATE FOR MATCHING FUNDS FROM SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
TO
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 1962			
	Memberships	$282.00	
	Literature	.50	
	Total	$282.50	$282.50
November 1962			
	Memberships	268.50	268.50
December 1962			
	Memberships	1,045.00	
	Memorials	1.00	
	Literature	4.75	
	Total	$1,050.75	1,050.75
January 1963			
	Memberships	775.00	
	Memorials	50.00	
	Total	825.00	825.00
February 1963			
	Memberships	850.00	
	Program Contribution	200.00	
	Sale of Literature	18.00	
	Total	1,068.00	1,068.00
March 1963			
	Memberships	287.25	
	Sale of Literaure	6.00	
	Total	293.25	293.25
April 1963			
	Memberships	410.00	
	Memorials	11.00	
	Total	421.00	421.00

Total raised to date (paid).....$4,209.00

Advance requested May 2, 1963..... 500.00

Balance of Grant Now available (or still) $209.00

5/2/63
ecd

May 9, 1963

cm O

Mrs. Ethel Daumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Enclosed is the requested $500 toward your matching funds grant. I am delighted to hear the programs for fund raising and membership are beginning. Good luck.

You are quite right about the value of intensive work of a staff person. We agree, and later in the year will try to determine if something can be worked out. So too, later we might be able to help with modest travel funds. Your interest and help in this is valuable but don't get too involved to the detriment of Houston, where you already have too much work for one person.

Also, it would be good to know of the progress of schools on federal property, but don't put any undue effort into this either. You can see I have some concern for your time and work load.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

HC

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Walter Whitson
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich

STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

May 13, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the $500 check which arrived today. Since making out the April financial statement I have banked an additional $739 toward the grant and have $95 on hand to bank and Mr. Kelly has a promise of $300 which will not come in until later, so you see we are busy. We sent out 125 letters for renewals and to-date 13 have already come in. Wish I could find the time to send copies of our letters to the Council which requested them. Maybe I can get to that later this week.

Our Executive Committee meets tomorrow mainly to consider program for 1963-64 and I'll send you the suggested program.

Thanks for being so concerned about my time and work load. I'll try to put first things first and do what I can on things other than Houston.

The very best to you!

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld(Mrs. G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

H.C.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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President

*G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Vice-President

*Miss Barbara Jordan
Recording Secretary

*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
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*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

May 23, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Really can't get around to keeping up my correspondence other than local or on our program.

I want to answer your memorandum of April 26, 1963 regarding salaries and staff benefits.

1.) One staff person - $4,200 yearly or $350 monthly (full time)

2) No special compensation such as housing or regular auto allowance

3.) Staff benefits - Social Security only

We would like to see the findings, not only for state councils, but for the local councils.

I have had some of the write-ups regarding Mrs. Shaw run off and will of Charles Kelly. Do you think this one of Mrs. Shaw turned out well enough for distribution and if so how many do you want?

After board meeting tonight will have much more to write you. To-date in contribution this month we have raised $1,391.50--so you see we are busy.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

MRS SHAW TALKED ABOUT GOALS AND ACTIONS
'Methodists Are Glad to Know Catholics'
—Post Photo by Dell Van Dusen

ONE HOUSTON WOMAN

It's Hard to Sound Practical About Ideals, Mrs Shaw Says

By MARY ANNE HAYES
Post Woman's Staff

Four years ago a small group of Houstonians founded the Council on Human Relations. Mrs E. Pliny Shaw was one of the first members.

"'GOALS,'" SHE read from a brochure on the council in a small office at the group's headquarters the other afternoon. "'To uphold the human dignity and self respect of all citizens—regardless of religion, race, creed or national origin . . .'"

The council's program committee members were meeting in the next room. Their voices could be heard in the background as Mrs Shaw talked.

It was a hot afternoon, and the council's air conditioning couldn't combat it effectively.

Mrs Shaw put down the brochure and said: "We spent hours trying to find the right words. It's high sounding and nebulous, but in our program we try to make it come alive. Anytime you have an ideal, it's hard to sound practical. But we try to do these things, strive to do them day in and day out."

THE BROCHURE lists as further goals a widening of spheres of opportunity for all Houstonians and the fostering of the democratic way of life, under the Constitution, in Houston.

"We want to learn as a group to respect the needs of other people.

"Cities become jungles without good relations between different groups. The communication in a community makes the difference between a healthy environment and an unhealthy one.

"We try to help people to be open to other groups, to reduce prejudice, explore the areas of the community which are unfamiliar.

"WE HAVE FOUND that Methodists are glad to know Catholics, that whites are happy to have Negroes in their homes . . . People are bored with being with their own kind all the time," she said.

The council now has a membership of 700. The group's growth has been gradual but substantial, Mrs Shaw said, and every member is a dedicated one.

"There is no purpose in joining unless they are sincere in wanting to understand the racial and ethnic dilemmas society has burdened us with," she said.

The council's first year was one of exploration. The members wanted to find out just what they could do, just what the council could become.

"WE HAD SOME support from the Southern Regional Council, which has a long history of helping Negroes in the South," Mrs Shaw said.

There had been groups working on similar problems in Houston before, Mrs Shaw said. But they were limited in membership. There were church groups and school groups.

The Council on Human Relations offered everybody who was interested in these problems a chance to work together, she said.

"And we had the funds to be serious about the problems and to make a consistent attempt to solve them," she said.

IN ADDITION TO the Southern Regional Council funds, the council receives aid from Houston foundations and from membership fees.

The Southern Regional Council provides the Houston group with matching funds—up to $2,600—for all of the money they raise over $3,500. The council has just passed the $3,500 mark for this year. The first $3,500 has been raised through memberships and donations from small foundations.

"We have the finances to pay for this office and to pay Mrs Ethel Dumbauld, the secretary. She is an organizer, and she is devoted. Her efforts deserve a great deal of credit," Mrs Shaw said.

THE COUNCIL HAS maintained the office through three of its four years.

The membership includes people of all faiths and ethnic groups in Houston, who work together on seminars, workshops and lectures sponsored by the council.

The council has standing committees on health and welfare, housing, cultural programs, employment, education, youth and international relations. Members are beginning to collect a library on tolerance.

"We write letters to the school board and the mayor on problems we are interested in. Some of our people have served on the mayor's committees.

"OUR GROUP BRINGS together the different groups. We co-operate with other groups and often join with them in presenting programs," Mrs Shaw said.

"You could say that now we are focusing on integration. We sometimes criticize ourselves for that because we perhaps have not been as effective as we could in dealing with other problems, those of Latin Americans, for instance.

"But the race question confronts us so that we can't look at the others. The inequalities and injustices there are so blatant," she said.

ALTHOUGH MRS SHAW is worried about the possibility of overemphasizing one problem, the council will deal with another problem with a special program in May. The program will be on the separation of church and state.

"I was in Washington a year ago, and many people there felt that the church-state issue is the one that will agitate many communities," she said.

The council will bring Dr Franklin Littell of the Chicago Theological Seminary to Houston for a series of meetings on May 6.

"MEETING THE PEOPLE who come in to speak is one of the real rewards of working with the council. These are people who are so alive, who are not so conforming, who really have something to say," Mrs Shaw said.

Mrs Shaw, a board member, served the council as president for a two-year term from 1960-62.

Before the council was founded Mrs Shaw and her husband, who died three years ago, were members of the Parents Council, the Houston Association for Better Schools and several inter-racial groups.

"WE HAD THE Houston Forum that met at the South Central YMCA. We brought in outside speakers like P. D. East," she said.

Mrs Shaw's four children have been interested in the problems of human relations.

"We are all on the same side of the fence. They support the council. It's rewarding for the family all to agree.

"It's a terrible thing when the parents in a family move in one direction and the children in another. The parents just don't understand," she said.

MRS SHAW SAID she didn't know of a case in which parents who were in favor of desegregation were chastised by their children. The reverse, parents who were segregationists opposing children who had developed different ideas, is generally true, she said.

Mrs Shaw picked up another council brochure and looked at the cover.

"WE HAVE TOKEN integration now, but the great problem of breaking up the great social disease of segregation is still there. We have a long pull ahead before we get over there were that sunshine is breaking through," she said.

Mrs Shaw pointed to the brochure's cover, which pictured a rocky foreground and a cloudy sky with the sun just beginning to push its rays through.

HC

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Mrs. A. L. Ullrich

STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

James Hall -

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

May 27, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Houston Council on Human Relations is making plans for its banquet in the fall of 1963. The Annual Meeting Committee has proposed that we invite a member of the Senior Citizens Committee of Birmingham, Alabama, to speak to us on the topic, "The Economic Consequences of Racial Strife."

Would you suggest to us a person or persons on the Senior Citizens Committee who have a deep understanding of this problem and who would serve us well as a speaker. I suppose another criterion would be the willingness of these people to speak on this topic.

We would appreciate your giving this request your full consideration and we thank you for any help you can give the work of this committee.

Yours sincerely,

Fred M. Holt, Jr.

Fred M. Holt, Jr., Chairman
Annual Meeting Committee

FMH:ecd

May 30, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thanks for the information about salaries. Will share the findings with you shortly.

Would like to have about 150 of the reprints of the Shaw and Kelly articles if they are available.

Congratulations on the fund raising.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC

June 3, 1963

Mr. Fred M. Holt, Jr.
Chairman
Annual Meeting Committee
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Holt:

Regarding your inquiry of May 27, Mr. James Head of Birmingham would probably be the most logical person for you to invite.

I have talked with Norman Jimerson, Director of the Alabama Council, and learn that he has a similar inquiry from you. You will shortly receive a list from Mr. Jimerson containing the names, addresses, and a brief description of each of several persons, including Mr. Head.

If none of these accept, let me know and I'll suggest businessmen in other cities.

Sincerely,

Paul Atnhony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HG

June 19, 1963

Mr. Charles Kelly
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Enclosed is information on several foundations in which an interest in human relations has been shown. There is no reason why HCHR should not explore the possibility of assistance, though as I said on the phone, the chances probably are not good unless you can find some personal connection.

It is good to know you have enough funds for the summer. This sounds like the ideal sitaation in which to prove that considerable broad community support can be developed for a human relations agency. In this regard we will be happy to help in any way possible. And, should you decide to hold a membership, fund-raising workshop in the fall, I'm available.

The timing for this move is excellent. Welcome to the fold.

My best to Ethel and to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

New World Foundation, The
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York
Vernon A. Eagle, Executive Director

The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York
Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice-President

Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York
Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy, Executive Secretary

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York
~~Mr. David Freeman~~
Mr. David F. Freeman (no title)

HC Dumb

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Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

June 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Everything is going fine, busy as usual. As you can see from the Newsletter "things" are moving fast.

MM Done

I'm really writing this time with regard to "Letter From Birmingham City Jail." We would like the 30 or so copies that you can supply without charge.

We had already written for permission to make reprints when we leared that AFSC had already done do. Though permission was granted, would be foolish with them already made up.

Will be writing you more in detail next week, with the quarterly report, financial record and request for balance of our grant.

Exceptionally good address you made in Florida. Wanted to read it more thoroughly when time permits.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld(Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

H.C.

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*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

July 18, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Sorry to be so late in getting this report to you, but I have had the very best of intentions, just couldn't carry them out.

By our newsletter, you will note that restaurants and theatres have desegregated as of last month. Many of these have been tested and without incident. Just yesterday, it came to our attention that a Negro was refused service at the Piccadilly Cafeteria and this will be checked out.

Our city swimming pools have desegregated for the first time this year and without incident.

The Gulfcoast Junior Olympics for their track and field meets have integrated and for swimming for the midget group, but not the older age levels. We are still working very closely with Mr. Raymond Daniels on this.

Two policemen in our city were relieved of duty because of police brutality on three Negro youths.
A Negro has been appointed to administratiive position with School. Mr. Kelly, our director, has made several personal contacts; members of our board have made calls and visits in many regards. Regarding the police incident, letters were mailed to the Mayor and Police of Chief and copies mailed the membership asking that they make personal contacts.(copies attached)

Statewide - San Antonio has moved ahead with theatres and restaurants and even bowling alleys (only two or three businesses have not cooperated to-date.) Schools in Marshall and Greenville have desegregated. In Marshall, a grade a year; but in Greenville, also in East Texas, the entire system at one time, this was just announced July 16, 1963.

$500 paid earlier
$3,600 base point
2,600 matching funds
6,200

$2,100
paid July 22

Local Council Program - We are so busy and seem to be doing so much that I'm not sure I have kept tract of all of it. But here goes:

April

5 Welfare Chairman - discussion with regard to Police and Community Relations program
10 Program Committee Meeting
11 Interview with Mr. Kelly - The Houston Chronicle
13 College Students meeting in office.
14 Program for 300 Jewish young people at Community Center (Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Dumbauld took film, A Day in the Night of Johathan Mole and discussion followed)
15 Meeting of Human Relations Resource Group in Council office
16 Mr. Kelly met with Association of Ministers discussing Race and Religion follow-up on Chicago Conference.
19 Public Welfare Luncheon, YWCA, Council represented
20 Intergroup Relations Conference, Univ. of Houston, Council represented (Coop. endeavor Anti-Defamation League and Sociology Dept. of Univ.)
22 Board Meeting, South Central YMCA
Interview with young man with Student Peace Union
23 Fellowship of staff and some officers of organizations locally in field of Human Relations
Education Committee Meeting
24 Planning for Junior High Seminar
Program Committee Meeting
25 Association of Church Annual Meeting, Council represented
27 Planning for ~~Junior~~ Senior HCHR (postponed)
28 Speaking engagement at Oaks Christian Church, Board Member

May

2 Membership Coffee
3 United Church Women, Council represented
6 Church and State (Religion in the Schools) Dr. Franklin H. Littell a.m. mtg. with Assoc. of Ministers - p.m. mtg. open to public
7 ~~Financial~~ secretary will be in office to work on records Membership
9 Membership Coffee with Mr. and Mrs. Marsters p.m.
Interview with Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Bintliff about council program
13 Mrs. Levy and Son- Son working on paper and mat'l for debate for school on integration
14 Executive Committee meeting
15 Membership Coffee at Mrs. Rayzors
16 Youth Committee
CROP committee, Houston Chamber of Commerce, staff of Council on committee
20 Meeting with AFSC
23 Board of Directors Meeting
27 Annual Meeting Committee
28 Membership Brunch - Mrs. Kenneth Dale Owens
Human Relations Resource Group meeting, Council office

June
1 Employed Charles Kelly as Executive Director
3 Senior Youth to meet in Council offices
4 Human Relations Fellowship Group in Council offices
4 Membership Coffee, p.m.
10 Membership Coffee, p.m.
12 Membership Coffee, p.m.
Interview with Mrs. EnDean to serve as Housing Chairman
14 ~~Cultural Committee~~ postponed
17 College Group, Council offices, p.m.
Cultural Committee, luncheon in council offices
18 Human Relations Fellowship Group in Council offices
19 Junior High Planning Group
24 College Group, Council offices, p.m.
25 Race and Religion Meeting (cooperated on)
28-29 Church and State Meeting, TCU, Ft. Worth, Mr. Kelly present.

We are attempting to keep track of appointments, telephone calls and people dropping by the office, but really I believe that we'll need just a person to handle keeping those records alone. Ha!

We need another staff person, but who doesn't.

I should enclose the executive committee minutes from July 1st, but to tell you the truth, so far I only have a rough draft and I have not been able to find time to cut the stencil.

Each committee is being urged to follow-up on their contacts for speakers for the next years programs. The only commitment we have to-date is Liston Pope for Human Rights Observance and he has given us two dates to choose from December 6 and December 13.

Paul these figures may need to be changed, but hurriedly, membership May 1, 1963 was 165 and to-date 276; and increase of 111. Half of these were raised through the membership coffees and the other portion as renewals.

Sometimes I wonder if I live right, I let the June Financial Report be closed with us just $10.00 short of $6,200, the amount that would allow us the full grant. Will you send us what you can. We are of course a good bit over the top now--that is about $150 dollars more has come in. Oct. - $282.50, Nov. - 268.50, Dec. - $1,05075, $825.00,- Jan, Feb. - $1,068.00, March - 293.25, April - 421.00, May - $1,545.00, June - $436.00;Total$6,190.

Enclosing a newspaper clipping on our latest venture, it was a good presentation at Council and we have individuals making personal contacts to the councilmen. We will, of course, let you know what comes of it. Our July College Group meetings have been most successful and they are organizing as the College Council on Human Relations.

Paul, that was an excellent address you gave in Florida and as far as I'm doncerned we need look no further for our annual meeting speaker.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbald, Executive Secretary

P.S. I've probably included too much you didn't want and not enough of what you wanted.

Financial Report
for
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
for
Quarter ending June 30, 1963
from
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A. RECEIPTS:

April.....	$ 451.55
May.....	$ 2,178.00
June.....	$ 443.50

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR QUARTER.....$3,073.05

BREAKDOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Local Contributions(Houston Sports Assoc. and Reinz Foundation(local)) Jewish Com. Council for Program)	$ 275.00	
Memberships (Including 1 Church)	$2,070.50	
*Luncheons, etc.	171.05	
*Out of State (SRC, partial grant)	500.00	
Literature	2.50	
Memorials	36.00	
Scholarship Fund	18.00	$3,073.05

DISBURSEMENT: itemized on financial statements enclosed.

B. Balance on hand.....$716.84

Balance of Grant.....2,100.00

C. Outstanding bills and obligations - Not but usual monthly operating costs.

D. None.

*items not to be applied toward grant

ecd
7/10/63

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

July 12, 1963

The Honorable Lewis Cutrer
Mayor of Houston
City Hall
Houston, Texas

Dear Mayor Cutrer:

We have been most encouraged by recent news stories reflecting a determination upon the part of Chief McGill to develop a police force that will meet high professional standards of fairness and impartiality. This is a difficult goal to achieve and to maintain, given the conditions of police work, and we are grateful for the support you have given the Police Chief.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) George E. Dodd
Vice President

cc: Chief of Police McGill

- -

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

This is a copy of a letter sent to Mayor Cutrer and Chief of Police McGill this morning.

Indications are that a concerted telephone campaign attacking the Chief because, "he knuckled under NAACP pressure" is underway.

It is important, therefore, that those of us who are concerned with the police brutality problem convey our views to the Mayor and the Chief to counteract the hate mongers.

MINUTES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Thursday, May 23, 1963

The Board of Directors of The Houston Council on Human Relations met in the home of Mrs. Warren Peret, 10954 Beinhorn, Thursday, May 23, 1963, at 7:30 P.M. Mrs. Peret served dessert. The business session began promptly at 8:00 P.M.

Present were: Dr. George Dodd, Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Warren Peret, Frederic A. Fleming, Jr., Henry Groppe, Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Leland Marsters, Jr., Carl Walker, Irwin Glatstein, Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, Dr. B. A. Turner, Mrs. B. A. Turner, guest, and Mrs. George Dumbauld.

Dr. George Dodd, vice-president, presided in the absence of Mr. Kelly.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting, March 28, 1963

VOTED that the minutes be accepted as amended on motion of Mrs. Susholtz, seconded by Mrs. Dukler.

Corrections: Annual meeting motion to read as follows:

VOTED that we accept the report of the Annual Meeting Committee and invite Vice President Lyndon Johnson to be speaker and that it be a kick-off drive for Membership sometime in October or November on motion of Mr. Marsters, seconded by Mrs. Freed. (As vote was tie, the chairman cast his vote affirmatively.)

Next paragraph to read: Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, James Baldwin, as well as someone in the category of educator, newspaper writer, author, are suggestions to the committee if Mr. Johnson cannot accept the invitation.

Correspondence: 1) Letters of resignation of Miss Betty Sherwood and Ted Klein were read.

VOTED that these resignations be accepted with regret and that letters of appreciation and good wishes be sent these former board members on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mrs. Shaw.

2) SRC - Article for New South. It was suggested that Mr. Campbell Geeslin and Mr. Howard Spergel of the Houston Post be contacted to write this article and that previous minutes, scrapbook, etc. be referred to and that Mr. Noland and Mr. Glatstein be used as resource persons.

3) Letters from Protestant Charities, Oaks Christian Church and the Littell Meeting were passed around, as well as sample of the renewal letter for memberships and letter to churches asking their support of the Council.

Financial Report - Mr. Marsters stated that the April statement had been mailed with the call to the meeting, showing a balance on hand of $488.12. $4,209 has been pledged from Oct. 1962 through April 1963; $1,391.50 has been received in May to-date; making the total $5,600.50. The grant from SRC starts at $3,500, meaning that $2,100.50 can now be called on and that $499.50 is the required amount to be raised to receive full grant.

148 were in the membership before promotion this month, 50 is the increase, bringing the total to 198.

127 Letters were mailed for renewals and 39 replies have been received so far. 11 new members have been secured (4 membership coffees, 2 church letters, and 5 from other contacts).

986 church letters were mailed during May: 26 replies by mail, 12 are presenting our request to governing body; 2 checks received (1 Congregation and 1 Pastor); 13 not interested; and 5 checks to come in.

Mrs. Herbert Mears will serve as membership secretary.

Cash in bank and on hand today is $1,792.55, and the balance to come from the SRC is $2,100 which totals $3,892.55.

VOTED that the financial report be received and filed on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Walker.

Reports:

Summary of Executive Committee Meeting (distributed)
Program 1963-64 (distributed)

VOTED that the program as planned by the Program Committee for 1963-64 be adopted on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Walker.

Citation - Executive Committee recommends that the Board establish a Charles Shaw Award to be given in recognition of individual or group action in the area of human relations.

VOTED that a merit award be set up and that a committee be appointed to work out the details of honoring Charles Shaw, Houston philanthropist, and present active member of the Houston Council on Human Relations' Executive Committee.

Dr. Dodd appointed the following committee: Dr. Turner, Mrs. Rayzor and Mrs.Shaw.

Membership Coffees - Mrs. Peret and Mrs. Freed are responsible for this project. Mrs. Peret stated that a permanent record is being set up. Response is both good and bad. People attending are getting good information. A follow-up letter will be mailed to every person being invited with an application blank enclosed.

Religion in the Schools - Mr. Glatstein reported that two meetings were held when Dr. Littell was here on May 6th. The first meeting was with the Association of Ministers of Greater Houston, approximately 65 attended the conference in the morning and 110 were at the luncheon at noon. In the evening 85 attended the dinner and 132 were in attendance for the program. This was an excellent meeting, enlightening as well as thought-provoking. The honorarium and travel expenses for Dr. Littell amounted to $248.20 and a few other expenses are yet to be taken care of.

VOTED that Mr. Glatstein's report be accepted on motion of Mrs. Susholtz, seconded by Mr. Marsters.

Human Relations Resources - Dr. Goodman stated that progress is being made in drawing the materials together. A listing of information to be included was distributed.

Appointments: The following appointments were announced: Mr. Woodrow Seals will serve as Nominating Committee Chairman and Mrs. Freed will chairman the sub-committee responsible for the Advisory Group; Dr. Rupert Koeninger will serve as chairman of the Human Rights Observance in December; Mr. Leland Marsters will be budget chairman; and Mrs. Howard J. EnDean will serve as chairman of the Housing Committee and Mrs. Peret will be vice-chairman.

New Business

Executive Director - Mr. Glatstein stated that for the past several months there has been the need for a professional executive director. There is good reason to believe that money would be available if someone could devote enough time to raising between $20,000 to $25,000. There is possibility that Mr. Kelly can be employed with the Council if details and financial arrangements can be worked out to the satisfaction of both parties. He is willing to come for a salary of $650 monthly. A program of greater depth can be planned.

VOTED that a committee be appointed by the chairman of the evening (Dr. Dodd) to meet with Mr. Kelly to work out details of his relationship as director of Houston Council on Human Relations on motion by Mrs. Shaw, seconded by Mrs. Susholtz.

Dr. Dodd appointed the following committee to work out details and arrangements with regard to employing Mr. Kelly: Mr. Glatstein, Mr. Marsters, Mr. Groppe and Mr. Noland.

Appreciation was expressed to Mrs. Peret for her hospitality and refreshments.

Announced that Mr. Charles Shaw has been in the hospital again since his operation and that he is home now. Mrs. Noland has rheumatic fever and is in bed a great deal of the time.

Other Business - Mrs. Street Fulton suggested that our Council attempt to negotiate or communicate with the theatres to see of the possibility of their opening up their services to Negroes at this time. She felt that they might be willing to permit 2 Negroes to attend once a week for a two month trial basis.

VOTED that the matter of opening up the theatres to Negroes be recommended to the Cultural Committee for consideration and procedure on motion by Mrs. Susholtz, seconded by Mrs. Dukler.

Adjournment was at 10:00 P.M.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

~~E. Dum~~
H.C.

July 23, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thanks for the good report. By now you should have our check for $2,100--representing the full matching fund commitment other than the $500 sent earlier.

I was very pleased to see the number of membership "coffees" spotted throughout the busy schedule. Hope you are getting some strong volunteer support in this effort. In addition to this commendable membership effort, will be anxious to know of the outcome of your proposal to the City Council--and of your success in other fund-raising efforts. The program of HCHR is obviously sound and expanding, now if membership strength and finances can keep up with it....

My best to Charles and to you. Hope to see you in the fall whenever you wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 2, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Our Education Committee is off to a good start. A subcommittee was appointed to consider Problems and make recommendations to the overall committee with regard to Projects. Their recommendation was that we do something in the field of Distributive Education. It has been "Tough" getting the facts and figures and we have only touched the surface. Several white high schools and three Negro high schools participate in this program. It is our understanding that the Negro participants are put on menial task even though this is not meant to be.

We would like your assistance in giving us information about any other Council on Human Relations, other groups, cities, etc., who have worked on a similar project.

How is it operating?
How was information gathered?
Best way to dessiminate findings.

Charles will be writing you in the next few days and if I ever get a breather I'll make up a quarterly report. We have Charles Morgan, Jr. coming for our annual meeting speaker the latter part of October of first of November. The date for Liston Pope has been changed to December 12th from December 6th for Human Rights Observance. Come see us real seon. We have Mr. P. Ayer of ~~Southern Regional Council~~ The Council on Southern Mountains for our housing conference next February 13th and we hope Ralph Bunche for International Relations Program March 26th and so it goes with committees at work on local projects continually which I'll go more into detail in my report.

Pardon all errors and messy letter, but I want to get this off to day and have had 100 interruptions.

Most sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

LWD✓
VJ✓
MM

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Mrs. J. Milton Richardson
Woodrow Seals
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
*Charles Shaw
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Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
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Walter Whitson
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich

STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

October 11, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You will be interested in knowing we made it to the end of our fiscal year. We gained 72 new members during September, 251 from May to October 1.

The City Council has not come through yet--have not said No! either. We are asking Humble for $3,000 which will break the ice on industrial contributions for us.

For 1963-64 we are adopting a budget of $30,000. This is realistic both program-wise and contribution-wise. One major thrust will be to enlist 1,000 members by the end of the year which will be the beginning of broad-base support.

According to our telephone conversation last June, you assured us of $2,600. The Houston Council on Human Relations is setting a pattern for southern action and this money spent here this year could pay rewards for years to come. Therefore, we are requesting the Southern Regional Council make a grant to the Houston Council on Human Relations of $2,600 for our fiscal year 1963-64.

In addition, we are requesting $400.00 as a separate grant to be used for expenses for one or more meetings of various human relations councils in the State of Texas. You, also, mentioned this last year. I think the time has come to pull together some of the city group leaders and establish communication.

Enclosed is a list of our programs for this year. We are off to a good start.

Best wishes to you and staff.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd
Enclosure

October 16, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

There is little help I can give you on your inquiry about the program of the education committee. Enclosed is a copy of a program of slightly similar nature conducted by the Fairfax County (Va.) Council. Hope it will be of some help.

Your list of programs and speakers does sound good. Is Charles Morgan still coming, now that he has left Birmingham?

Incidentally, you should know that should a useful and legitimate occasion arise Leslie Dunbar would be happy to have an occasion to come to Houston. With planning, I think you can take advantage of this opportunity.

Charles is being written today also. My congratulations to you both on the good showing.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

October 16, 1963

The Rev. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Charles:

Sincere congratulations on ending the fiscal year in such good shape.

Your request for $2,600 is noted and we will do everything to support it. In fact, the staff has already prepared this recommendation, with endorsement of our Executive Committee to the full Council. Action will be taken on the grants-in-aid schedule at the annual meeting on November 25-26. Immediately thereafter we will let you know.

The $400 for the state-wide meeting would have to come from the field contingency fund and any decision on that, which would have to be made later, would depend on a number of factors from merit to the size of the contingency fund. We can explore the matter further, possibly if and when I get out there later this year, but don't be optimistic.

Cannot tell you how impressed I am with the job you and Ethel are doing.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

November 4, 1963
Dictated Nov. 1, 1963

The Rev. Charles R. Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Charles:

Since I am leaving town on the 2nd and will not return until the 7th, there is not time to do as much as I would like about the materials promised. However, considerable stuff is being prepared for you now and will be sent soon--along with this letter.

A quick effort to learn something of Interstate Vending led to nothing. Will try again on my return.

Hope all is quiet, and again, luck on your meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Materials under separate cover.

November 5, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas, 77004

Dear Ethel:

Thanks for the excellent quarterly report. You may have left something out, but so much is included that any omissions are well hidden.

Good luck on the annual meeting. I hope the skirmish with the Humble Building is no more than that. Will write to Charles, as promised, soon.

I haven't seen "I wonder why."

Good luck on your new office. Incidentally, who is President now that Charles has moved over?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC - Gen

From The Desk Of

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld

11/15/63

Paul,

Our Annual Meeting was a huge success. We'll be writing you more in detail.

Paul, do you have any copies of the speech that Martin Luther King gave the day of the Washington March? If so please send us some.

Also, do you have even 10 or 15 copies of that research surgey that we did for you on the Negro and Employment. I'm about out of them and we're getting requests both locally and from out of state just recently.

Enclosing an agenda from a meeting the other day in our office--informal, of course. I'll x the groups that did not show up.

Hope to see you before too long. Want to inspect our new offices.

November 15, 1963
VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

Could you let us know by return mail whether Dr. Nabrit of Houston is a member of the Houston Council?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

LWDL

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

November 20, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Air-Mail

Dear Miss Manderson:

Sorry I didn't get this reply off by return mail, but we have been working on our newsletter and 700 were put in the mail yesterday what with entertaining someone from Switzerland that the State Department had brought here.

No, Dr. Nabrit is not a member of the Council at present. He was in 1960 and has not renewed his membership. I feel sure it is an oversight but he has been sent statements, and letters for renewal like all members.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld(Mrs.G.K.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
November 30, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1963			$1,545.78
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 539.00	
Memorials		50.00	
Other		510.23	
Literature	$ 12.00		
Special Contri	498.23		
Dinners		649.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,748.73	1,748.73
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND 10/31/63			$3,294.51
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salary		882.00	
Car Allowance (CK)		125.00	
Social Security		31.96	
Rent		65.00	
Telephone		52.45	
Utilities		27.74	
Office Expenses		33.05	
Printing		23.44	
Maintenance		7.50	
Office Equipment		198.96	
Conference & Meetings		506.39	
Dinners		1,130.20	
Literature		45.85	
Taxes		7.40	
Process Film		4.00	
Moving		38.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$3,178.94	3,178.94
BALANCE ON HAND NOVEMBER 30, 1963			$ 115.57

ecd
12/4/63

Executive Director-Salary Schedule

Salary	$4,200.00
Travel Allowance	600.00
Conferences	500.00
Local Meals	400.00
Hospitialization Ins.	85.00
Housing Allowance	1,200.00
Utilities	480.00
Annuity	335.00
Total Salary and Allowances	$7,800.00

MASTER LIST

Name_____ Date _____

Cards Taken:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

ANTICIPATED INCOME
1963-1964

New Memberships (360 @ $10.00)	$3,600
Current Memberships	6,000
Individual Large Gifts (40 @ $250.00)	10,000
Southern Regional Council Grant	2,600
Foundations	2,500
Organizations and Churches	1,500
Businesses and Industries	2,500
	28,700

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

1962	239 Members
1963	509 Members
New members during Oct. & Nov.	98
TOTAL PRESENT MEMBERS	607

FINANCIAL RECAP TO-DATE

Income, plus Balance on Hand	$5,252.91
Expenditures	5,137.34
Balance	$ 115.57

12/4/63

PROPOSED
BUDGET
1963-1964

Description	Expenditures 1962 - 1963		Projected 1963-1964	
Operating				
Salary				
Charles R. Kelly	$ 2,600(4 mos.)		$ 7,800	
Ethel C. Dumbauld	4,200		4,200	
Secretary (Part time)	248.50		2,000	
Social Security (3 1/8%)	228.86		435	
Rent	960.00		680	
Utilities	168.20		300	
Telephone	564.91		600	
Maintenance	15.65		300	
Office Supplies	337.69		500	
Equipment(Repair & Replace)	311.26		400	
Postage	629.66		1,000	
Printing	772.17		750	
Insurance	-		70	
Miscellaneous(Charter)	25.10	$11,062	300	$19,400
Program				
Annual Meeting			200	
Human Rights Observance			350	
Housing Conference			100	
International Relations			350	
Latin-American Art			300	
Education			350	
Youth			2,500	
Health and Welfare (Police and Human Relations)			500	
Religion and Freedom			350	
Reserve for Contingencies			700	
Newsletter			500	
Publications			2,000	
Volunteer Training		$1,525	500	8,700
TOTALS.....		$12,587		$28,100

10/14/63

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

2600

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

WD
VJ PWL
MM

December 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Long time no hear from! I know you are just as busy as we are and sometimes I think what I need is to take an early retirement. Ha!

First, if possible, we would like 100 copies of Report L-46 reprinted from The Birmingham News, Sept. 30, 1963 entitled Voice of the People--'At This Very Late Hour'. It is great.

Done MM 12/19

I am enclosing the auditor's report. We just had our books closed out this past week as Mr. Mann has moved his offices and was tied up before.

We missed or misplaced the announcement regarding the Annual Meeting of the SRC, or maybe Dr. Dodd was written at his office and we just didn't see it.

The most important thing--I am enclosing copies of our last two financial statements. We are hoping that our grant was approved again this year. You will note that items toward grant total $3,875.23 and that our bank balance is just a little low.

I'll enclose the material distributed at our last Board of Directors meeting, but recommends by the Budget and Finance Committee of ways of raising money was not accepted and they want a Finance Chairman and regular campaign which we are now working on, but it will be January 1st before we can launch it.

Looking forward to our Liston Pope meeting next Thursday and will let you know how it goes.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld(Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

December 10, 1963

Bernice, please send 100 copies of L-46 to Mrs. Dumbauld, label attached.

Paul Anthony

DECLASSIFIED

HC

December 10, 1963 AIRMAIL

Mrs. G. K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Ethel:

The requested 100 copies of L-46 are being sent.

We are recommending that you get the same grant-in-aid ($2,600) as last year, with the change that all grants this year are to be paid quarterly, beginning January 2.

The meeting at which this recommendation would have been acted on was cancelled due to the assignation of the President. The meeting will now be held January 29-30.

Since ours is a calendar year operation, we cannot make a payment before January 1, and cannot confirm the year's grant until after our board has a chance to act on the staff recommendations. However, if it will help, we can send a payment of $650 on January 2 and continue the payments quarterly thereafter. Should the board change our recommendations, changes would, of course, be made accordingly. Let me know if you will need this first payment.

Incidentally, Dr. Dodd will receive within the next several days an invitation to attend the newly scheduled meeting on January 29-30. Hope he will find it possible to attend.

Hope the Liston Pope meeting is a success.

Tentatively, I plan to journey Southwestward sometime during February or March. Whenever this occurs it would be desirable to end the trip in Houston. Do you and Charles have any opinions on this?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA/rh

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

December 31, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for forwarding us the 100 copies of L-46.

You will note by the balance December 31, 1963 that we are in need of funds, even though one of our members loaned us $1,000 during December. Our main problem has been not starting our fund raising campaign until January 15th when it should have been started in September or early October. Here's hoping that we shall do so well that it was worth waiting. If you can send the $650.00 on now it will be greatly appreciated.

You will note that items that apply to our grant now total $4,485.23 or $985.23 over the $3,500 base before the grant is effective. (This $4,485.23 does not include the $1,000 loan nor anything from dinner refunds.)

If time permits today, I shall enclose a copy of our program for the last several months--that is the past quarter.

Also want to either enclose or send under separate cover the excellent article by Saul Friedman for the Texas Observer. In the latest issue of Time, Mrs. Charles White is mentioned as having contributed to the progress of the Negro in America. The Pope meeting was not attended by too many--about 400, but it was very cold weather for this area. Frankly, I had heard Dick Gregory the morning at TSU and those he is a comedian his "message" had a great deal more "punch." Dr. Pope's was of course a lot more intellectual and he really has a great deal of facts and knowledge. Jim Noland arranged a dinner party ahead of time for a select group which I believe will benefit us for the future. With a new mayor many changes will be made we are sure and we will keep you posted.

With regard to your trip to Houston--Charles has not voiced an opinion, and he has left the office for the day. We have our housing conference for February 13 which should be a good one and the meeting with Dr. Bunche has been changed to March 25 (instaad of March 24). Either date you find convenience would be good and maybe we can arrange for one of those meetings with employers hiring Negores, if we knew in advance just which date you would be here.

Incidentally, you may be interested, a month and a half ago my two children and I took membership in a formerly church with only Negro members. We are hoping that we can alter that. Ha!

Must sign off to get that other information for enclosure with your letter.

Did you ever get the book I mailed you, "I Wonder Why."

As formerly, it seems that I have much more I should be writing you about, but just not the time.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (Many)

HC

January 3, 1964

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Enclosed is an advance of $650 on our 1964 grant to the Houston Council.

Dr. Dodd should have gotten a new invitation to our annual meeting, January 29-30. It's quite an expense for the Houston Council, but hope he can come.

I did get the book, apologize for not having acknowledged doing so, and do appreciate it. It's a lovely little volume with considerable impact.

My winter schedule is still uncertain, but open enough that most dates are available if they meet with special needs of the Houston Council. While I would enjoy being there at a time such as the Bunche meeting, do you think it best that I come then or at a time when the staff is not so busy? If you like I'll set a date, probably late February or early March. Otherwise, I'll wait for some word from you on when it will be most convenient.

Best to all.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex-
E Dum

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

January 17, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much, we received the 200 flyers "The time has come....." You mentioned that an additional quantity could be had on request. We would like any number that you can spare with the intention of enclosing them in our mailings from now one....for awhile.

Let us know the possibility of this. Do you have the posters similar or same or should we call the American Jewish Committee here--the Houston committee is small, but there is a Dallas office.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

P.S. At our planning session for the next Senior High Workshop which was held yesterday the theme "The Time Has Come" was selected.

Text D

April 13, 1964

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Many thanks for your good quarterly report. Enclosed is our second payment on the '64 grant.

You and Charles have been busy--and with the usual high quality.

I'm available most anytime.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

HC - Gen

February 3, 1964

Mr. Charles Kelly, Executive Director
Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles and Ethel:

We are losing one of our best reporters to Houston. He is Karl Fleming, who has been with the Newsweek bureau here for several years. Karl is one of the best, most knowledgeable, and most concerned of the top people here and our loss is literally your gain. At an early opportunity I hope you will both get to know Karl and extend to him any possible assistance.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Karl Fleming

THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON LIBRARY COLLECTION

HC

February 10, 1964

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Thanks for the notices about "Raisin in the Sun." They are rave notices!

I wish we could make more use of this but distance and the resulting expenses seem overwhelming obstacles. Unless, perhaps, we move the Houston Council closer to the rest of the South!

What happened to the PR proposal?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

MELROSE BUILDING *Telephone* CA 2-9803

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•

Arnold Forster
General Counsel

March 20, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My colleagues in our Atlanta office gave me a full report on the recent SIC meeting and the proposal that I assume responsibility for the Houston area in developing a more favorable climate relative to the Civil Rights Bill.

This is to advise that I will accept this responsibility and look forward to a coordinated effort among the various groups in this community.

While it will be impossible for me to attend the March 31st meeting in Atlanta, I trust that you will keep me apprised.

I am looking forward to working with you.

Cordially,

Ted Freedman

Theodore Freedman

TF:es

". . Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time"

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

PROGRAM
1963 - 1964

Nov. 6 7:00 p.m.	ANNUAL DINNER MEETING Chas. Morgan, Jr., Birmingham, Attorney, Speaker Ye Olde College Inn
Dec. 12 8:00 p.m.	HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE Dr. Liston Pope, Stark Professor of Social Ethics, Yale University, Speaker Cullen Auditorium, University of Houston
Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14	"RAISIN IN THE SUN" Mr. David Dannenbaum, Director Jones Hall, University of St. Thomas
January	Youth and Employment Opportunities
Feb. 13	HOUSING CONFERENCE Mr. P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary, Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., Speaker
March 24 8:00 p.m.	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAM Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary, United Nations, Speaker
Other Programs and Activities	Junior High Seminars Senior High Seminars College Council on Human Relations Latin-American Art Program

For info call

The Houston Council on Human Relations
JAckson 6-1829
5403 AUSTIN

Tex - E Dumb

June 26, 1964

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

We did have a good meeting and I'm very sorry you couldn't be here. You were missed.

You deserve it. Have a good vacation.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC Gen

November 5, 1964

Dr. Douglas Jackson
Southern Methodist University
Perkins School of Theology
Dallas, Texas

Dear Douglas:

Les has sked me to respond to your letter since we are planning much of the program for November 19. (Incidentally, we have several times sent materials to Mr. Robert T. Greenwald, in Dallas.)

While the subjects under discussion will concern themselves primarily with state council problems andprograms, I do think you would find it of interest and possibly of help. (In fact, I hope a union of groups such as the one in Dallas and the Houston Council will eventually lead to a reorganized Texas Council.)

Unfortunately, we simply don't have any funds to underwrite the expenses of an additional person. Within the limits of our budget we will be hard pressed to cover the extra expenses of this extra day.

We hope you can make it for the 19th and look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

HC

_____From the desk of Ethel Dumbauld

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I had to leave the Executive Committee meeting early the other day and action was taken on the memorandum from you regarding New South.

The motion is as follows:

> That our Council send SRC our membership list to allow them to solicit members from our rolls.

Is this what you wanted? If so, I shall get the list to you in the next few days.

Weather is perfectly beautiful here. Hope Atlanta is half as nice.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Houston
Mrs D

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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Executive Secretary

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Air Mail

Dear Paul:

Too busy to write much. Sending you this newsletter you forgot from the Merit Employmant.

Mrs. Susholtz is here calling, folding letters, Mrs. Mallett is typing the envelopes and many others are making phone calls.

This is real progress for us in Houston we want to back up our Mayor in every way possible.

Would like to write more, but time does not permit. So glad to have had you with us for a little while.

Sincerely,

Ethel

(Mrs.) G. K. Dumbauld

Enclosures

MINUTES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HELD AT 3 p.m. ON JUNE 30th., AT THE OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. K. Sherwood McKee.

Those present at the meeting were: Jim Noland, Sherwood McKee, Ted Klein, Irwin Glatstein, and Mrs. E. P. Shaw, with Reverend McKee presiding.

A motion by Irwin Glatstein was passed--that Marion Wright of the Southern Regional Council be secured as a speaker for a dinner to be held in the fall with Mrs. Frank Freed as Chairman. This meeting is to be an educational one and is to be held in September preferably.

A committee with Mrs. E. P. Shaw as Chairman was created to disperse literature.

It was agreed that a survey of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations be made and a report to the Houston Committee on Human Relations be brought back.

It was agreed to have a group conference with the Mayor by a committee with Mr. Glatstein as Chairman to discuss racial tensions, etc.

It was decided that there should also be a meeting with key leaders such as Supt. McFarland, Chief Shuptrine, etc., to relate Human Relations concerns.

It was agreed to set up conferences with local National and Local organizations such as Community Chest, Lawyers, Doctors, etc.

It was decided that there was a great need for communication and public interpretation (mass media) such as signs on busses, posters in churches, etc.

It was agreed that a meeting with the Board of Directors be set for Friday, July 31, 1959 at the YMCA at 12:00 noon to inform the Board of the progress of the Steering Committee, to report on the finances, and to launch projects.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. James Noland.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. E. P. Shaw

The Bottom Fell UP!

. . . and now we must do something about it

A Place for Everyone

The Youth

—recreation
—hobbies
—character-building
—understanding
—security

The Adults

—A wealth of interesting and informative classes and recreational activities

The Deeper Need

It is more than just a new swimming pool and gymnasium. It is expanding Julia C. Hester House to meet the growing needs of the community.

Julia C. Hester House is the hub around which revolves the recreation and human service program for an always-growing area. More than that, it is a "family affair" reaching out to all age groups, all interest levels — members of social and informal education groups . . . youngsters on baseball and basketball teams . . . children in handicraft classes . . . even the aged who look to Hester House as a place to spend quiet hours.

And there is more — much more . . . teenagers finding clean, wholesome enjoyment, the "right kind" of character development . . . mothers improving their sewing techniques in special classes . . . an entire scale of family-centered fun, relaxation and education.

There are currently an average of 869 persons who are registered as participants in groups with regular enrollment. On the other hand, there are "drop-in" activities which attract large numbers of people to Hester House. These are programs which, while they may be conducted on a regular basis, are not restricted to a scheduled membership. Folks drop in to enjoy the game room, the playground, the library and others. On Friday night, the Canteen and pre-teen social hour draw many youngsters. And, of course, there are special events planned each month for all age and interest groups.

Hand in hand with the more obvious physical program of Hester House is an equally important task of counseling and referral — of helping folks find answers to their personal and family problems.

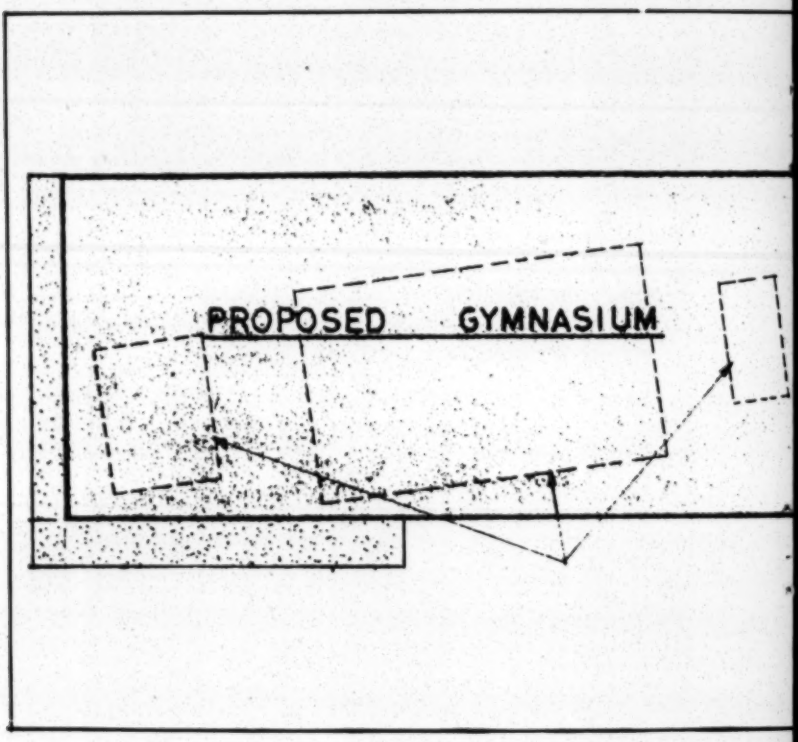
Folks feel comfortable at Hester House, and thus are more likely to talk about problems which may be upsetting them or their families. One of the most vital responsibilities of the Hester House staff is to listen, to help where possible, or to direct the person to the appropriate source of help.

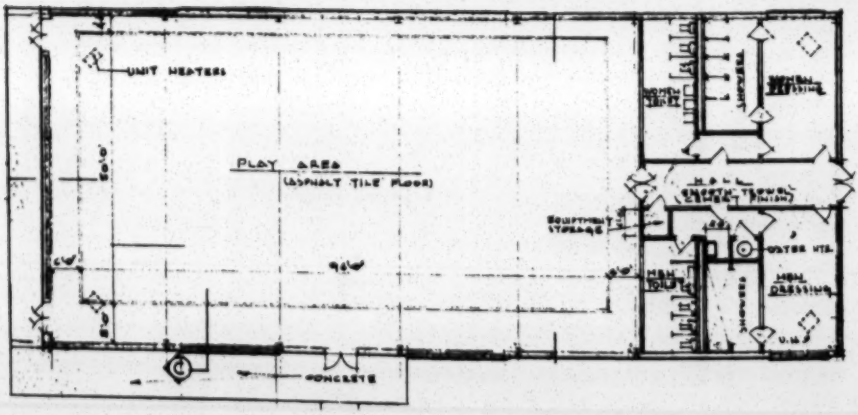
Hester House has in the past year rung up some impressive records of attendance at both scheduled and unscheduled programs. For example, the attendance record for regularly scheduled activities, including the Canteen and others, was 51,600, while individual use of Hester House facilities for free play ran to 108,002. Outside groups using Hester House facilities listed a total attendance for the year of 33,225 (and there were 122 outside groups using those facilities).

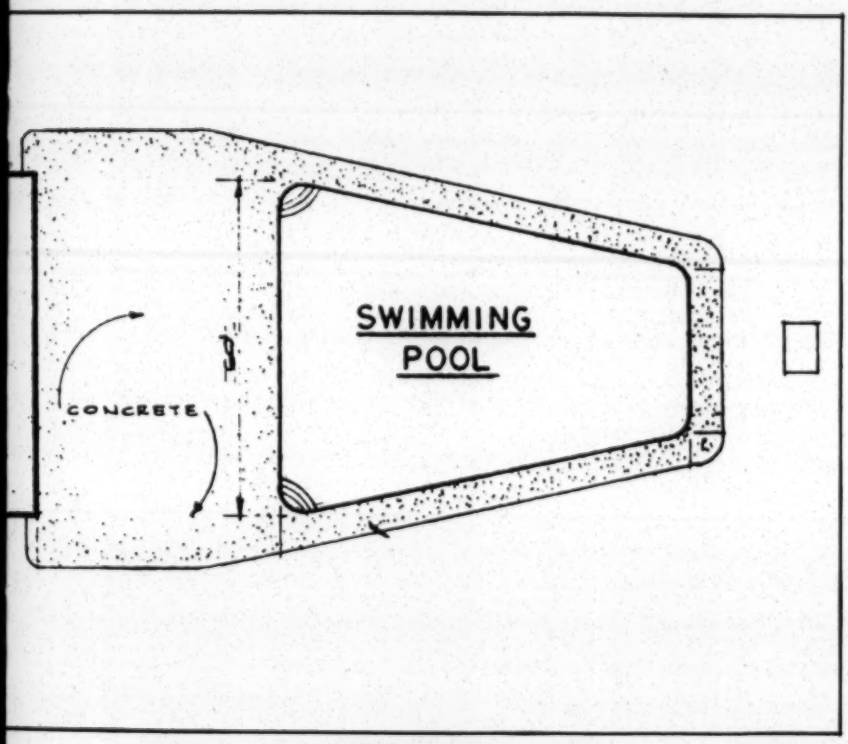
With an eye always to the future, Hester House is seeking new areas of service—areas needing increased recreational programs, counseling, informal education activities.

So, whether it be a class in photography for boys, cooking instruction for girls, handicraft training for both boys and girls, or just a game of checkers for a couple of old-timers, Hester House meets the need—meets the civic, cultural, and recreational requirements of the community.

Here Is What We Need . . .







And YOU Can Help Us Have It . . .

Here are architect's plans for a new auditorium-gymnasium and swimming pool which we feel must be constructed if Julia C. Hester House is to meet its obligation to the community.

They represent an investment of $80,000 — which will be more than paid for in service to a community of some 80,000 persons.

$18,500 will build the auditorium-gymnasium.

$19,256 will replace the swimming pool destroyed last year by hydrostatic action.

$42,244 will handle plumbing, carpentry, fixtures, heating equipment, landscaping, electrical work and the like.

There are no frills, no fancy trim. These facilities are planned for maximum use of every available foot of space. With them, Julia C. Hester House may erase the need for "outside" program sites located far from the Hester House area.

The dollars-and-cents view also is bare of frills and fancy trim. It is a minimum figure, which would result in maximum benefits. Unless Julia C. Hester House expands, the needs of a vast group of citizens will not be met. Unless these needs are met, there will be an increase in multiple problems at a tremendous cost to every citizen of Houston. Our challenge, then, is the better task of prevention, rather than cure.

These are the reasons . . .

Exhaustive study by the Recreation & Informal Education Section of the Community Council shows vividly why Julia C. Hester House must expand.

In just 13 months, membership has doubled, while attendance at program activities has tripled.

Present facilities have been completely outgrown. Indoor games and program space is completely inadequate for average attendance.

It is not possible to repair the swimming pool — uprooted in 1958 by hydrostatic action—and there is definite need for the pool, since it is used essentially as an instructional facility, with only limited recreational programming.

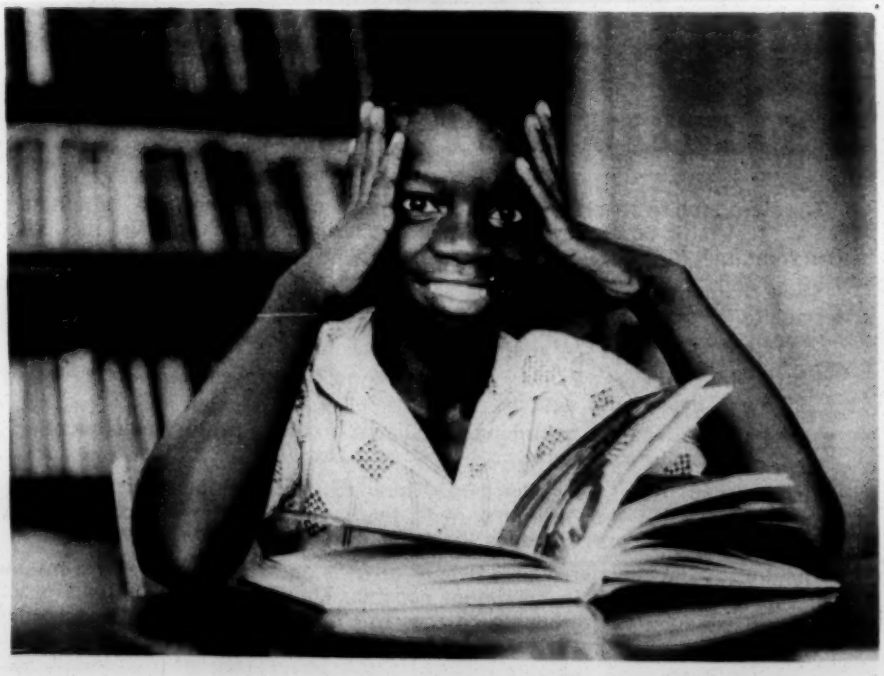
Hester House is the primary recreational facility for a Negro population of some 80,000 — and the need is growing. The inconvenient location of other major facilities makes it impractical for Hester House to operate its program at those sites.

Finnigan Park is located about eight blocks from Hester House. Unfortunately, the new freeway will present a hazard to young children, and the park now is operating at maximum capacity.

A full schedule of school activities pre-empts use of Wheatley High School physical education and recreation facilities.

The final facility, Kashmere Gardens Senior High School, is located some four miles from Hester House, and is entirely beyond the range of the population in the Hester House vicinity.

Neither the Houston Parks & Recreation Department nor the Houston Independent School District have plans for development of additional facilities in this immediate area within the foreseeable future.



JULIA C. HESTER HOUSE

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An Open Door For Every Need

let's talk about ...

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Houston Council on Human Relations attempts anything practicable which, in the judgment of a responsible Board of Directors, might be done to eliminate prejudice and discrimination against individuals or groups because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, in the city of Houston, and seeks to reduce frictions in human relations in the interests of the people of Houston. This is done by:

Bringing people together to focus on human relations and to stimulate the exchange of ideas through seminars, workshops, lectures and personal encounter.

Collecting reliable information on local conditions.

Collecting reliable information on intergroup activities throughout the country.

Preparing and distributing educational materials.

Working closely with schools, churches, and other institutions having special interest in better community relations.

Stimulating voluntary efforts among government offices, social agencies, and private organizations to improve intergroup relations generally in Houston.

Making available consultative services to organizations requesting assistance.

Remaining alert to tension situations in the city and encouraging remedial action to reduce strife and, where possible, to remove the causes of tension.

The Houston Council on Human Relations is deeply committed to the belief that all groups within our community shall enjoy fair and equitable treatment and shall be entitled to live in peace and harmony. All men of good will accept these goals: the HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS actively strives to achieve them.

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004 JAckson 6-1829

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

Tex - Houston

November 21, 1961
Dictated Nov. 17

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the Houston Council for 1962 in the amount of a possible $2,000 in basic assistance plus a possible $300 in our supplemental aid budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

The basic assistance funds will be made available on a matching basis, as will be the supplemental funds. SRC will match any funds raised locally by the Houston Council above the base figure of $3,500 and up to a maximum figure of $5,500. If the supplemental funds become available, we can match funds up to a total of $5,800. Any funds raised by the Houston Council after November 1 can be counted toward your matching fund quota. Any money not claimed by the Houston Council by September 1, 1962, will revert to our general state assistance fund. You can claim these funds from SRC at any time after November 1 as you pass your base total and as you have need of the funds. In other words, you can claim up to $2,000 of SRC funds with a possibility of $300 more. You can claim this money from time to time as you raise additional funds. You need not wait until you reach the maximum sum of $5,500.

Cont'd

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

cc: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

The Houston Council on Human Relations ---$1,331.17

3605 Fannin Street

Houston 4, Texas

Remainder, matching funds 1962, basic and supplemental.

State aid.

October 4, 62

Paul M. Rilling

December 6, 1962

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance to the Houston Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $2,600, or $300 more than you received this year. These funds will be available on a matching basis, as previously. SRC will match any funds raised locally by the Houston Council above a base figure of $3,600 and up to a total of $6,200.

We have under consideration here the possible application of a full year's receipt toward the matching funds, but until this matter is resolved we will continue to operate on the basis that any funds raised after October 30, 1962, can be counted toward your matching fund quota. Any money not claimed by the Houston Council by September 1, 1963, will revert to our general state assistance fund.

see change in PA's letter of 2/24/63

As in the past, we are requesting all state Councils and the Houston Council to submit quarterly program reports to this office. These reports are due on April 1 (for the quarter of Dec.-Jan.-Feb.), July 1 (March-April-May), October 1 (June-July-August), and January 1 (Sept., Oct., and Nov.).

I will be leaving SRC tomorrow, December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: The Rev. Charles R. Kelly

February 28, 1963

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thanks for sharing the letter on the Texas Council. It is an unfortunate situation and I would like to discuss it with you when we have an opportunity.

By all means plan on using your fiscal year in meeting the requirements of our grant. The object is to help.

Enclosed is a brief description of SRC and a list of members.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Grant-in-aid

The Houston Council on Human Relations - $500.00

3605 Fannin Street

Houston 4, Texas

Partial payment, grant-in-aid (matching funds)

State Assistance

May 7 53

Paul Anthony

G-1-Gd

$2,100

The Houston Council on Human Relations

3605 Fannin Street

Houston 4, Texas

Remainder, matching funds for 1963

State assistance

D S A F O A M E O

July 22 63

Paul Anthony

Tex-
Gm a

$650.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Advance, 1964 grant in aid

State assistance

January 3 64

Paul Anthony

ARCHIVES

Tex-
6 m a

February 6, 1964

The Rev. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

At the 1963 annual meeting, held January 29-30, 1964, the Southern Regional Council approved a grant-in-aid of $2,600 to the Houston Council on Human Relations. This grant is to be paid quarterly as of this date, and thereafter on April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1964. The grant is subject to the conditions stated on the enclosed.

You will note this grant is not subject to the matching-funds provision used during the past several years, although local fund raising must be at least at the level of that of 1963. We feel the matching-funds provision has been very successful in its purpose of stimulating local support. To continue this practice would, however, if it continued to have meaning, require that there be a substantial increase in the base point of funds to be raised. We felt this provision would, at this time, place an undue burden on some Councils and defeat our purpose, which is primarily to help good operations to continue and to grow.

The first quarterly payment was made to the HCHR on request, therefore the remaining three payments of $650.00 will be made on the dates indicated above.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. G. E. Dodd, Chairman
Enc.

PA:mm

Tex-Gma

$650.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 13 64

Paul Anthony

Tex
Gma

$100.00

Mr. Charles Kelly

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street
Houston, 6 Texas

Advance, grant in aid, 3rd quarter 1964

State Assistance

June 17 64

Paul Anthony

DECLASSIFIED

Tex-G ma

~~$650.00~~ ~~777777~~ $550.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant-in-aid, minus $100.00 advance

State assistance

June 26 64

Paul Anthony

MAYDAY UNITED

Tex. G in aid

$650.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid

~~spd~~ state assistance

July 29 64

Paul Anthony

ONE WAY ONLY

November 29, 1966

Mr. Robert Alexander
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Bob:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $1,800 for 1966 for the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured [redacted] the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: Mr. G. E. Dodd

$1,000

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

program, first quarter

February 22, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

MEMORIES STAY FOREVER

$450.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid (regular)

Regular grant in aid.

May 10, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,000.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly payment on expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid for state councils

May 13, 66b

J. Edwin Stanfield

$450.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5803 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Regular-program grant, first quarter

Regular grant aid

May 20 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$450.00

Houston kCouncil on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Regular grant in aid, quarterly payment

Regular grant in aid.

July 5, 1966

J. Edwin Stanfield

July 6, 1966

Mr. Robert Alexander
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Bob:

Thanks for the good report. You certainly seem to be keeping busy, and your programs are imaginative. I think your idea of convening the Texans who participated in the White House Conference for a follow-up meeting is a good one.

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $450.00, which is the quarterly payment now due on the regular grant program. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

The next quarterly payment of one thousand dollars on the expanded grant in aid to the Houston Council is due August 15. Is there any need to update our remittance?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

Va - Grants-in-aid

$2,062.50

Virginia Council on Human Relations

17 East Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia 23219

Quarterly payment, expanded grant program

Ford aid to state councils

August 16, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

FORD FOUNDATION

file

August 19, 1966

Mr. Robert L. Combs
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 E. Cary Street-
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,062.50, which is the quarterly payment on our expanded-aid grant for 1966 to the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

$1,000.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas 77004

Quarterly payment, expanded grant
in aid

Ford aid to
state councils

August 31, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Houston - Grants-in-aid

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Enclosure
October 5, 1966

GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM
The Houston Council on Human Relations

The VISTA program of the Houston Council on Human Relations has been extended by our Board for the year 1967. The Volunteers in the program work under the supervision of a full time staff person who carries the responsibility for this program. Her salary is $6,000 per year. The GRANT-IN-AID Program of the Southern Regional Council is currently paying $4,000 of this salary and we are writing you now to request an extension for the coming year in order that we may maintain the program at its present successful level of operation.

The results of the Volunteers working in the neighborhood is really taking hold. Their programs are as diversified as the Volunteers themselves. They are living in the neighborhoods where they are working, helping their neighbors on a one-to-one basis with health, welfare, and employment problems. They are working in their local civic clubs, with golden age clubs, and new tutoring projects. We think this program is a good one and should be continued.

$450.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

~~6~~ 5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas~~,~~

Quarterly payment, regular grant in aid

Regular grants to state councils

October 6, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,000.00

Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

July 21, 1959

Mr. Irwin L. Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Glatstein:

It was good to talk with you today. I am looking forward to spending some time in Houston and the opportunity of getting to know you and some of the others who have been involved in human relations work there.

As I indicated on the phone I am tentatively reserving Wednesday through Friday of next week for Houston. If you feel that I can make useful contacts and evaluare the situation in two days, so much the better. I will in that case plan to arrive as of Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. I will be guided by your suggestions. The people I have been advised to see are, in addition to yourself and Mr. Noland:

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Wesley
Ted Freedman
Dr. John Knowles
Dr. Samuel Nabritt
Dr. Stephen Bayles
Miss Thelma Mills
Mrs. Jean Childers
Mr. Plummer (Negro attorney)

If you are able to arrange any small meetings or appointments for me I hope you will feel free to alter this list in any way you see advisable. Some of them will probably not be in the city at this time. There are undoubtedly others that I will need to talk to.

As I told you on the telephone Mr. Marion Wright will be able to speak in Houston in Septemb er. He suggests any two days prior to the 6th or following the 10th of September. He wants to firm up the dates as quickly as possible.

I also note that Mrs. Olan Rogers is mentioned in the files as someone whom I should perhaps meet.

Thank you very much for your help. I will see you next week.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

August 5, 1959

Mr. Irwin L. Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

I very much enjoyed my recent visit to Houston and appreciate your arrangements and hospitality which were definitely above and beyond the call of duty. I felt that I was able to learn a great deal about the Houston situation in a short period of time thanks to you and others. Now that I have had this first-hand contact I hope to be able to work with you in the months ahead.

I was generally impressed with the leadership and sincerity of the Houston Council group. We will be happy to work with this Council in arranging the Marion Wright meeting, making available limited funds, etc. It did seem to me, however, that very little firm planning has gone on in the direction of raising funds for a full time professional and thus implementing some of the more ambitious goals of the group. I still feel, as expressed to you, that there is a need for more coordination among these various groups, either through the Houston Council acting as coordinating medium, or through broader use of this President's meeting from the various groups. I did realize as the situation began to become clearer to me that a lot of informal co-ordination does move forward because of the over-lapping membership of the groups.

If you see any role we might constructively play in addition to the projects discussed at the meeting I hope you will let me know. I trust

that I'll be getting back to Houston from time to time and look forward to spending other pleasant evenings with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

September 3, 1959

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Center
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

Marion Wright will be arriving in Houston at 8:43 P.M. September 28 on Eastern Flight 321. In his recent communication he suggests that you make a hotel reservation for him indicating that he prefers this to private hospitality. If this information reaches you too late, after you have already made other arrangements, I am sure that he will fit into any plans that you may have.

I'll be anxious to hear from you following the visit.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Difector of Field Activities

PMR/sl

October 6, 1959

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Center
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

Marion Wright asked that I send on to you his expense account from the Houston trip. He indicated that he had a very good experience in Houston, and we were glad that he could be there.

I would like very much to have your evaluation of the meeting when you can get around to it.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enclosure

October 15, 1959

Mr. Marion Wright
Topknot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

You will be delighted to know that the response to your address here is still being articulated -- and favorably -- and that, as a result, we are getting indications of support from people we had not previously been able to reach.

There is also a consensus that you must return to Houston some time soon, but that you must arrange to spend a bit more time on your next visit. As always, after a meeting such as we had, any number of people recalled others who should have been there to hear you.

We are trying to take advantage of the stimulus your speech gave by working out a more firm structure with a somewhat broader base of support. The support implied by the grant from the SRC is also persuasive so that we are modestly optimistic that we can really get our Council of Human Relations off the ground.

We shall keep you informed, through Paul Rilling, of these local developments, but we do want you to know how very much we appreciate your visit here.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein
Assistant Director

ILG/rr

cc: Mr. Paul Rilling

P.S. We finally managed to get a check signed, and I am enclosing it with this letter. Will you please convey our deep thanks to the SRC for making your trip here possible.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

IRWIN LEE GLATSTEIN

March 15, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
c/o Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I have been asked, on behalf of the Houston Council on Human Relations, to express our deep thanks and appreciation for your most important contribution to the workshop on Improving Intergroup Relations, held last February 13th. in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council.

We regard the improvement of intergroup relations in our community to be most urgent, and we are heartened by the realization that there are many others who not only share this conviction, but who also have so much to contribute to the solution of the many problems involved.

Again, we want to thank you for the part you played in the workshop, and trust we will be able to call upon you for more help and assistance in the future.

Sincerely,

Irwin L. Glatstein
for the
Houston Council on Human Relations

ILG:dbg

2020 HERMANN DRIVE HOUSTON 4, TEXAS JACKSON 2-9760

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL *of Metropolitan Houston*
2020 HERMANN DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS • PHONE JAckson 2-5127

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

May 11, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I just received copies of your memoranda on racial differences in academic achievement from the American Jewish Congress, read them quickly, and concluded that the Houston Council on Human Relations ought to undertake to get them into the hands of our School Board and a few others here in Houston.

Could you provide us with at least 15 copies, or as many as 25, of your report No. L-16 and L-17.

And I may add that I would find it helpful if you would put me on your mailing list so that I would be able to receive your material without waiting for some other agency to send it on.

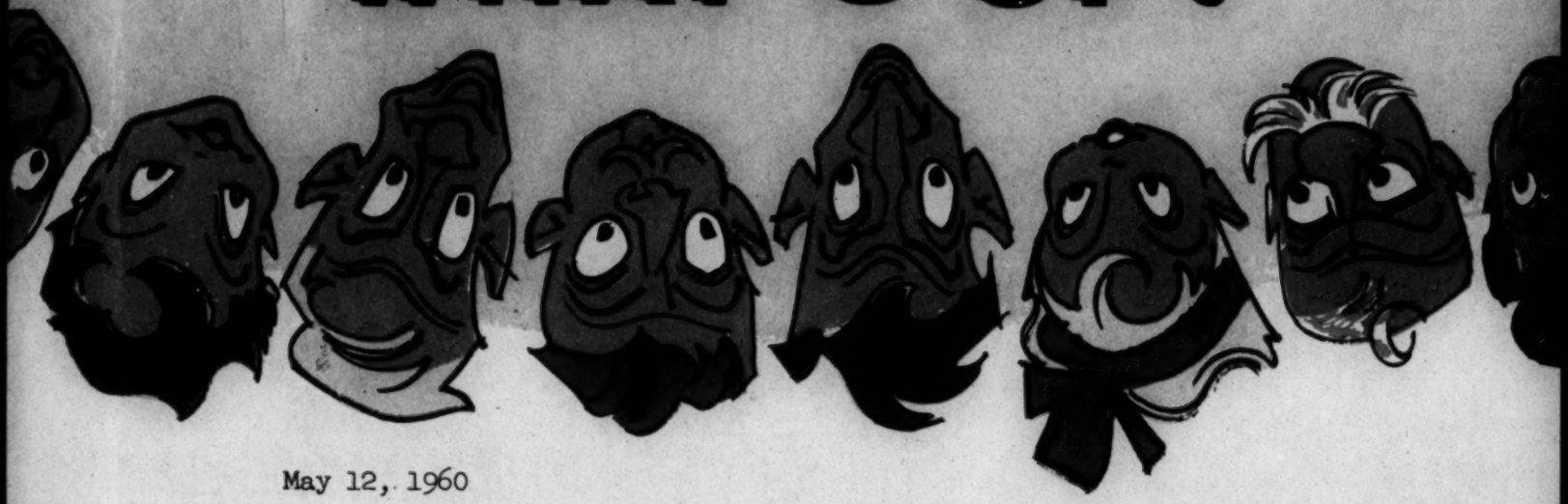
You might be interested in the enclosed flyer we are sending out tomorrow relative to the coming school desegregation referendum.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein

ILG:dbg

WHAT'S UP?



May 12, 1960

Frankly, we wish we really knew....

But apparently on June 4th there will be a referendum-election on public school desegregation in Houston.

Some school board members, and most competent attorneys, say that the referendum-election will have absolutely no bearing on the Federal court order to desegregate.

Some school board members say that it has no bearing on school desegregation, but that the referendum is necessary to assure continued state aide to our schools.

Some school board members say that the election has nothing to do with continued school aide, but will help determine which schools will be desegregated first.

Thus speak the experts....

The consequence of this clear cut confusion is that there are at least two schools of thought on the subject of casting a ballot.

(1) Boycott the whole thing

(2) Stand up and be counted

Perhaps if some of us can get together to discuss these alternatives we might reach some agreement which we could pass on to our friends and acquaintances during the next few weeks.

With this in mind, THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is calling a conference-meeting on Saturday, May 21st, 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. at St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore.

This invitation is going to those who attended our earlier workshops, and to others whom we know to be concerned with this issue.

Will you please try to be with us, and invite your friends.

701 ©1957 National Creative Sales Inc., New York 55, N.Y. Litho in U.S.A.

May 13, 1960

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Glatstein:

Paul Rilling is out of town this week-end and I will pass your letter on to him when he returns. Meanwhile, I am sending under separate cover 25 copies each of our L-16 and L-17 reports. We are also adding your name to our mailing list so that you should receive future publications of the Council.

Please let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller, secretary
to Paul Rilling

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL *of Metropolitan Houston*
2020 HERMANN DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS • PHONE JAckson 2-5127

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

HCF
PR

August 2, 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E, Rm 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This note comes by virtue of sheer fatigue, completely unrelated to the various and sundry problems of community relations in Houston, which leaves me unreceptive to the back-log of words in my office. As a rationalization for my unwillingness to tangle with my own problems this morning, I shall write a long overdue reply to your letter of July 8th.

Jim has not replied to it either, but his excuse is much more impressive: he has been involved in directing a most exciting seminar for young clergy.

We did manage to find time to get together last Friday to discuss some things, including the Council on Human Relations, and this letter will be sort of a reply for the both of us.

The collapse of the Mayor's Bi-racial Committee, of course, was quite a blow; primarily because it ruptured relationships between Negro and white community groups. I, for example, played a bit of a role in inducing the Negro leadership to go along, albiet, reluctantly, with the Mayor's Committee. The Mayor's Committee, after considerable heaving and hawing finally reached a point where, according to the hand-picked chairman (handpicked by the Mayor), the committee would have endorsed the sit-in demonstrations 8-2. Consequently, to avoid such "embarassment" for the Mayor, he simply adjourned the Committee without a vote, and has refused to convene it again. A number of us have tried to reach the Mayor, but a soundproof curtain has gone up (or down) and at the moment nobody is talking to nobody.

The most conspicuous consequence has been the demoralization of the Negro community, with much of its own leadership repudiated by the fiasco. One small group, headed by a young man who appears to be rather unstable, is trying to sustain the sit-in demonstrations.

Repeated efforts to call together some people to discuss the situation have thus far proven politely abortive, perhaps because the efforts are being made by me. But if anyone else is trying to create such a meeting I haven't learned of it--which would be significant in itself, so far as I am concerned.

Of course, the collapse of the Mayor's Committee and the voting on desegregation referendum coincided in time, more or less. While the results of the referendum were much better than I had anticipated it was a decisive defeat nevertheless. Among the other problems related to the referendum was the failure of Negro leadership to turn out the massive vote that was hoped for.

What seems to have happened, and this is sustained by the more recent primaries and run-off elections, is that a lethargy tantamount to a boycott has settled upon the Negro community. Only the most highly sophisticated leaders even suspect that some considerable measure of frustration has cast a pall over the general liberal community as well.

So much for all this. Despite the fact that we have not corresponded with you in recent weeks, Jim and I have been giving some thought to our Council of Human Relations.

We are in agreement that, while it is urgent to speed up the formation of the CHR, we do not want to bog down in the problems of a professional staff at this time. We agree that we should set up an office, and Jim has located a fine and experienced woman who has agreed to act as secretary for about $200 per month. Jim and I are willing, for the time at least, to assume executive responsibility so that we can activate a program.

We recognize that this will require funds, and we plan to undertake a small campaign early this fall to raise about $5000. We shall begin immediately to look for an office, so that we might at least have a headquarters from which we can disseminate materials, news releases, etc.

We would like to kick off our campaign with another dinner meeting, in September, not unlike the one we held with Marion Wright last year. We are hopefull--and this is one reason for this letter--that you might be able to help us with a "name" speaker, and the name that is being suggested is Ralph McGill. Do you feel you could get him, or some one like him for us?

If, for example, you could find us a speaker for, say, the last week in September, we would begin now with a Campaign to raise funds, aiming for the $5000 by the time of the dinner.

Meanwhile, of course, we are considering projects. For example, within the next few days we will have approached people with the idea of the CHR assuming responsibility for the Women's Interfaith Workshop--a large and successful project with which I have been involved here for several years. It has grown to the point where about 1000 women participate, and it is clear that it now must spread out into the community via smaller church groups. If this needed expansion is consummated, incidently, it would justify an office and staff in and of itself.

There will also be a need for some smaller conferences, such as the one we called just prior to the school referendum. And, of course, with another election for School Board coming up in November--and with the Federal Court still not having spoken on the alleged plan submitted last spring--we might anticipate tensions to reach a new high. There are just too many unresolved issues, and too many frustrated "leaders"--yet, no one but a babbling idiot presumes to have the answers or, for that matter, is even reasonably certain what the questions are.

And just to compound the confusion, it appears urgent for the CHR to undertake some kind of activity intended to ameliorate some of the inter-religious tensions stemming from the Presidential race. You will recall that we conceived of the CHR as being somewhat broader in scope than race relations.

These are some of the things that would be included if this were a really extensive report, and I trust they will afford you some insight into the local situation.

I should point out that we have not forgotten about a grant from the SRC but, of course, we understand that we must have a bonafide operation under way before we can expect any substantial material help from you people. Nevertheless, it would be most helpful if you will keep us posted as to deadlines for consideration for a grant and so on, because, frankly, we will require assistance.

Meanwhile, will you please see what can be done about a speaker for us and I promise to respond more quickly to your future inquiries.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein

ILG:dbg

August 26, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

The scheduled visit of J. J. Brewbaker, former Norfolk School Superintendent, to Houston, did not come off as planned. Your Houston Superintendent called Brewbaker and advised him that he would be in Dallas for a meeting recently. Brewbaker did consult with him in Dallas for several hours.

We are pulling some material together for New South concerning current developments in New Orleans and Houston, the two major cities facing desegregation orders this fall. If you can give me any insights that are not clear from the Houston Post clips, these would be appreciated as soon as possible. I am particularly interested in information concerning the general climate of opinion, activity of citizens groups, etc.

I will be making a trip or two to New Orleans during the next two weeks. I am considering coming on to Houston on one of these occasions unless you think it would be a bad time for us to talk about the future of the Houston Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF METROPOLITAN HOUSTON • Incorporated

2020 HERMANN DRIVE
PHONE JACKSON 2-5127

HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

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PRESIDENT

GERALD RAUCH
HONORARY PRESIDENT

D. H. WHITE
MARTIN NADELMAN
DANIEL SCHLANGER
PAST PRESIDENTS

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VICE-PRESIDENTS

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M. S. WILLIAMS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ALBERT GOLDSTEIN

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN

September 1, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

First, let me say that we will be delighted to see you if you can manage to arrange a visit to Houston on your next trek. We are in the process of working out an agenda for the next four months, preparatory to submitting it to the Southern Regional Council in a bid for support, and it could be that you might be of real help.

I hope, however, that your plans will not bring you to Houston the week-end of September 10-11, since I will be attending a conference in Austin. I do want to be present during your visit, especially since, because of reorganization of the Council of Churches, Jim Noland may not be able to devote as much time to the Council of Human Relations as he has.

Getting back to the agenda: by next week, I hope to have one worked out, which will include a budget for the next year, opening an office, etc. It will, of course, include a membership drive as part of a campaign to raise a minimum of $5000, and the intent remains to hold a fund raising dinner sometime after the election in November.

At the moment, our thinking is that we should try to secure some Texas personality as our key-note speaker, but if we do not succeed we may have to come back to you for help with your list.

attached to letter

So much for all that. I am also enclosing a couple of news items which will remind you that the Council of Human Relations is functioning.

While it is not directly within the purview of the SRC, I do feel that our group must take some action with reference to the inundation of anti-Catholic materials pouring into Houston, and Texas generally. I regard it as part of the general picture, and not without its effect on racial matters.

For example, the Catholic parochial schools have desegregated the first three grades, which means that they have gone further and faster than the public schools (as who hasn't). Which means, of course, more grist for the mills of the Citizens Councils, Constitution Party, and so forth.

If you have been reading clippings from the Houston Post, you will have an excellent view of what is going on vis-a-vis school desegregation.

I find it difficult to assess the more subtle shifts and swings in public sentiment, but point to a few contradictory indications of what is happening.

1. Our stores finally, after some seven or eight months, agreed to desegregate their eating facilities. It was done quietly and, thus far, effectively and without incident.

However, a letter campaign appears now to be under way threatening to boycot the stores if they continue to serve Negroes. A number of us are working to stimulate a counter-campaign of encouragement and approval.

2. Earlier this week, the Kennedy group sponsored a mammoth tea attended by an estimated 5000 women. The meeting was in the Shamrock Hilton, and was interracial. In addition to being interracial, without incident, it also brought together some fairly extreme political forces--right and left wing. Of course, the right wing Democrats have been most unhappy about the whole civil rights picture--but there they were, shaking hands and drinking tea like they really enjoyed it.

3. On the other hand, last night I attended a rally of about 3000 persons ostensibly dedicated to Martin Dies and the fight on Communism. But I was given a generous fistful of hate literature as I walked in, including abundant anti-Negro and anti-integration material. What makes it relevant here is that the meeting was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

I suppose the significant indication is the shift by the retail merchants at this particular time. If anti-integration sentiment were genuinley high I doubt that the change would have been made at this time. True, they may have been worried by a real boycot when the students return to Texas Southern University next week, but I feel that this pressure would not have been great enough were they still convinced that the white community would rise up and man the barricades.

Perhaps--since I did not go galivanting all over Europe for a vacation this summer--I am simply pooped out so that my few and scattered gray cells are not functioning. In any event, I simply am unable to predict with any reasonable degree of assurance just what will happen within the next two or three weeks. If the Supreme Court, which is to hear the appeal for delay today, hands down the anticipated decision, I feel that the great majority of Houstonians will accept the decision, fatalistically perhaps, and try to get on with other business-such as deciding whether or not the Pope should be permitted in the White House.

And on that good word I will conclude this epistle to Paul.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein
Assistant Director

ILG:dbg

✓HCF
PR

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

8402 North Bayou Boulevard
HOUSTON 17, TEXAS

Steering Committee

Mrs. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice Chairman

Mrs. Charles Pemberton
Secretary

The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

R. W. Askanase

Dr. Henry Bullock

Mrs. Frank Freed

Irwin Glatstein

John J. Herrera

The Rev. John D. Moore

The Rev. James R. Noland

Mrs. Joseph Reilly

Mrs. Milton Richardson

Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz

Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort

Mrs. Carter Wesley

September 19, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Steering Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met this morning, and, in addition to adopting a working budget for the coming year, I was authorized to communicate with the Southern Regional Council officially to request that our agency be considered for a subvention to facilitate our operations during 1961.

It might be helpful if I were to outline some of our activities during the past year, some of our current programs, and our future plans.

Last fall, you may recall, you assisted us with our first public meeting, a dinner meeting with Marion Wright as our guest speaker. This was the meeting that enabled us to announce our presence to the community. Wright, of course, did a magnificent job and was instrumental in bringing to our support a number of key individuals.

You will also recall the one day conference, again in cooperation with SRC, in which the effort was made to assess the community relations climate in Houston.

Last spring we sponsored another successful conference which sought to focus attention on the desegregation referendum Houston was required to hold prior to desegregating its public schools.

During the summer of 1959, and into the fall and winter of 1960, the Houston Council of Human Relations sought to persuade the Mayor to create an official commission on human relations. Again, when the student sit-in demonstrations got under way, we returned to the Mayor to press for some public recognition of the problem. We submitted lists of citizens who had agreed to serve on a public committee or commission to help resolve the situation and, partially through our efforts, we believe, a bi-racial committee was appointed. The fact that it was, at best, ineffectual does not minimize our role.

During the long months of the sit-in demonstrations our role was primarily one of liason between the merchants and the students.

When, subsequent to integrating eating facilities, some of the merchants became a bit panicky, we organized a letter writing campaign in support of the merchants, not too dissimilar from our letter writing campaign earlier urging them to accept what we felt to be the reasonable demands of the students

During the days leading up to desegregated schools in Houston, we were in communication with school authorities and school board members and, upon one occasion, issued a statement that received considerable newspaper coverage, although we do not normally seek such publicity. In this instance, however, we felt it was advisable.

Recently we have become deeply disturbed by the flood of anti-Catholic hate literature pouring into our area, and we regard religious bigotry as our concern no less than racial bigotry. Indeed, we have good reasons to believe it stems from the same sources in many instances. For this, and other reasons, we have undertaken a program of literature distribution, meetings, news releases, etc., designed to ameliorate if not counteract some of the religious hate mongering now going on. I hasten to point out, that this program is non-political and is directed only at the issue of religious bigotry in our community. Our first mailing piece, which is receiving a good response, was secured from the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

This will give you some indication of the kind of group involved with the Houston Council of Human Relations, and the kind of activities in which it proposes to become involved.

Now to future plans.

I am enclosing a copy of our Constitution, and I can report that steps have been taken to assure our status as a tax exempt non-profit educational agency.

We agreed this morning to lease office space, hire a secretary, and commence a campaign to raise at least $5000 by the first of the year. In other words, we have taken the step that means we must produce an income to sustain an on-going and systematic program within the next three months or go out of business as an organization.

We have ordered membership cards that call for three categories of membership; an Associate member at $5.00 per anum; a

Supporting member at $10.00 and a Sustaining member at $25.00 or more. We believe there are a few business firms and individuals who will contribute in the neighborhood of $100.00 or more.

The budget we adopted this morning calls for expenditures of about $5300 per year. We are confident that we can raise $5000.

What we seek from the Southern Regional Council is matching funds to underwrite an agressive and effective program.

For instance, although the Houston public schools are now token-integrated, we have not been able to learn of a single conference of teachers or administrators devoted to the problems of inter-cultural education, or to the problems the Negro youngsters will undoubtedly face, as individuals, during this token period. We feel this will require a massive program of education and with great speed.

One of the ideas suggested, in addition to the usual distributions of appropriate books and material to teachers and administrators, is a first-rate workshop for teachers of the schools most immediately involved. We might offer a consultant to the school system at the working level, and so on. As you know, there is no limit to what might be done, and should be done.

The problem, apart from funds, is the school board itself. And it so happens that there will be a school board election in November. It is our intent to make certain that human relations values are part of the campaign for school board members. Obviously, the Council of Human Relations cannot be a part of political campaigns, but it can do quite a bit, we believe, in determining the issues to be debated.

In another direction, there is a good possibility that, with an office open, we shall be able to play an important role in the continuing development of the Women's Interfaith Workshop which last year brought together nearly 1000 women to discuss problems of prejudice, and this year should bring out somewhere between 1500 and 2000, unless the anti-Catholic binge should frighten off the Catholic women.

This letter already is overlong, but I want to give as complete a picture as possible so that the Board of the SRC will have a better idea of what it would be doing with its money if it decides to make us a subvention starting on January 1st, by which time we should have made it clear whether or not we can gain sufficient acceptance in the community to maintain ourselves, especially with your help.

It goes without saying that we will be most anxious until we hear from you.

Sincerely,

ILG:dbg

Irwin L. Glatstein

Human Relations Council Attacks School Pupil Transfer Program

The Houston school board's newly adopted pupil transfer poliicy has been attacked by the Council of Human Relations, as an effort to avoid the integration ordered by Federal Judge Ben C. Connally to begin September in the first grade.

The council's executive committee said in a resolution that the policy is "a clumsy and ill-contrived device clearly designed to circumvent both the spirit and letter of the law," and urged it be rescinded.

The resolution continued:

"We are convinced that the policy is discriminatory and that if school authorities should implement it the result can only be endless litigation.

"Meanwhile, we are concerned that it will add confusion to the already uncertain situation, to the detriment of our entire school system."

Change of Tactics

The resolution urged the school board members "to turn from their present tactics, and to strive to make the transition from segregated to integrated schools as free from conflict, tensions, uncertainty and bigotry as humanly possible."

The school board adopted the pupil transfer plan Monday on the recommendation of Supt. John W. McFarland. It provides:

1. Any first-grade pupil who "fails to measure up to the achievement level of the class which he has been attending" may be transferred to another school.

2. A pupil must have written recommendations from the principals of the schools from which and to which he is transferring, as well as of the director of attendance and transfers.

3. The policy applies to any pupil who has attended kindergarten or first grade for as much as one-half day.

Race Equality

4. No pupil shall be denied a transfer solely on the basis of race or color.

The board approved Dr. McFarland's recommendations by a 4-to-2 vote.

Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, voting no, said the policy is "an evasion" of Judge Connally's order that the public school system must integrate beginning with the first grade in September, and proceeding a grade a year, with complete integration by 1972.

Another board member, Mrs. Charles E. White, called the plan "a mockery and an insult to our intelligence."

The board also voted Monday, 4-to-2, to appeal Judge Connally's order, and to seek a stay of execution of the order pending a hearing on the appeal.

Following that action, Weldon Berry, attorney for the Negro pupils who brought the original integration suit, said he was considering filing an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals calling for full integration immediately.

As yet, however, he has not done so.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE
Page 2, Section 5 Thursday, August 18, 1960

Desegregate Now, Urges Human Relations Group

A committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations has adopted a resolution contending that student transfer requirements adopted Monday by the Houston School Board are efforts to evade desegregation.

The council's steering committee, meeting Tuesday, recommended that the school board rescind the transfer policy and comply with a federal district court order to desegregate the first grade next month.

"IT IS THE considered judgment of the members of the Houston Council on Human Relations," the resolution said, "that the transfer policy is, in effect, a clumsy and ill-contrived device clearly designed to circumvent both the spirit and letter of the law.

"We are convinced that the newly adopted transfer policy is discriminatory and that if school authorities should implement it the result can only be endless costly litigation.

"Meanwhile, we are concerned that it will add confusion to the already uncertain situation, to the detriment of our entire school system."

Mrs E. Pliny Snaw, committee chairman, said the meeting was attended by about 10 to 20 members of the committee, representing 200 to 300 members of the council.

THE TRANSFER policy adopted Monday for elementary and secondary schools is the same policy which has been in effect for some time in Houston secondary schools.

To transfer, a student must get written approval from the principals of the two schools affected and from the director of attendance, census and transfers.

The transfer rule will apply to any student who has attended kindergarten or first grade for as much as one-half day in one school but who seeks to attend another school.

In addition, a first-grade student may be transferred to a class in another school if he fails to attain the achievement level of the class he is attending.

THE HOUSTON POST
THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1960

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We believe that life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness should be made real in this community for all people.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. Its an independent, autonomous and non-profit organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Houston area an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes; to promote inter-group understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies who share these desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Any person who is in accord with the purpose of the Houston Council, and who has paid his dues, may be a member with voting privileges.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

Section 1.
The Executive Board shall be composed of the officers and not more than forty (40) members. It shall be inter-faith and inter-racial in composition.

Section 2.
The Executive Board shall be entrusted to establish the policies and to carry out the purposes of the Houston Council.

Section 3.
A Steering Committee composed of the officers and seven (7) members of the Executive Board shall carry on the ad interim business of the Council.

Section 4.
Any vacancies on the Executive Board shall be filled by the Steering Committee.

Section 5.
The officers and members of the Executive Board shall be elected at the annual meeting and they shall serve for a term of two years; they shall be eligible for reelection. A majority vote of those present shall constitute an election.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

Section 1.
The general membership shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as designated by the Executive Board.

Section 2.
The Executive Board shall meet at least four (4) times a year.

Section 3.
Twelve (12) members of the Executive Board will constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1.
The fiscal year shall be from January 1 to December 31.

Section 2.
Annual dues in The Houston Council on Human Relations shall be set by the Executive Board.

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Board to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

ARTICLE VIII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint such committees as it deems necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

This Constitution is now in effect as of June 1, 1960. It may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

September 30, 1960

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

Thank you for your helpful analysis of developments in Houston. So far, the school situation seems to have gone almost too smoothly to be true.

Our Executive Committee met Tuesday to consider assistance to state Council groups for 1960. Your request was considered at this time. The Committee was favorably impressed with the potential of the Houston Council and the job that needs to be done in Houston. Unfortunately, our funds are always too limited to meet our responsibilities to state and local groups in the way that we would like.

The Committee did approve the following offer of assistance to the Houston Council. You indicate that the Council has committed itself to raising in the neighborhood of $5,000 locally by January 1. If you are able to raise as much as $3,000, we will approve an allocation of $1,500 from SRC to the Houston Council as of January 1. This matching formula is one that we use with our regular state groups and the Committee felt that the allocation should not go to Houston unless there was reasonable assurance of sufficient local funds to carry through with your plans. I am sorry that the figure cannot be larger, but we do have basic obligations to our staffed cooperating groups which claim most of our funds for these purposes. The action of the Executive Committee still has to be approved by the annual meeting in November, but this is usually a formality, and I believe that we can plan on its going through as outlined above.

The SRC proposal probably should not be publicized until after the November annual meeting, but let me know if this presents problems in planning and interpretation with your membership.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: James Noland
Mrs. Pliney Shaw

January 10, 1961

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

One of our friends in Arkansas has suggested the name of Dee Potts as a possibility for a position with one of our state Councils on Human Relations. I understand that she served for two years with the YWCA in Houston and I would appreciate any evaluation you might have of Miss Potts as a human relations professional.

I am sorry that I have not yet sent my promised letter concerning my impressions during my recent trip to Houston. I have been rather busy over Christmas, what with getting married and everything. We are anxious to hear of the results of your fund-raising drive?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

FOR REPRODUCTION

August 7, 1961

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

I have a letter from Jim Noland requesting $3,500 for the Houston Council next year. I don't think we can do it, but we could conceivably go a little higher than last year. Putting aside your role as professional consultant and steering committee member, would you give me your evaluation of the work of the group and to what extent more money would mean stronger program?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

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February 5, 1962

Mr. Irwin Glatstein
Jewish Community Council
2020 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Irwin:

The program of meetings you outline will be quite satisfactory. I can always hope that one or more will fall through. I will need some briefing from at least you before I attempt any exhausting evaluation of the Houston program with the executive committee. I do not feel that I have too clear a picture of the program. I have asked Mrs. Dumbauld to begin sending me monthly reports to correct this in the future. I suspect that Mr. Shaw's report was somewhat exaggerated, although I did have to make a fairly good case for the slight increase provided for the Houston Council.

I don't think it would be wise for me to attempt a public address on "The Implications of the Radical Right on Evolving Patterns of Race Relations." I would be happy to refer to this subject, but would prefer the major emphasis to relate to the central concern of SRC. We feel that we have enough to do in the direct area of race relations without taking on this sensitive and peripheral, if extremely vital, problem--at least at this time. Make another suggestion.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

P.S.:

Thank you for your kind remarks concerning the Albany report.

Text 713 Irwin Glat

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL *of Metropolitan Houston*
2020 HERMANN DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS • PHONE JAckson 2-5127

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

LDV
~~JMZ~~
See p2
BB

January 31, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are delighted that you plan to come to Houston early in March, and we are looking forward to seeing you again.

Apart from the pleasure of your company, there's the suggestion that you will meet with our fairly new, and virtually unscratched, board of directors. For them you might want to indicate in some detail the history and role of the SRC, and its relation to local operations such as we exemplify. You might also want to evaluate the Houston Council, as seen from Atlanta (although, if what Charles Shaw reports from your last Board meeting is true, that our group is outstanding in the South, I'm not sure I can take it, even though the Board will be delighted to hear it.)

There is also being planned a meeting with the Executive Committee, at which time you might care to outline some program suggestions, and also evaluate the past year's program, in somewhat more complete detail than suggested above.

We are also planning one more or less public meeting--a membership meeting, probably Monday night, and for this one I suggest you consider some such topic as: The Implications of the Radical Right on Evolving Patterns of Race Relations. The suggestion is based on the following considerations: (1) there are implications of some import (2) Houston, being one of the centers of radical right activity, must be alert to them, and (3) few "liberal" groups are concerned with the impact of ultra conservatism on civil rights and civil liberties, focusing their energies, at the moment, on winning the primaries next May. Not to be minimized is that this kind of a topic (with a more provocative title, perhaps) would attract our membership, or a large part of it, particularly that part that is a bit impatient.

If you will let us have your reactions to these suggestions, we will get the notices out and begin to work on attendance. If you would prefer to approach the community via some other road, we'll, of course, go along.

Before I close, however, I must add just a word or two about the latest special report of the SRC, Zinn's memorandum on Albany. In my not in the least humble opinion, it is one of the best of the SRC has published. It is beautifully written, perceptive, and does not in the least confuse objectivity with partisanship. I believe it is an outstanding bit of reporting, and I trust it will receive wide circulation.

And on that good word I will close.

Cordially,

Irwin L. Glatstein

ILG:dbg

PUBLIC RELATIONS

IRWIN LEE GLATSTEIN

early 1962 (?)

(Jan 62)

Dear Jean:

First, a word of explanation about the apparent delay in replying to your letter: Passover, office closed for religious observances, ergo this is written by me, personal like. I shall send this off air mail special, and hope you receive it in time.

The news clippings cover rather well the current situation, except that within the past day or so the NAACP has publically come out against the election petition, even while the score mounts up. It appears very much now that a special referendum election will be called for sometime about the middle of June.

Up to this point there has been no public expression, other than the NAACP, to suggest that the entire proceedings is irrelevant.

Sup't of Schools McFarland is a slick, shrewd, slick sycophant who will not likely be helpful during the next few years. The school board, as you may recall, is dominate by White Citizens Council and Minute Women. The one Negro member of the board is not strong enough—and I can't imagine who would be—to do much with this group of bigots.

Thus, the suggestion to start desegregation in the 12th grade, and so on year by year.

Of greater concern, at least to me, is the little clause inserted to the effect that, following the referendum, there will be a poll of parents to determine which school will object least to desegregation. This will be secret, of course, and it seems to me that the gimmick will be an open door to hate mongering of a high order.

In addition, McFarland has proposed a easy transfer plan--for whites, and a difficult transfer plan for Negroes—and so on.

There are a number of gro ps concerned with preparing the community, especially an oft-defeated group y-clept Houston Association for Better Schools. Up to this time, however, these conversations have been abortive simply because no one could be certain of the what, when, how and who of desegregation in Houston, and because it was felt here that the community could not be prepared in general, but only inparticular.

2020 HERMANN DRIVE HOUSTON 4, TEXAS JACKSON 2-9760

PUBLIC RELATIONS

IRWIN LEE GLATSTEIN

On the other hand, the recently appointed Mayor's Bi*racial Committee, which will accomplish little in itself, is, I believe, some indication of the changing mood of the community. When a number of us approached the Mayor last summer to appoint such a group, he turned to us a cold and stone deaf ear. This time, however, after blustering for a couple of weeks, he accepted responsibility of a measure. I could point out that the Women's Interfaith Workshop, focused explicityly of prejudice, doubled its attendance this year--and so on, all of which might indicate that the community is considerably ahead of its leaders.

I might point out, too, that Virgil Blossom will be in town this week to speak on problems of school desgregation, and members of the school board and administration, chamber of commerce, etc., have been invited to meet with him at Rice Institute. His appearance is being sponsored by one of our Jewish groups.

Back to your letter: up to this point at least, the school board not only has not permitted interacial staff meetings on this or any other school matters, but has even changed a previous pattern, in some departments, and has banned them entirely.

Indeed, Mrs. White, the one Negro board member, has protesteed on several occasions that she is not allowed at meetings where desgregation is considered!

If this letter seems confused or is confusing, is then accurately reflects the situation as I see it in Houston, as well as my poor typing.

And on that word I'll close, except to say that I look forward to seeing you here in June.

Cordially

2020 HERMANN DRIVE HOUSTON 4, TEXAS JACKSON 2-9760

LWD
PA

Tex - C Kelly

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STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

April 29, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30304

Dear Paul:

On April 28, 1964, City Council approved the $15,000 grant to Houston Council on Human Relations for our John Battaglia Project. They have allocated $7,500 a year for two years.

Enclosed is a copy of our proposal and publicity in this mornings paper.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd
Enclosures

A PROPOSAL TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF HOUSTON

JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT: "CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT"

PURPOSE

THE CITY OF HOUSTON HAS BEEN OUTSTANDING IN ITS EFFORTS TO GUARANTEE TO ITS CITIZENS OPPORTUNITY IN ALL PHASES OF PUBLIC LIFE AND TO PROVIDE A CLIMATE IN WHICH EACH MIGHT ACHIEVE TO THE ULTIMATE OF HIS ABILITY. WE REALIZE HOWEVER THAT THERE ARE NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS STATEMENT. THESE EXCEPTIONS ARE OCCASIONED LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPLEX OF THIS CITY. THERE ARE CULTURALLY DEPRIVED AREAS IN THIS COMMUNITY WHICH BREED ILLITERACY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. SUCH AREAS PERPETUATE THE RELIEF ROLLS IN THE COMMUNITY AND FOSTER DEPENDENCY RATHER THAN SELF-RELIANCE. WE PROPOSE TO ENCOURAGE SELF INITIATIVE AND SELF IMPROVEMENT.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSES A TWO YEAR PROGRAM TO STIMULATE THE PEOPLE OF HOUSTON TO ENCOURAGE SELF INITIATIVE AND SELF IMPROVEMENT. AN IMPORTANT PART OF THIS PROGRAM WILL BE ENCOURAGING AGENCIES AND INTERESTED GROUPS IN THE CITY OF HOUSTON TO EXPAND AND INSTITUTE PROGRAMS PREPARING CITIZENS TO IMPROVE THEIR OWN SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL LIFE. OUR GOAL IS SIMPLY, "BETTER CITIZENS FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY."

PROGRAM PLAN

1. Fact Finding

It is our purpose to find in the city those persons, groups and agencies which are emphasizing self-improvement. Once this information is attained, the Houston Council on Human Relations will be able to function for the City of Houston as a referral service. Many requests now come to various City of Houston departments and are referred to the Houston Council on Human Relations. After the fact finding period, the Houston Council on Human Relations would be better able to furnish accurate information. In addition, the information gained will be disseminated throughout the city with the hope that an exchange of information will encourage self-improvement projects.

II. Priorities

An order of priorities shall be established for the Project. Concentration should begin with (1) literacy programs and proceed to (2) parent education (3) citizenship training, (4) vocational skills and finally (5) literature and arts. Thus the Battaglia Project would be concerned with a benefit to all the people of Houston.

III. Publicizing Findings

Since the purpose of this project is to encourage "grass roots" individual initiative, the widest possible distribution should be made of the findings of the project. This would encourage self-motivation and improvement and inform various interested groups of workable programs. The exchange of ideas, would in itself instill pride in our City and show to potential newcomers that Houston a city interested in individuality and personal responsibility.

IV. Stimulation of Self-Improvement Services

When strong programs are discovered, the sponsoring citizens groups will be encouraged. This could result in more personal and private funds being spent on self-improvement projects. It is our intention to encourage expansion of private and local group emphasis on self-improvement.

V. Demonstration Projects

It is the hope of the Houston Council on Human Relations that if our findings show a lack of self-improvement projects, citizen groups can be encouraged to set up programs to meet apparent needs. Many organizations and agencies within the City of Houston can be encouraged to take on these self-improvement projects and thus benefit all the people of Houston.

ACCOUNTING

The Houston Council on Human Relations proposes that the John Battaglia Project funds be a separate account and that annual audits be made by a CPA. Copies of the audit along with complete progress reports will be submitted to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston annually.

BUDGET

PERSONNEL	
1 Community Resource Auditor ($\frac{1}{2}$ Time for 6 months)	$1,200
1 Community Resource Auditor ($\frac{1}{2}$ Time for 6 months)	1,200
1 Clerk Typist ($\frac{1}{2}$ Time)	3,000
Social Security	169
Travel Expense (For Community Audit)	600
CONSUMMABLE SUPPLIES	
Office Supplies	250
Postage	250
PRINTING	750
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIAL (To be deposited in Houston Public Library)	1,000
MEETINGS	500
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	3,622
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION OVERHEAD	2,592
TOTAL	$15,133

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

COMMITTEE:

Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Chairman

Mrs. Frank Freed

Miss Barbara Jordan

Mr. A. D. Azios

Mr. Wm. F. Comer

The Rev. James R. Noland

Rev. John McCarthy

G. E. Dodd, M. D.

Charles Kelly

Tex - Ch Kelly

June 26, 1964

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Enclosed is the quarterly payment and a check for your expenses.

I am sending Ethel a note wishing her a good vacation.

It was good having you--and your contributions at the meeting. Send along the memo re Texas when you have time.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enclosures

FREEDOM RIDERS ARCHIVE

Tex - C Kelly

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*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
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MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

July 30, 1964

ES ✓
LD ✓
PA

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southen Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and protocol of our racial disharmony project. As you can see from the letter and material, we need your criticism and recommendations. If we can get the ball rolling on this one, a prototype would be developed which could be used in any community and could become a part of the whole council movement.

If this "grabs you", let me know and if you can think of anyone (with money) whom we might interest, speak up.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:MEC
Encl.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

July 30, 1964

COPY

Mr. Paul N. Ylvisaker, Director
Public Affairs Program
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Ylvisaker:

During your visit to Houston last year, you asked us if the City Administration would support a program in human relations and we had to reply negatively. Since that time, however, the Houston Council on Human Relations has received a grant of $15,000.00 (fifteen thousand dollars) from the city of Houston and we now have a working arrangement with the new administration.

As you will remember, our organization is an independent, autonomous and non-profit institution founded in 1958 to pursue an educational program in the greater Houston area designed to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes, particularly among Negro and white citizens. Our past activities include workshops on race relations for local parties in the fields of sociology, psychology, and education, lobbying in local government (we played a significant role in the establishment of the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee), sponsorship of significant public appearances by such figures as Dr. Ralph Bunche, and implementation of group cultural activities designed to increase bi-racial understanding, such as our recent public production of A Raisin In The Sun. We also maintain an information center for existing research materials in the field of human relations at our offices, 5403 Austin St.

Having won the recognition and support for our objectives among responsible elements in the city, the Council is now staffed with a paid professional executive secretary (who has been appointed by President Johnson to the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations) and an administrative assistant. This staff, supported by an abundance of volunteer workers in every field from business to politics

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

to social science, is now receiving financial contribution from over 600 local members and interested and carefully screened outside parties who share our objectives. Among these parties is the Southern Regional Council with whom we continue a close working arrangement.

Having so qualified ourselves, we are about to launch our first major long range project, a comprehensive study of racial disharmony in Houston, with an experimental plan for acting on our findings in personal and mass communications, should the need and feasibility appear as a finding in our study. For this purpose, a special project committee was organized last October. Their preliminary protocol for the project has been completed, and the unique challenge it poses calls for a special measure of counsel and support at this time.

As you know, in the South today there is a great movement of citizens from rural to urban environments. Socio-economic patterns differ widely from one city to another; observation of racial disharmony in these cities suggests that causative factors also differ widely. Problems encountered in one city simply do not appear in another; problems-in-common occur in such unlike intensity as to make solutions in one city completely inappropriate in another. However, once a given protocol for fact-finding and ameliorative action has been tested, the techniques and lessons afforded may serve as both a template and encouragement to other cities in the South facing their own unique situation. Variations on our protocol could be effected as local variations in socio-economic dictated, with the experience of our city serving both as an incentive and guide. It is our belief, then, that the Council's pending program will not only benefit Houston, but could serve as a useful pilot study for similar groups throughout the South, whether we in fact succeed or fail.

Against this conceptual background, and in view of the highly experimental nature of the project, the Board of Directors of the Council has directed that before the committee initiates its project, it seek the impressions and counsel of a private foundation which has shown interest in such endeavors in the past.

So far, we have developed a project committee which includes:

(1) An officer of the major local institution for the study of, and dissemination of information about the basis for racial harmony; Mr. Charles Kelly, Executive Secretary, Houston Council on Human Relations.

(2) A professor of anthropology skilled in the study of group and interpersonal relationships; Dr. Rupert Koeninger, Texas Southern University.

(3) A psychologist skilled in the study of testing and measurement; Dr. Matthew N. Copper, Texas Southern University.

COPY

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

(4) An advertising tradesman skilled in the uses of market communications and consumer profile studies, Mr. Robert Dannanbaum.

(5) A Consultant in Cultural Anthropology; Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, The Rice University.

Accordingly I have enclosed our preliminary protocol, and request the benefit of your professional experience and judgement regarding its merits. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:MEC
Encl.

COPY

Protocol for a Continuing Study of Racial Disharmony in Houston, Texas, with an Experimental Plan for Acting on the Findings in Personal & Mass Communications.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004 JAckson 6-1829

. . . the mass of modern evidence runs counter to the "attitudes-first" fallacy, which holds that prejudice is a lurking state of mind that spills over into overt behavior. It might be more accurate to say that the prejudiced state of mind is typically a function of behavior; except for the danger that this formula might be oversimplified into a kind of reverse fallacy. Actually, there emerges an understanding that the key to prejudice must be found outside the realm of attitude-behavior relationships. The evidence has demonstrated how both attitudes and behavior are affected by the social frame of reference in which they occur.

RAAB and LIPSET[1]

PREFACE

This study was initiated when an informal investigation of the Mass Communications Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations revealed in late 1963 that available information upon which to base mass media appeals for improved race relations in the city was totally inadequate. The variety and intensity of racial disharmonies in the city have never been systematically studied. The effects of racial disharmony have never been systematically studied. Other standing committess of the Council suffer from want of the same basic information.

At any given point in time, Council committees work on the thesis that the character of racial disharmony in a given community differs in critical degree from that of all other communities; Houston today does not share the same problems of Birmingham, Alabama or Chicago, Illinois. Information based on studies in other cities does not necessarily apply to Houston, and actions taken in other cities to alleviate racial problems will not necessarily work in Houston. The need is clear.

Situated at a geo-cultural meeting place of southern piney woods, the western U.S., and at the southern extreme of the central plains states, a number of characteristics common to each region may be observed in Houston, a city which has grown to 6th most popular in the nation since World War II. In-migrants from the Texas-Louisiana Piney Woods have brought the racial disharmonies of that area with them. In-migrants from other areas, even those who do not share the racial prejudices of the Deep South, have had an unknown but apparently negligible influence on the prejudiced. The result has been a sort of "stand-off," with little material change in the opportunity of the Negro citizen to improve his cultural environment, but without the extreme violence (to date, at least) which has characterized race relations in other less fortunate areas of the country.

Sharing as it does, then, many of the characteristics of three principal regions, with a unique cultural mix growing out of heavy urbanization, Houston would serve as an interesting pilot study subject for both intensive community fact-finding and ameliorative action.

I. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It is the purpose of this study to determine, on a systematic and continuing basis, the conditions and intensity of disharmony between Negro and white citizens in the greater Houston area, and to experimentally test the efficacy of such personal and mass communications imputs as appear conducive to the amelioration of racial disharmony.

> Racial disharmony as herein used is defined as that complex of interacting socio-economic disorders and associated motives, attitudes and ideas which divide Negro and white citizens on the overt basis of their color, customs and living conditions.*

It is a premise of this study that amelioration of such disharmonies will occur in a necessarily interactive context, and that criteria for measurement of disharmony and amelioration must not be limited by arbitrary, preconceived statements of "cause" and "effect," since "effects" tend to reinforce and become "causes," and vice versa. It is, also, the philosophy of this study that efforts to ameliorate the revealed disharmonies must be based on our findings, and this protocol will therefore concentrate primarily on the fact-finding phase of the total project. Community action, to be based on the findings, is discussed in IV, below.

II. THE SUBJECT AND UNIVERSE

A. THE UNIVERSE

Greater-Houston, for the purpose of this study, is tentatively defined as the contiguous areas of the City of Houston and all other incorporated areas, either within or on the borders of the City of Houston, including Pasadena and Deer Park on the east, South Houston and Almeda across the southern boundaries, Bellaire and Sharpstown on the Southwest, Jersey Village on the Northwest, North Houston to Mt. Houston across the north. Peripheral exposure areas for mass media include Baytown, La Porte, Genoa, Pearland, Stafford, Alief, Addicks, Satsuma or Aldine, but the study may not include these non-contiguous areas.

B. SUBJECTS FOR WHICH SAMPLE STRATIFIED

Subjects include all residents of Metropolitan Houston as defined above, with tentative demographic stratification for planning and measurement purposes as follows:

1. Natural neighborhoods in which residence located.
2. Age, sex, ethnic background, place of birth and principal geographic area in which youth and early training occurred.
3. Formal and vocational education, level and specialty.
4. Occupation of head of household and any other working member of family; family income; union membership.
5. Religious affiliations; civic and group recreational affiliations; political affiliations.
6. Sub-sample study of "Prejudice-Prone" Subjects (after Lindzey[2], Black[3], Suchman[4].)
7. Mobility history.

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*Operational definitions of prejudice and discrimination follow in III, SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY.

III. SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

A. DEFINITIONS

ETHNIC: Of or pertaining to specific origin or groups of people, differentiated in one or more of three ways:

Race: People with a common biological heritage exhibiting some physical distinction, ordinarily.

Religion: People with a common system of worship.

Nationality: People with a common national origin, usually characterized by a distinctive language or accent.

MINORITY GROUP: The object of prejudice or discrimination from dominant groups, if the members think of themselves as a minority group.

PREJUDICE: A hostile attitude toward an ethnic group, or a member thereof, as such.

DISCRIMINATION: Disadvantageous overt treatment of an ethnic group.

B. BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

A review of previous studies in ethnic relations affords a limited number of carefully substantiated assumptions which will not be tested in principle during this investigation, except as the principle bears directly on the specific unknowns under consideration. The assumptions follow, with asterisks (*) marking points of particular interest, followed by discussion of those points.

1. Assumptions regarding ethnic differences

There is no conclusive evidence that inherent racial differences in intelligence or temperament exist apart from environmental conditions which impose any differences observed to date.[5,6,7,8,9]

2. Assumptions regarding ethnic attitudes and behavior

a. In a given society, there is a tendency for people to prefer others of similar background, and to confer negative stereotypes on unlike individuals and groups. (Sources: Eysenck and Crown, 1948; Rose, 1960. Bibliography on request.)

b. Prejudiced people ordinarily underestimate the extent of their prejudice.[10]

c. The less contact or experience with the ethnic group in question, the less strongly held the stereotype and the less important it seems to be; such stereotypes are resistant to change, although changing social and economic conditions can lead to shifts over a long period of time. (Source: Schrieke, Saenger and Flowerman, others. Bibliography on request.) See item 3.f., below.

*d. Discrimination is not under all conditions the simple overt display of prejudice, or the "consequence" of prejudice per se; there is discrimination without prejudice and prejudice without discrimination.[11,12]

*e. Expressed attitudes and observed behavior are not consistent; the conditions of discrimination (such as segregation as an institution) frequently gives the lie to "attitudes-first" investigative assumptions.[1]

Discussion Item 2.d., 2.e.:

Community action, barring evidence to the contrary, should perhaps afford a "counter-environment" to segregation as an institution, testing whether or not those displays of discrimination, intimately associated with segregation, are in fact displays of prejudice for all significant groups of citizens in the community, or simply the by-product of enforced cultural separation for many such groups, including untapped "integration-prone" groups. The "counter-institution," designed to relieve artificial barriers, must ease transitional states in racial contact without creating too great a burden of "counter-artifice," without "making a prejudice of being unprejudiced," i.e., by giving participants a rationale for contact, such as a specific bi-racial goal or project. Thus, the research must also identify such target groups as may be expected to respond most favorably, indifferently, or in varying degrees of opposition to integrative efforts; the research must also identify community interests which could best serve as "ice-breakers" in initial contact other than the largely ceremonial exchanges between racial groups that presently characterizes overt gestures of "racial harmony." The research should also indicate how the institution may encourage a natural flowering of truly functional bi-racial interest outside the necessary limitations of a self-conscious bi-racial organization. We are not trying to build a self-perpetuating organization, we are working to the day when such organizing will become superfluous. See Item 3.c., and 3.f.; Item 5.a.-c.

3. The Conditions of Prejudice and Discrimination

*a. Prejudice and discrimination are not innate but are learned, usually within the family and often without conscious intent. The child begins to assume that the segregated groups are inferior because society treats them as inferiors, and the stereotyping eventually hardens.[13, 14]

Discussion (See also Item 2 Discussion, above):

It appears that the community action should include some element, or encourage an extra-institutional encouragement for the education of parents into the effects of their behavior toward their children and the children's own growth to maturity without the burden of prejudiced attitudes.

*b. Recognition of ethnic differences begins typically at age five or even before, with growth to prejudice of mature intensity and organization by adolescence.[15]

Discussion:

Failure of the local school board to authorize classroom instruction into prejudice and discrimination suggests that part of our community action should be directed (and tested) at lobbying for such instruction.

*c. Attitudes and behavior toward ethnic groups typically conform to the norms of the community and of the groups with which they live.[1]

Discussion:

Reinforces judgment in necessarily localized approach, at community level.

*d. Anti-Negro reactions are not necessarily individual personality problems, but rather may be institutionalized and culturally expected social patterns.[16, 17]

Discussion:

Our research should clearly show the influence of conformity, versus true prejudice, in race relations, as a guide for community action based on substituting conformity to integration versus conformity to segregation.

*e. People moving from one environment or social group to another tend to take over the attitudes and practices of the new group, including their discriminations and prejudices.[18]

Discussion:

Conformity, suggested above, looms large for in-migrants; nevertheless, large influxes of in-migrants who do not share race-hatred with extremist segregationists may give us an opportunity in Houston for community action unavailable in more static southern cities. (See above, 2.c.)

f. Personal contact with members of ethnic minorities does not automatically increase or reduce tensions; it can do either or neither.[19] The range of discriminatory practice is such as to increase as the practice comes closer to intimate personal contact.[20] IN SITUATIONS OF NOT VERY HIGH PREJUDICE, THE INTRODUCTION OF PERSONAL CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS TENDS TO LEAD TO A LESSENING OF PREJUDICE, AND EVEN OF DISCRIMINATION.[21, 22] THE OPPORTUNITY OF LESSENING PREJUDICE IS FAVORABLE WHEN THE ETHNIC GROUPS MEET ON PERSONAL TERMS, ON A COMMON TASK WITH SHARED INTERESTS OR TASTES THAT RUN ACROSS ETHNIC LINES, AND ON TERMS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY.[23]

g. Changes in relative position of groups, or the threat of change, stimulates discrimination.[24]

4. Personal and Social Conditions of Open Ethnic Conflict

a. (See above 3.f. and g.) People not in direct competition with members of minority groups are less likely to be prejudiced toward them.

b. Prejudice and open, flagrant discrimination increase in "hard times."

c. CONFLICT, AND ESPECIALLY SEVERE CONFLICT, IS MORE LIKELY WHEN THE MINORITY GROUP HAS SECURED ENOUGH IMPROVEMENT IN ITS SITUATION TO APPRECIATE THE BENEFITS AND WANT MORE.[25]

**Detail:*

"A militant reaction from a minority group is most likely when (a) the group's position is rapidly improving or (b) when it is rapidly deteriorating, especially if it follows a period of improvement. . . Mass violence (e.g., race riots) is more likely under the following conditions: (a) prolonged frustrations, leading to a high tension level; (b) presence of population elements with a propensity to violence (especially lower class, adolescent males in socially disorganized areas); (c) highly visible and rapid change in intergroup relations; (d) a precipitating incident of intergroup conflict."

Discussion:

It is an assumption of this study that only condition (c) above is missing at this writing from most Southern cities to set off race riots. This also explains why a part of our program must be directed not simply to whites and colored people as a group, but a special program developed to encourage the local Negro leadership to foster an actue awareness of civil responsibility as a correlate of civil rights. In the first flush of victory, we fear the Negro's expectations about the ease with which economic equality follows equality of opportunity may be unrealistically high. For example, in Houston today, neither the Vocational Guidance Service nor the Julia Hester House (Settlement House for Negroes) can find as many qualified Negro job applicants as they have unsegregated job opportunities above the semi-skilled level. Thus our program of community action must also include development of resources to improve the Negro's ability to exploit increasing equality of opportunity.

d. The personality profile of the discrimination-prone subject is usually: high frustration and displaced aggression; neuroticism; conservatism, conventionalism, conformism; authoritarianism and orientation to power; projection of undesirable impulses (notably sexual ones) and sexual repression; rigidity and intolerance of ambiguity; insecurity.[2,4]

e. The "Bigot" in the Deep South is often less "neurotic" than the race liberal in the same area.[3]

5. Communications Between Groups in Conflict

*a. Negligible effect is derived from disseminating more information, designed to bring about a more tolerant attitude, to a prejudiced majority about a persecuted minority.[26]

*b. The more strongly people feel against ethnic minorities, the less likely they are to be changed in attitudes or behavior by formal communications or propaganda, and especially by the mass media. Some evidence suggests that "Good Will" propaganda is mainly seen and appreciated by the various minorities it is designed to support. SOME FORM OF DIRECT OR PERSONAL COMMUNICATION ABOUT PREJUDICE IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INDIRECT OR MASS COMMUNICATION.[26]

*c. In an open society, keeping various groups in communication with one another is necessary to maintain social control over prejudice and discrimination.[27]

Detail:

The more an individual engages in personal interaction with persons of different race, religion, or nationality background, the lower is his general level of prejudice. This result holds not only for majority group prejudices but also for minority prejudices against the majority group and other minorities. It is true for youths as well as their elders. It has been confirmed in 14 different samples, involving about 6000 persons. We find in the communities studied that the more possibilities of cross-group interaction there are, the more interaction actually occurs; the more actual contact there is, the higher the frequency of intergroup friendships; the more intergroup friendships, the less the incidence of stereotyping and categorical antipathy.

Discussion (Items 5.a. -5.c.):

The necessity for basing community action on a person-to-person project initiated under the sponsorship of a respected community institution seems well established. Despite the failure of mass communications to effectuate any change in prejudice or discrimination by itself, (see item b., above) it also seems worthwhile, in view of item c., above, to use the mass media in support of any community action program in a city exceeding a million persons.

Too often the integrationist finds himself talking to himself at Human Relations Workshops attended over and over again by the same handfull of well-intentioned people. What we wish to test is the power of the mass media to unearth sympathetic volunteers who would not even realize our institution existed if we failed to reach them by some economically feasible means. We cannot knock on the doors of 300,000 households. We must use the mass media, pretesting it to assure that our message of encouragement of the sympathetic does not alienate violently the prejudice-prone bigot.

Equally important, as the public becomes aware of a counter-force to segregation, conformity to segregation, or total silence, will not be the only alternatives for ordinary people. We want a campaign that will be appealing to sober-minded men of good-will, and not simply to professional sob-sisters.

d. People tend to see and hear communications that are favorable or congenial to their predispositions; and the more interested they are in the subject, the more likely is such selective attention. (Lazarfield, et al. Reference on request)

e. NEUTRALS ON AN ISSUE OR TOPIC ARE UNLIKELY TO PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO COMMUNICATIONS ON A CONTROVERSIAL MATTER EXCEPT WHEN THE COMMUNICATIONS ARE HIGHLY AVAILABLE. Persons under cross-pressures have been found to be peculiarly susceptible to conversion, to be unstable in opinion and thus susceptible to reconversion, and to tend on occasion to lose interest in the issue altogether. (Source: Klapper, 1960. Reference on request.)

f. People tend to see or hear communications to the degree to which they are readily available; there is usually a sizeable minority of people who read and listen to material against or indifferent to their prior position -- out of curiosity, accident (e.g., no foreknowledge of what the content will be), lack of predispositional strength, or, importantly, simple accessibility of materials. (Source: Waples, De Fleur and Larsen. Bibliography on request.)

g. The more trustworthy, credible, or prestigious the communicator is perceived to be, the less manipulative his intent is considered to be and the greater the immediate tendency to accept his conclusions. (Hovland et al. Bibliography on request.)

h. The more openly or directly or actively the audiences' group identifications are brought into play, the more these identifications determine response. (Source: Kelly and Volkart. Bibliography on request.)

i. People use their own changes of opinion, however, recent or immediate, as blocks against further modification of opinion under the pressure of communications.

j. "EVEN IN THE MINDS OF MANY PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS THERE LURKS THE NOTION THAT ACTIONS ARE MORE 'REAL' THAN ATTITUDES, AND THEREFORE A CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR IS MORE DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH THAN IS A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE. THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE.

ONE OF THE GENERALIZATIONS FROM EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES IS THAT 'FACTS' ARE ACCEPTED MORE READILY THAN 'OPINIONS.' LOOKING OVER A RANGE OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH MASS MEDIA HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUSLY EFFECTIVE IT APPEARS THAT THEY HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY HAVE CAPITALIZED ON EXTANT ATTITUDES AND, EXPLICITLY OR IMPLICITLY, HAVE FED IN 'FACTS' WHICH HAVE SUGGESTED AN EASILY AVAILABLE COURSE OF ACTION WHICH SERVED THOSE ATTITUDES OR VALUES." [28]

k. When opinions do shift under the impact of communications, they tend to regress to the pre-existing position unless they are reinforced by events, other communications, or group pressures." (Berelson et al. Bibliography on request.)

l. The mass media exercise an important indirect influence through opinion leaders -- those trusted and informed people who exist in virtually all primary groups, who are the models for opinion within their group, who listen and read in the media, and who then pass on information and influence to their circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintances. (Berelson et al. Bibliography on request.)

C. *TENTATIVE FACT FINDING HYPOTHESES*

1. Attitudes and behavior toward Houston Negros by Houston whites, and vice versa, can be observed and evaluated.

2. Overt behavior is also influenced by hopes, levels of tension and frustration, fears, and imposed blockage. These also can be collected and evaluated.

3. Encountering (evaluating reality) a given environment stimulates racial conflict based, under certain conditions, on the segregated social frame of reference, but frequently upon attitudes, hopes, levels of tension and frustration, fears and blockages. This environment may be observed, stimulated and pre-tested ("Other-Directed Person"). Overt behavior is reaction to this environment. Thus, by providing a selected environment symbol, behavior can be stimulated and then measured. These measurements can be collected and evaluated.

4. The resultant collection and evaluation of 1, 2, and 3 above can be developed into a scale of "Racial Disharmony." This scale of Racial Disharmony can in turn be used to test other communities.

5. Ancillary communications pretesting will be required.

D. *RESEARCH METHODS*

Interpretations and conclusions made through the research will be based upon data gathered through several interrelated research techniques. Tools must be appropriate for use on a continuing basis, and capable of discriminating changes over time as inputs of community action programs are initiated.

1. <u>Data Needed to Test Basic Hypotheses</u>

   a. A measurement of attitude, or prejudice.

b. A measurement of "Self Concept" or hopes, levels of tension and frustration, fears, and blockages.

c. A measurement of overt behavior, or discrimination.

2. Tentative Tools for Gathering Above-Listed Data

a. Thurston-Purdue Scale

This pretested scale, previously used for similar purposes, will be used to sample attitude of Houstonians toward other racial groups with regard to Housing, Education, Employment, Voting and Politics, and social contact.

b. 16 Personality Factors (Institute for Personality Testing, 1962)

Some "Who are you?" type test could be employed. Another possibility would be to use the same stimuli to measure overt behavior and "Self Concept." The evaluation of the test could determine both factors.

c. "Social Manipulation Inventory"

According to J. Mathews (Research on the Development of Valid Situational Tests of Leadership), this test has been tested and found to have possibilities for development into an instrument for assessing and predicting behavior. Also, stories, photographs, pictures and lead questions could be used to stimulate reaction and give a measurement to one's concept of his own behavior.

NOTE: Methodology will depend on the scope of the project, which in turn depends partly on available funds. A more detailed protocol will be developed when we have a budgetary ceiling to work with and a professional research staff to direct the operation.

IV. USES: COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

A. GOAL SETTING FROM RESEARCH

It is assumed that our research will more clearly define both the behavioral processes and the principal socio-economic manifestations of racial disharmony operant in Houston today. Viewed as obstacles to the pursuit of a full and rewarding life by Houston Negroes and whites alike, the negative attitudes and socio-economic conflicts identified by research must be reduced in number and intensity; those promoting racial harmony must be increased in number and quality. This is the simple value judgment underlying the formation of the Houston Council on Human Relations. The function of this project is then not merely to know; it is to reduce what we learn through research to definite goals for ameliorative action by a well organized voluntary effort by local citizens.

It is our hypothesis that the overt environmental manifestations of racial disharmony -- de facto educational segregation, job discrimination, housing, and other problem areas which may emerge from the research -- interact with negative racial attitudes to perpetuate the complex of feelings and acts we identify as disharmony. We believe it is idle speculation to assume that one caused the other; they work together, reinforcing each other to sustain this undesirable situation.

We assume then that our organization must approach its goal setting task for community action with a program for simultaneously attacking the attitudes and the overt manifestations of disharmony.

B. NORMATIVE CRITERIA FOR GOAL SETTING

We further assume that most effective community action will take place in the context of a specific public "problem" to be solved, exciting the interest of participants with a specific deficiency which our program is committed to reduce in intensity, or remove from the local scene altogether. Thus, if research indicates the need for a two-pronged attack on de facto educational segregation and job opportunities, our goal will be a clear expression of the change we intend to bring about. If research indicates that the barriers of desegregated housing are the most pressing single need in the opinion of the Negro community, and is also the one problem area most amenable to change of attitudes in the white community, this could be our starting point. We entertain no preconceptions in the selection of goals, except to use our research as a guide in compromising between a solution of the most pressing need and exploitation of the avenues of most promising change. Such decisions are never wholly scientific, and we are mindful of the need to develop criteria for assuring most productive community action. One of these criteria must be the impact of failure; as a "pioneering" group, we should neither set our sights so low as to make goal-achievement an empty gesture, or so high as to make our "cure" worse than the cause, leaving our community in worse straits than before our self-conscious effort was inaugurated.

C. PROGRAM

While the content of our community action will depend upon the characteristics of the goal undertaken, the following steps will be taken to maximize opportunity for success:

1. We will take an inventory of local institutions the authority and membership of which could further our goal if enlisted to act with us under the leadership of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

2. We will reduce our goal to a simple statement of the need we wish to fill, i.e., "to simultaneously increase vocational training opportunities in the public schools for Negroes, and to increase from _____% to _____% the number of Houston business firms which will hire Negroes for previously segregated jobs."

3. We will construct a master plan of specific tactics for achievement of the goal, taking into consideration our research findings and including in our deliberations a study of similar actions by organizations in this and other communities in the past. For example, if our chosen problem area does indeed become job opportunities, our campaign would include:

   a. enlistment of support by pertinent social agencies, such as the Vocational Guidance Service, with a definite request for specific aid;

   b. enlistment of pertinent professional organizations, such as personnel directors groups, with a definite request for endorsement and aid;

   c. enlistment of active participation by major Houston businessmen, seeking selected opinion leaders to serve as examples for the rest;

   d. preparation of a comprehensive drive by appropriate Negro educational institutions and community forces to develop job applicants capable of pioneering entry into occupational fields formerly closed to Negroes in Houston;

   e. preparation of the general public for a sympathetic reception of our campaign, by enlisting the support of the major local news media, church and civic organizations,

etc., and by launching a carefully pretested mass media advertising campaign designed to make the notion of racial harmony in occupational endeavor "the right thing" to do, inferring that the predominating trend of local opinion is that this step is long overdue;

f. Special ethnic public relations and advertising in the Negro community, stressing our motives and objectives, the opportunities for advancement we hope to achieve, outlining through Negro leadership the responsibilities and challenges the Negro must accept in order to fully capitalize upon his expanding opportunities.

In short, the community action plan would incorporate every institutional and interpersonal resource we can muster in the community.

D. TESTING THE RESULTS

As a guide both for future projects of the Houston Council on Human Relations and for reference by similar organizations in other communities, which might profit by both our achievements and our errors, we plan to evalute our results in the following manner:

DISHARMONY SCALE EVALUATION -- does the research technique employed produce data which appear to be isomorphic with the actual state of racial disharmony as we are attempting to measure it?

MASS MEDIA ADVERTISING -- As the single greatest out-of-pocket expense, does mass media advertising in fact make a measurable contribution to either the required attitude changes or the removal of socio-economic manifestations of racial disharmony? As the single greatest communications coverage vehicle, was our pretesting of response to advertising a reliable gauge of actual public response to advertising placed?

GOAL RESULTS -- Having used our research to give us a quantified goal, can we, at the end of the campaign, take measurements to indicate how close to goal attainment the program actually brought us? This will require, among other technical considerations, a sampling both before and after our community action program.

E. REPORT AND FOLLOW-UP

It is the judgment of the board of directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations that a local funding program for continuing support of such research and organized community action will be feasible if this foundation-sponsored project succeeds.

Accordingly it is proposed to publish sufficient numbers of a report digest, as well as a generous number of complete project reports, for distribution among Houston business and professional leaders who may be expected to support a worthwhile program which has demonstrated its own merits in the community.

It is also proposed to distribute as widely as possible additional copies of reports and report digests to other communities throughout the country, as an aid to their establishment of similar programs tailored to special local needs. Finally, it is proposed to publicize our results, including our project failures and weaknesses, in order to encourage individual initiative in Houston and other communities, to the end that men of good will in complex contemporary societies may attain ever higher levels of harmony among previously alienated human beings of unlike racial origin.

V. TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULING

SEPTEMBER, 1964:	Initiate Data Collection
DECEMBER, 1964:	Organize Community Action Vehicles and Begin Mass Media Programs, if Any
SPRING, 1965:	Initiate Data Collection for Measurement of Changes in Community Disharmony Scales
SEPTEMBER, 1965:	Preliminary Report and Second Wave of Community Action and Propaganda
SPRING, 1966:	Final Measurements
SUMMER, 1966:	Final Report, Community Fund Raising, Distribution of Report Nationally

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The more an individual engages in personal interaction with persons of different race, religion, or nationality background, the lower is his general level of prejudice. This result holds not only for majority group prejudices but also for minority prejudices against the majority group and other minorities. It is true of youths as well as their elders. It has been confirmed in 14 different samples, involving about 6,000 persons. We find in the communities studied that the more possibilities of cross-group interaction there are, the more interaction actually occurs; the more actual contact there is, the higher the frequency of intergroup friendships; the more intergroup friendships, the less the incidence of stereotyping and categorical antipathy.

ROBIN M. WILLIAMS, JR.
Rockefeller Foundation

Conference on Research in Human Relations, March, 1953.

Tex-
C Kelly

August 11, 1964

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Hate to say this, but your proposal on a study of racial disharmony doesn't especially "grab me."

I see nothing wrong with it, and some merit, especially if you could get funds from a place like the Ford Foundation which might not give for another purpose. But, all things being equal, I feel you could make better use of the funds if you got them.

This obviously reveals my basic prejudice of small agencies getting involved in big research projects. And, I suspect you and Ethel and your board may know more about racial disharmony--and what to do about it--than you admit in the proposal.

All this having been said, more power to you if you want this project. We'll do anything we can to help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex - Ch Kelly

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

August 17, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are now in a position to provide $2,500.00 stipend for a NAIRO Intern. This assignment would be with the Battaglia Project working out of our office and the project budget will enable us to continue an exciting program.

You mentioned contacting you first for this intern, so where do we go from here?

Glad to see that John Wheeler is Vice President of the National Citizen's Committee.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd

August 21, 1964

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

The current NAIRO intern program has already selected the agencies and placed interns. NAIRO is hopeful that funds will be available for the next group in January. If and when that program is announced I'll let you know but, unfortunately, nothing can be done until then.

If you have them, I would appreciate a batch of the folders describing the Battaglia project; as many as 50. That's good program and I'd like to share it with others.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex -
Ch Kelly

October 12, 1964
Dictated October 8

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

The SRC Annual Meeting will be held November 20-21. On November 19 a special meeting will be held concerning the state Councils. This is done at the request of the members of the Council who last year were disappointed that so little time was available for reports and discussion of state Council affairs.

This is to invite you to attend that session on the 19th. Unfortunately, we have no funds to help with travel expenses, but I hope you and your board will feel this expense justified.

Details will be forwarded later, but plan to attend if at all possible and let us know whether or not you can.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The Houston Council On Human Relations

JAckson 6-1829 - 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

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BATTAGLIA PROJECT DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 18, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The dates suggested, February 25-26 are ok with me. I certainly think I could benefit from the meeting.

As to agenda--I hope we can discuss:

1. Implications of the Civil Rights Act Title VII and the E.E.O.
2. Role of HR C's in Employment
3. Role of HRC's 1965-70
4. The Importance of Strengthened Field Work of SRC

By the way, we did not receive confirmation of your $2,000 grant to the HCHR. I assume it was approved. Ethel did not mention it in her January 12, 1965 report but we are ready to receive the first quarterly payment.

Discrimination is digging in and so are we. Looking forward to seeing you next month.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd

January 25, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

There's a memo about now saying all couldn't make the February 25-26 dates and we are now trying for February 22-23. Hope you can hold those.

This will confirm our grant for $2,000 during 1965, subject to the conditions enclosed. Our check for the first quarterly payment was mailed to you on January 18. I trust you've received it by now.

Have you heard from Les Dunbar that he hopes to visit you in Houston early next month? Such a letter should be in the mail.

Congratulate Ethel for me on her new consultant work. What a title!

Look forward to seeing you (sometime!) next month.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The Houston Council On Human Relations

JAckson 6-1829 - 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

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MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

March 2, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Houston Council on Human Relations is re-examining its goals and objectives and would like to have the benefit of your knowledge. Will you please send us any clearly stated goals developed by or through the Southern Regional Council and your own views on a Human Relation Councils' function.

I am enclosing an envelope which will, I hope, speed your reply.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd

P.S. I have written to each of the State Councils and this information should be helpful for our May meeting.

March 15, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Your inquiry calls for much more than a letter, but here are a few thoughts you might throw into your examination. Please share the results with us:

1. In citing what a Council should be, I would be tempted to use the Houston Council as a good example of one good type outfit.

2. A good Council does something, accomplishes something specific that contributes to its aims. Obvious as that is, not all make it. But better that a Council integrate something, get someone to understand, get someone involved, than to grapple with the whole waterfront and get nowhere.

3. A good Council is by nature as reflective of the whole community as possible -- especially of all the racial, religious and economic groups. And, its programs are reflective of this participation.

4. A good Council (of the nature of Houston) has professional staff and the more the better. But that staff is not, in my opinion, hired to do the job. It is hired to serve the membership, advise and lead them, and help the membership do the job. A Council is a peoples' organization where concerned citizens who want to express their concerns and do something about them come together. The genius of the Council movement is this involvement and direction of thoughtful, intelligent people.

5. The Councils are now in the era of "The Great Society." This says much government involvement, much leadership, and maybe much money from Washington, Austin, and city hall. The Council should have a voice as adviser, supporter and critic to those who dream up and administer that effort.

Much more important, however -- much, much more important -- is that a Council should ask about the Good Society, can there be a place within the Great Society for that. When the hungry get fed, can they get dignity? When the slum dwellers get housed can they go to liveable places? When progress overwhelms us, does it all have to be concrete and miles of neon-lit drive-ins? Is a man going to be able to breathe in the Great Society? Or loaf? Or feel like anything but an ant?

That doesn't really express what I mean but I think a Council on Human Relations is resigned to the Great Society and concerned if it can be good.

Best,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

EMIOTAG

April 5, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

Enclosed is our check for $500.00, representing the second payment of our grant-in-aid commitment. The membership figure looks mighty good.

Separately I am writing Ehtel a nice letter relative to her resignation.

Our auditors now require a receipt for all grants made. Wouldlyou please have the appropriate person acknowledge receipt of this payment on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex - C. Kelly w Dr
mm

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It is good to know where 5 Forsyth Street is and what goes on there. The trip was most important for me both to get aquainted with your staff and offeie and to see (and feel) first hand the state of affairs in Missippippi and Alabama.

We spent the night in Birmingham (heard the roll call vote on CRB as we drove through downtown Birmingham) and had an almost all night visit with the Jimesons. Lonely people.

Enclosed is my expense statement. Tried to be easy. I do hope you can arrange more frequent meetings and help us keep up with changing mood. I will shortly send suggestions for a state field working for the HCHR. Be prepared to give assistance with application to some foundation.

Give thanks to all your staff for the hospitality.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly

CHARLES KELLY

BORN:	March 13, 1926
EDUCATION:	Public Schools - Lubbock, Texas Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas - BA in Sociology in 1950 Perkins School of Theology (SMU) - BD in 1953 Additional graduate work at SMU in 1954
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	U. S. Navy - 1944-1946 Assistant to Chaplain at SMU - 1951-52 Pastor of Texline Methodist Church - 1953-54 Associate Minister - 1st Methodist Church of Beaumont - 1954-56 Pastor of Parkwood Methodist Church, Pasadena, Texas - 1956-60 Pastor of Rose Garden Methodist Church, Houston, Texas - 1960-63
PRESENT EMPLOYMENT:	Executive Director, Houston Council on Human Relations - 1963-
ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES:	Chairman, Texas Conference (Methodist) Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs - 1960-64 Member of Child Guidance Center Board - Houston Member Board of Directors, Texas Social Welfare Association Liaison Officer, American Red Cross Regional Consultant on Race Relations, Methodist Church Member Home Service Committee, Houston-Harris County Red Cross Instructor, Texas Southern University, Houston Member Texas Annual Conference, The Methodist Church Member American Academy of Political and Social Science
FAMILY:	Son of Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Kelly - Lubbock, Texas Married to Floy Nixon of Lubbock, Texas - 1948 2 children

August 4, 1959

Rev. Sherwood McKee
Minister of Christian Education
The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant
3929 Colgate
Houston 17, Texas

Dear Sherwood:

I very much appreciated the opportunity of meeting with the Houston Council on Human Relations last week. I was impressed with the ongoing activity of the group and with plans for the future. The group is very fortunate to have you acting as chairman and also to have the services of such intergroup relations professionals as Dr. Noland, Mr. Glatstein, and Mr. Fredman.

We will plan to make available the funds that are being held here in the name of the Texas Commission on Human Relations as soon as we receive official word from the Board of the Texas Commission. We will also carry through on the plans for the Marion Wright meeting as soon as we have suggested dates from you. We are also prepared to help with leadership for a workshop or institute when planning is carried through and dates are set.

I assume that you are thinking in terms of a workshop which would involve a limited number of persons and which would be held without publicity. The focus would be on the situation in Houston and Texas, resources available, the things that need to done, and the channels available. I would certainly hope that such an effort could involve all of the various groups that are working constructively towards school desegregation. We would expect to make available two or three consultants who could think through these problems with the group from the stand-

point of professional background and experience in other communities. I am not trying to pre-plan your institute but simply putting in writing some ideas which seem to me to represent the thinking of Dr. Noland's communications and comments of those present last week.

I am placing your name on our mailing list for materials that we send out from time to time. If there is any other assistance we can give now or in the future I hope you will let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/el

AIR MAIL

August 14, 1959

Rev. Kemper Sherwood McKee
Minister of Christian Education
The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant
3929 Colgate
Houston 17, Texas

Dear Sherwood:

We are sending a check for $600.00 to you for the use of the Houston Council on Human Relations. This money was originally earmarked for the use of the Texas Council on Human Relations and has been made available for work in Houston through the agreement of the Texas Council.

Although there are no specific strings attached to this assistance it is our understanding that the Houston Council plans to work in the general direction of the recommendations adopted by the steering committee in February and March of this year. It is our further understanding that the Houston Council plans to attempt a local fund raising effort aiming toward the employment of a full time staff director.

It is important that the Houston Council remember that the Southern Regional Council cannot assist any organization engaged in political activity. So long as you are receiving assistance from the SRC the Houston Council cannot support candidates for public office, engage in lobbying activities, or support or oppose specific legislative propositions.

We are all extremely interested in the Houston situation and the plans of the Houston Council. I hope that you will keep in close touch with me and keep me informed as to developments. Whenever I can be of assistance I hope you will call on me. I look forward to coming to Houston again during the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl
Encls. - 1.

cc: Dr. Noland
Mrs. Crete

✓ HF. see page 3 LD ✓ JC SM

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

There is a growing interest in The Council on Human Relations. We have secured a grant and have opened offices at 3605 Fannin Street. Local persons are giving time, devotion and money to help us move forward in our human relations work in this community. To help our membership keep in touch with each other, we plan to send you this News letter periodically.....Joyce Shaw, Chairman.

THE HOUSTON SCENE

The Steering Committee has asked for a conference with the Mayor and city officials to talk about the climate of inter-group relations in Houston.

We distributed copies of the pamphlet "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" to Mayor Cutrer; Police Chief Shuptrine, Assistant Chief of Police Seber; Mr. Fultz, Inspector of Technical Services; Sheriff Buster Kern; and Mr. Dan E. Goodykoontz, former Director of The Houston Crime Commission.

We distributed copies of an address by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. This document went to members of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, presidents of banks, the Mayor, councilmen, superintendent of schools, school board members, and attorney for the school board. Mr. Bryan emphasized: "If the governments of our states are so ill advised and so oblivious to reality as to fail in their responsibilities to maintain law and order, the investment of capital or the location of a plant with us is dangerous; for all rational men know that a mob turned loose on one man, or on one class of men, or on one property, or class of property can also be turned loose on another man, or other men, or other properties. I trust that no one here will be under the slightest illusion on this score. A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served."

We commended Chief Shuptrine on the contribution being made to better inter-group relations by the Houston Police Department during Sit-ins and Stand-ins. The Council, also, is working with businessmen to encourage them to open their services to all citizens.

Our Council is assisting the Texas Council of Churches with a statewide study on some of the Houston aspects of "Progress in Race Relations."

The Program Committee's Recommendations for 1961 were accepted at the Steering Committee meeting, February 17. You are urged to designate the committee on which you would like to serve.

The Houston Council will be glad to recommend speakers for group meetings in churches or civic clubs.

A Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations had a very satisfactory conference with Dr. Frederick Elliott, Executive Director of the Texas Medical Center. At the time he was director of the University of Texas Dental College, which was one of the first agencies to be established in the Medical Center, he had worked out a program where all students were considered on the basis of qualification. This spirit has carried over to many of the institutions throughout the Medical Center. Opportunities in the highly professional areas are available solely on qualifications. Dr. Elliott offered our Council full cooperation.

We contacted the Director and Co-Chairmen of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to discuss the possibility of the Annual Brotherhood Dinner being open to all Houstonians. We were assured that the function is open to anyone who secures a ticket.

The Houston Crime Commission by holding its annual meeting in a restaurant practicing segregation barred two of its members from attending.

Our library received several new items this month. A few of these are as follows: "Neither Black nor White" by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely; "With Liberty and Justice for All" by U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; "The Road to Brotherhood" by The Methodist Church; and "The Color Curtain" by Richard Wright.

THE THIRD ANNUAL INTERFAITH WORKSHOP was held February 23 in Marian High School with approximately 700 women in attendance. Dr. Bernice Milburn Moore of Austin was guest speaker on the theme, "Attitudes for Understanding." The women attending were divided into over 30 groups for discussion. The workshop was sponsored by the Council of Jewish Sisterhoods, the United Church Women, and the Council of Jewish Sisterhoods. Mrs. Dumbauld of our staff served as registrar. Twenty or more groups, comprising 500 women, will be meeting in private homes April 20 to continue interfaith discussions.

THE HOUSTON BAPTIST PASTORS CONFERENCE approved a policy statement in favor of desegregation for Baptist colleges at their meeting February 6.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Rev. Keith M. Bardin, rector of the St. James Episcopal Church, on his appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Race Relations of the Association of Churches of Greater Houston.

DR. ARNOLD M. ROSE, Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota, associated with Gunnar Myrdal in the writing of An American Dilemma, spoke in Houston, Saturday, February 23 under the sponsorship of The Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Houston in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, during a Conference on Inter-Group Relations. The conference was attended by over one hundred persons.

A STUDENT TELLS ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE PROTEST MOVEMENT -"The stand-in demonstrations in Houston began on Lincoln's birthday, Sunday, February 12. At the first of the demonstrations at the Metropolitan and Loew's Theaters, there were over a hundred students present from T.S.U., U. of H., Rice and several white Houston high schools. Since then the stand-ins have continued on several days each week--usually on the weekends.

"On February 22, Eldrewey J. Stearns (President of the P.Y.A.) and Newton J. Burkett, Jr. (spokesman for the independents working with the P.Y.A. on this project) met with Mr. Al Lever, city manager of the Houston Interstate chain (includes the Metropolitan) and Mr. Homer McCallon, manager of Loew's, to discuss the possible integration of the Houston theaters. The policy for the Interstate theaters is set in Dallas at their home office, and Mr. McCallon sets his own policy as he is under a local franchise from Loew's of New York. Mr. McCallon promised to go along with whatever policy was formulated for Interstate in Dallas. Mr. Lever assured the negotiators that whatever policy change came from Dallas, would be enforced equally in all Houston theaters.

"The demonstrations have continued since that time, and no attempts have been made for negotiations with the Interstate home office in Dallas. The stand-ins are a significant event in the task of racial justice in Houston." by Newton J. Burkett, Jr.

NEGROES KEEP PACE IN INTEGRATED CLASSES (excerpts from the article in The Houston Chronicle, January 22, 1961) - "The 12 Negro children who integrated previously all-white Houston schools last fall kept pace with their white classmates during the first semester, which ended last Fraidy.....A survey by The Chronicle showed that the over-all academic average for the 12 Negro first graders was C, which ranges from 78 to 85. The average for the integrated classes as a whole also was C, according to superintendent John McFarland...For comparison, a city-wide test given to first-graders last June shows that the system-wide average for all-white classes was B and the overall average for the Negro first grade classes was C. More specifically, first grade all Negro classes last year maintained a grade average of B in arithmetic and C in reading...Dr. Charles Nelson, assistant superintendent for elementary schools said, 'We've been satisfied with the manner in which these pupils have conducted themselves in these mixed classrooms. They have cooperated with their teachers, have worked diligently as directed and have developed as fully as each child was able to do so.'"

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

March 1961

Tex ~~Houston~~ Cud Theatre etc

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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Executive Secretary
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 13, 1961

My very dear friend:

It scarcely seems a whole year since we came to you with plans for a more effective Council on Human Relations. You listened, you approved, you gave us your support.

It has been more than a year--and during that time a lot has been done by and through your Council. Because there have been countless meetings and numerous conferences, because a great deal has been done, it can be said with honesty that the Houston Council on Human Relations has become the human relations agency for the City of Houston. It is so recognized by local officials, by the news media, by the clergy, by many other organizations--indeed, its recognition has extended beyond the city limits, as far away as our nation's Capitol.

And this your support has made possible.

But the work of the past months has been largely one of preparation: each task completed only opened the way for people of good will to work together for the common cause of human decency.

The crucial question now is: do we forge ahead?

We certainly intend to. With your continued help we will.

We believe we have earned your support for another year. But we need more than that: in addition to asking for your membership and your contribution again, we are asking you to secure at least one more member for the Council on Human Relations--we are asking every member to get a member!

In a few days one of our new Board of Directors will call you personally, and it is our hope that you will respond with the enthusiasm we all feel for the work we are doing.

Meanwhile, we are enclosing several of our new brochures, and some other current material. We want you to use them in winning us new friends and members.

Since our number is small, and the task is large, we must have all the help we can get--we must have yours!

Sincerely,

Mrs E. Pliny Shaw

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President

EPS:ecd
Enclosures

Juvenile Delinquency Discussion Topic Before Human Relations Forum

Don Rademacher, consultant to the Texas Citizens Committee on Crime, in Austin, will speak on minority groups and juvenile delinquency starting at 9 a.m. Saturday morning, November 11th, at the First Christian Church, 1600 Sunset Boulevard, at the fifth session of the Human Relations Forum, sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations, Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, president of the council announced today.

Appearing with Mr. Rademacher at the Saturday morning Human Relations Forum, Mrs. Lou Breedlove, the Houston Police De Dr. John Codwell, pri Yates Senior High Sc Irvin Kraft, director of t ton State Psychiatric I and Miss Helen Mason, nity Planning Organizing iate, Community Counci

Mr. Rademacher, who has spent more than 13 years in the field of juvenile correction, and who came to the Texas group last February, will focus on intergroup tensions as one of the major factors in juvenile delinquency.

The Houston Council on Human Relations, which was founded in 1958 to work for improved intergroup relations in the Houston area, has been conducting a series of forums exploring intergroup problems in education, cultural life, health

Symphony Racial Policy Under Fire

The Houston Symphony orchestra was criticized Saturday for "its segregation policies" by a Negro art instructor.

The criticism came at the second in a series of forums, "Houston and its Minorities," sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations 3605 Fann

member of the panel discussing cultural life, said, "Fine music means a lot to Negroes. But we have discouraged T.S.U. students from attend- the symphony because of its segregation policies."

Tells of Incident

Sims said he had bought et for a seat on the floor of the Music Hall ymphony performance seasons ago.

when I went inside y ticket, I was given in the 'crow's nest'," s, a former Fulbright "That was my last on at the symphony. not been back."

M. Johnson, 719 d, symphony man- that to his knowl- n an incident had pened.

ve no 'policy' re- cket sales or seat- son said.

Vadler, a violinist mphony and also mber, said that as knew, there had a Negro musician stra.

Direction

no feeling about to a Negro," "Many of us ted in musical J., playing side ts faculty and aps this is a t direction."

members in- riet Reynolds, libraries; Miss curator of education at the Museum of Fine Arts; Mrs. Che Moody, publicity director of the Alley Theatre; and Pat Goeters, chairman of the board of the Contemporary Arts Assn.

All said their facilities and classes were open to the pub-

Wm W Collins Jr Speaker As Houston Relations Forum To Tackle Planning Housing Needs In Houston

William W. Collins, Jr. Assistant to the regional administrator for region V of the housing and home financnig agency, will be the principle speaker at the fourth in a series on inter-group relations problems, sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations. Rev Chas Kelty, chairman of the housing committee will preside.

"We believe that the size and kind of house occupied by a family, as well as its location, have much to do with the quality and opportunity of the lives of the family members," Rev Kelly said. "Children, especially, may develop one way or another according to their surroundings and according to the education, health, and recreational means of which are afforded by ace where they live."

ers speaking at the forum will be: Neal Pickett, District Director, Federal Housing Authority; Tom Booker, Director; Houston Housing Authority; and Hamilton Brown, Architect.

The Huston Council on Human Relations was founded in 1958 to improve inter-group relations -- working to build a better community by striving to reduce the causes of tension and conflict that grow from misunderstanding, discrimination and prejudice.

Forum Series

The Human Relations Forum's third in a series of six sessions dealing with "Houston and Its Minorities," will be held Saturday.

The meeting is from 9 AM to noon at the First Christian Church, 1601 Sunset Blvd.

Saturday's program will be "Problems of Health in Houston and What Can be Done About Them."

WHAT'S COMING UP

5th Relations Forum

Don Rademacher, consultant to the Texas Citizens Committee on Crime in Austin, will speak on minority groups and juvenile delinquency at 9 AM Saturday at the First Christian Church, 1600 Sunset Blvd.

His talks will be part of the fifth session of the Human Relations Forums sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations. Houston e conditions will be di

Housing Official To Speak Here

William W. Collins, Jr., of t. Worth, assistant to the egional administrator, Region V, Housing and Home Financing Agency, will speak at e fourth in a series of rkshops on intergroup re- ons problems Saturday.

The workshops, held at the st Christian Church, 1601 nset, at 9 a.m., are spon- ed by the Houston Coun- on Human Relations. rkshop topic is "Adequate using for Every Family in ur Community."

TODAY'S CALENDAR

EVENTS

ted States Department of State to view persons for jobs in American ilates and embassies overseas, 9 Noon, Texas State Employment mission, 2918 San Jocinto St.

rst annual convention of the National Association of Municipal Judges, ugh Sunday, Shamrock Hilton.

exas Federation of the Blind annual vention, through Sunday, Rice Hotel.

edication of the new Houston Intercontinental Airport site, 9 AM.

eneral aviation exhibits and displays, PM, west side of the Houston International Airport.

MEETINGS

AM — William W. Collins Jr, Fort Worth, assistant to the Region 5 administrator of the Housing and Home Financing Agency, will address the Human Relations Forum on housing, First Christian Church, 1601 Sunset Blvd.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS was founded in 1958 to improve intergroup relations in one of the most rapidly growing cities in the United States.

It is a voluntary organization, open to all who subscribe to its purpose. Your interest, support, participation and membership is invited.

PROGRAM

It assesses the human resources of our city—the many different religious, ethnic and nationality groups that live and work together in Houston.

It analyzes the experiences of these many different groups.

It works to build a better community by striving to reduce the causes of tension and conflict that grow from misunderstanding, discrimination and prejudice.

The Houston Council proposes to accomplish these aims through education.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

VOL. CLVII NO. 103 ★★ EASTERN EDITION FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1961

Business in Dixie

Many Southerners Say Racial Tension Slows Area's Economic Gains

St. Louis Firm Delays Move To Alabama; Industry Hunt Lags in Little Rock

Race and Recession Tie-In?

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

"These racial incidents have given us a black eye we'll be a long time trying to forget. We're now in as bad a situation as Little Rock."

Thus heavy-set Sidney Smyer, long-time Alabama politician and currently president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, glumly assesses the damage done his state by the outbreaks of racial strife in recent days. He and many Alabama businessmen are convinced the state's industrial and commercial growth will be stunted for months or perhaps years by the violence which greeted the integrated band of "Freedom Riders" bent on destroying segregation barriers in interstate transportation facilities. Some Alabama businessmen report they have already run into instances of firms dropping or reconsidering plans to set up operations in the state because of the racial disturbances.

Southern concern over the economic impact of racial tensions isn't confined to Alabama. Reporters interviewing business leaders in Atlanta, Jacksonville and other Southern cities find many of them concluding that racial troubles are hampering the entire region's economic development. These feelings were prevalent even before race tension rose to the surface in Alabama.

"A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served," Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, observes. A senior vice president of a large Atlanta bank comments: "There is no way of measuring how many plants we've lost or how many we will lose because of racial conditions, but we know the number has been substantial."

Effects of School Conflicts

Pondering the running battle over desegregation of schools, an executive at the Jacksonville, Fla., offices of a major insurance company says: "Southern branch plants are having trouble keeping management because the management class does not want its children to face a possible closing of public schools."

Precision is impossible in any attempt to measure the pocketbook impact of racial problems. But several economic indicators show that the South, too busy building and booming to notice the recessions of 1953-54 and 1957-58, definitely felt the recent downturn—perhaps, in the view of some economists, even more than the rest of the nation. And many Southerners are inclined to attribute this situation at least partly to racial unrest.

Among those who think the South has been more severely affected by the recession than other areas is Charles T. Taylor, a vice president and economist at the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, whose district includes Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee. "Economic measures suggest a contraction slightly greater in this area than in the nation," says Mr. Taylor. One indicator pointing in this direction is the rate of residential construction contract awards; in the first quarter, these contracts ran 11% below the level of the like quarter of 1960 in the six Southern states served by the Atlanta Federal Reserve while nationally there was an 0.2% rise. Similarly, non-residential construction contracts, which include new plants, fell 7.5% in the first quarter in the six-state area from the like period of 1960, compared with a nationwide gain of 9.4%.

Securities Offerings Decline

Another Federal Reserve economist in Atlanta, Alfred P. Johnson, says the relatively skimpy offerings of stocks and bonds by Southern firms reflect the seriousness of the Southern recession. "Corporate offerings of securities for new capital in the nation increased 3% from 1959 to 1960, but corporate offerings of securities by businesses headquartered in (Atlanta Federal Reserve) district states declined 13% from 1959 to 1960 to a level of $456 million," Mr. Johnson reports.

There is not, however, unanimous agreement that the South has been faring worse than the rest of the U.S. Some economic indicators run counter to this view. Manufacturing employment in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District's area, for example, was down 3.3% from the level of a year earlier in the first quarter. For the same period, the national decline in manufacturing employment was 5.8%.

In Alabama, business leaders in Birmingham and in the nearby capital city of Montgomery already are hastily whipping together organizations aimed at trying to undo some of the damage caused by the outbreaks of racial violence there.

In the past few days, officials of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Improvement Association and a key civic group called the Committee of 100 have joined together to form a new organization whose prime goal will be to soothe the city's racial troubles. The group will include Negro as well as white leaders among its members. Meanwhile, in the state capital a new civic body called the Men of Montgomery is mobilizing in an effort to counter the effects of the racial outbursts. This group has publicly condemned the riots and called on city and state officials to prevent any recurrences "at all costs."

These actions are significant, for they mark the first time that representative groups of Alabama civic leaders and businessmen have been willing to go on record against mob violence by white supremacists and arch-segregationists intent on blocking integration in education and other fields. "This won't be a group set up just to pass resolutions either," says the Chamber's Mr. Smyer, speaking of the Birmingham organization. "We intend to seek a solution to this problem and are prepared to back up the effort financially."

Aside from the social and legal aspects, the economic stakes in the current race struggle are becoming evident to Birmingham businessmen. "We've been hurt and hurt bad," declares a top official of one of the city's largest banks. "In the last few days, I bet I've spent more than $50 in telephone calls trying to convince a big Ohio company that it should locate a pilot plant in Alabama. But I'm afraid we've lost it to New England and lost it strictly because of the unrest down here."

"The pilot plant in its first stage was scheduled to cost about $3 million," continues the banker, "and if it had worked out, the company was thinking in terms of a further investment of $40 million to $50 million." He pauses and then adds: "Well, we asked for it, and now we're getting it."

In Montgomery, a real estate agent tells a similar tale. "Last Friday I rented an office building to a St. Louis company planning to begin operations here," he relates. "But the contracts weren't to be signed until after the weekend. Now the fight has scared them, and we don't know whether they're going to rent the space or not. It would have meant about $12,000 a year in rentals for my client."

To be sure, despite developments such as these, some Southerners insist the recent outbreaks of violence between whites and Negroes won't impair the region's economy. "No industry has ever questioned me about racial troubles here, nor has there ever been any indication racial fears were behind choices not to move to Alabama," declares Edward R. Bowman, assistant director of Alabama's Planning and Industrial Development Board.

"I don't believe this will be any great deterrent to industrial expansion," agrees Thomas L. Blake, former manager of Montgomery's Industrial Development Board and newly named general manager of the city's Chamber of Commerce. "Just because one or

Please Turn Page

Business in Dixie: Southerners Say Racial Tension Slows Gains

Continued From First Page

two people cause violence, that's no reason to minimize Montgomery's economic advantages."

If the experience of Little Rock and the rest of the state of Arkansas is any indication, however, the optimism of these two Alabamans is not likely to be borne out. In Little Rock, industrial development skidded to a halt after the flare-up over school integration in 1957. The Arkansas capital city had attracted an average of five new plants a year ranging in value from $100,000 to $3 million between 1950 and 1957. In the early months of 1957, before the outbreak of violence over school integration, eight new plants were opened. But, according to Everett Tucker, director of Little Rock's industrial development commission, in the nearly four years since the start of the school troubles there has not been "a single major industrial expansion."

For the whole state, the record is similar. In 1956, the year before the school fracas, companies invested a record $131 million in new facilities in the state. This fell to $44.9 million in 1957 and to only $25.4 million in 1958. Since then, there has been some recovery in spending on plants, but last year's $55 million outlay was still less than half the 1956 total.

The heightening of racial tensions in Alabama comes after a year of rapid industrial expansion. In 1960, 127 new plants costing more than $80 million and employing 6,800 workers were established in the state, four times the amount spent a year earlier. Partly responsible for the fast growth was a wide variety of inducements the state offers new industries, including 10-year tax holidays and plants built and leased to firms by municipalities.

But some Alabama residents now believe such inducements will no longer suffice. "You have to have a healthy climate to attract industry, and I mean more than physical health," comments William P. Engel, president of one of Alabama's largest real estate firms. "Right now we have a racial problem, and it has slowed us down. Unfortunately, it's just those people for whom we're spending time and money to bring in industry to provide work who are causing all the trouble."

A primary aim of the new civic action groups being formed in Birmingham and Montgomery will be to make contact with the lower-income residents principally responsible for the recent mob actions and steer them away from violence in the future. "We hope we can reach the violent elements through education," says James A. Head, chairman of Birmingham's Committee of 100 and president of an office supply firm. "You can't change their minds with legislation or resolutions."

Reprinted by

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY PAPERS, NOVEMBER 19, 1961

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LAUNCHES

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The Rev. Guy Pry, associate postor at St. Paul's Methodist Church, will head a campaign for 250 members for the Houston Council on Human Relations by December 15, Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, president of the inter-group relations agency announced.

"While we feel we have made considerable progress during the year just past, "Mrs. Shaw declared, "we feel we could have moved ahead a lot faster with more volunteers to help out. Our group is inter-faith and bi-racial, and anyone who wants to help different racial and religious groups understand one another better, and live together in greater harmony, is invited to join our efforts."

The Rev. Pry, in accepting the leadership of the membership drive, said that intergroup understanding is one of the most critical needs in the nation today. "It affords fundamental confrontations for men and women of true religious committement, and consequently is one of the genuine opportunities for us to affirm our faith in God. We seek opportunities for real brotherhood, and we believe there will be many Houstonians who want to share our search."

The Houston Council on Human Relations was founded in 1938 to work for improved intergroup relations in Houston. It has offices at 3605 Fannin.

Proposed
Team Set-Up
MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1961-1962

Team #1	Team #2	Team #3
Charles Shaw	Mrs. Street Fulton	Dr. Wm. P. Robinson
Walter Whitson	Mrs. Howard Barnstone	Irwin Glatstein
Mrs. Frank Freed	Bishop John E. Hines	Dr. G. E. Dodd
Carl Walker, Jr.	H. W. Askanase	Mrs. James Crate
Dr. H. A. Bullock	Miss Betty Sherwood	Mrs. Wm. E. Denham, Jr.
Rev. Charles Kelly	Rev. John Moore	Henry Groppe

Team #4	Team #5	Team #6
James Hippard	Mrs. Armen Jorjorian	Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
Mrs,A.S.Vandervoort	Mrs. A. L. Ullrich	Dr. Art Gallaher
Mrs. Carter Wesley	Mrs. Joseph Reilly	John J. Herrera
Mrs. Charles Pemberton	Mrs.J.Milton Richardson	Everett O. Bell
Rev. Ted Klein	Leland Marsters, Jr.	Raymond Duncan
Miss Barbara Jordan	Ben Canales	Mary Ellen Goodman

Special Division -
Big Gifts

Rev. James Noland
Mrs. Joyce Shaw
Mrs.Adolph Susholtz

11/3/61
ecd

We found this well worth reading,

and are happy to send you this com-

plimentary copy.

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

JAckson 4-5084

Mr. Rilling, This mailing will go out the first of the week to the principal and the teachers in the desegregated schools.

Ethel

What Research Says About

Understanding Intergroup Relations

JEAN D. GRAMBS

CULTURAL differences have long existed in American life. We teachers have used these differences in enriching and adjusting our instruction. However, we know that these differences can cause conflicts and tensions within a community. We must, therefore, seek to conserve the *value* of differences while encouraging our pupils to learn how to live together co-operatively and democratically in American life.

Perhaps this brief review of research related to intergroup relations may help us in our school programs.

Basic Concepts

In intergroup relations one can have difficulty in being objective, even when dealing with research. Each of us has strong emotional attachments to our own racial, ethnic, religious, and other groups. Gradually we learn to realize that differences are not only to be expected, but that they must be respected.

Our biological family—Anthropologists, biologists, and other experts tell us that man belongs to one biological family. The physical differences in human appearance have occurred as adaptations to surroundings. Isolation of groups of people has led to selective repetition of those genes that determine skin color, hair color, eye shape, and the many other variations upon the same basic human theme.

Studies of civilizations miles apart and with no known connections show that again and again man has invented similar instruments and religious symbols. Hence, all men apparently have many similar spiritual and psychological needs and interests.

Group self-esteem—The belief that one's own group is the center of all culture and the base for organizing one's life is called "ethnocentrism." This characteristic is found among the most primitive tribes as well as in the more complex societies. We like what we do; we prefer "our own people." Our way of life is *right;* new and strange ways are considered *inferior.*

Although this tendency toward group self-esteem is quite human, it also is based partly upon ignorance. As groups learn about other groups, they discover that no group has a monopoly on superiority.

Man needs a place to stand—Every person wants to belong to and be accepted by a group. When we are accepted as individuals, we feel secure and self-confident. But this sense of security can be affected by the status of the group as a whole.

If a group is considered inferior by all surrounding groups, then the members of the low-rated group lose some of their self-confidence and personal esteem. These downgraded feelings may lead to aggression, hostility, and other offensive behavior toward the members of other groups. Disappointed and frustrated children in the low-rated group may turn their emotions upon the school. Seeking school achievement and getting along with others are types of "conformity" which they often reject.

No group is superior—Although individuals have many differences indicating their superiority in intelligence and skill to other individuals, the same does not hold true for groups. There is no such thing as *innate* group superiority.

Studies of civilizations and cultures over many years offer no scientific evidence that in intelligence and innate capacity any group is superior to any other. Distributions of intelligence test scores show extensive overlapping among racial groups. When educational and cultural opportunities are held constant, the differences in IQ scores often disappear.

Relationships are complex—Numerous racial, ethnic, and religious differences are found. Cleavages, however, can occur on many other grounds. The boys of the neighborhood may feel that the girls have advantages; the older children may have hostile feelings toward the younger ones; the recent migrants may be aggrieved about the longtime residents. Consideration of intergroup understanding must be extended to many kinds of group situations.

Some groups are more restricted than others—While there are many types of intergroup relations, some of the most serious problems are found with those groups where restrictions have been heaviest and most repressive. Much of the research has consequently centered upon such groups.

These groups, often in the minority, are usually and readily distin-

Dr. Grambs is lecturer in education, College of Education, University of Maryland, College Park. She is author of the pamphlet, Understanding Intergroup Relations, *in the series "What Research Says to the Teacher," published by the NEA's American Educational Research Association and the Department of Classroom Teachers (1960. 32p. 25¢. Stock No. 11-520).*

guished by color of skin, dress, religious practices, and other characteristics. On certain racial and cultural differences, teachers find the strongest feelings and the most unreasonable difficulties, but also excellent opportunities for understanding intergroup relations.

Guidelines to Practice

Schools cannot ignore the group differences that children bring to school. Although physical differences cannot be erased, social and religious differences can be explained and respected; harmful and unnecessary differences can be modified or minimized.

Teachers must be objective—Without meaning to do so, classroom teachers sometimes favor one group over another. This is one explanation of why girls get fewer failing marks than boys. Favoritism influences often help children from "the best homes" to obtain more school offices than children of minority groups.

Teachers who say, "There are no group differences in our community," should be willing to look for and examine the facts. Even in relatively homogeneous communities there may be concealed differences that would explain periodic group conflicts and pressures upon individual children. When these impair the school's program, they cannot be ignored.

The major factors—perhaps the most important—in intergroup relations are attitudes. Today we have only the beginnings of insight into attitudes and how they can be changed. Our present knowledge suggests a few points of reference for the classroom teacher:

Healthy group relationships are promoted when invidious comparisons are eliminated. Since many comparisons have little scientific basis, they can be avoided without loss.

Changes in attitudes are also changes in feelings. Facts alone rarely change attitudes. Moral and emotional appeals must be made, since attitudes are usually reflections of feelings.

Individuals are helped to change their attitudes through specific direct experiences. The Chinese are credited with saying that one picture is worth a thousand words. Similarly, a talk by a successful business or professional man from a minority group may be effective in offsetting the cliché that all members of the group are "just naturally lazy and unsuccessful."

Experiencing an intergroup situation does not necessarily affect the attitudes of those involved. Intergroup contacts often must be discussed so that children understand the significance and the importance of differences. When improved behavior results, it should be recognized and approved.

Children should see and learn about minority group individuals who have achieved high social status and prestige. When a minority group member is recognized by the school staff, the children know that teachers are practicing what they preach.

Surface behavior and under-the-surface feelings may be quite different. Both children and adults learn to practice what is "expected," but learning new ideas and feelings about group relations must involve sincerity of purpose and depth of feeling. Therefore, the teacher is not satisfied with behavior that merely conforms but does not honestly represent true feelings. Verbal conformity can mean little change.

Children and youth need help in acquiring understanding of how it feels to be in the other fellow's shoes. When one tries to think from the other fellow's point of view, he acquires insight into intergroup situations. Role playing may help, but "getting in the other fellow's shoes" is not an easy thing to do.

Teachers can use to advantage even the fights and clashes that disturb and disrupt school situations. These situations cannot be repressed or passed over. Each clash should be examined by the children themselves as to why it happened and what future behavior would be better for all.

Not much about intergroup relations is easy. Both the minority group members and the members of the majority must recognize that each has obligations; it's not a one-way street. The teacher who seeks "to teach" better understanding may be criticized for his efforts. Yet, the field involves many of our most important humanitarian and democratic values.

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JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

December 1960

For additional copies, write to

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Mtn
Rpt

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

April 13, 1962

Sample

Mr. Al Lever
Interstate Theaters
908 Rusk
Houston, Texas

Mr. Homer McCallum
Loew's State Theatre
1022 Main
Houston, Texas

Dear Sirs:

The transition which has been taking place in Houston with respect to admission policies in the entertainment, sports, hotel and restaurant fields in now virtually complete.

We know that as leaders in your field, and as citizens interested in the progress of Houston, you have a concern as to the effect of this change on the enterprises with which you are associated. With the increasing attention on convention and tourist business, it is obvious that your cooperation is needed.

It occurred to us that there are ways in which we, and other interested citizens, could be of help in making this transition possible without disruption of your business.

It at any time you feel it would be helpful to meet with a representative group of citizens who are prepared to be of assistance to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) E. Pliny Shaw
President

EPS:ecd

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President

*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary

*The Rev. Ted Klein
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Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

April 13, 1962

Sample

Mr. J. Nicholson, Pres., Houston Restaurant Assoc.
Mr. Bill Bennett, Pres., Texas Restaurant Assoc.
Mr. Sonny Look, Look's Sir-Loin House
Mr. Albert Gee, Polyasian Restaurant
Mr. Larry Pico, Spanish Village
Mr. Allen Gibson, Brooks System Sandwich Shops
Mr. Alfred Kahn, Alfred's Delicatessan

Dear Sirs:

We are writing you as leaders in the restaurant field, and as civic leaders interested in the progress of Houston.

In the rapidly changing pattern of custom in Houston, and the increasing awareness of the steps taken by such cities as Dallas, Atlanta, and San Antonio to qualify for major conventions, we feel that you also will be contemplating changes. We recognize that the final decision on making such changes will be left to the individual restaurants, but that your association will recognize the value of coordinated action.

It occurred to us that in planning, or in putting into practice, a change in past policies, you might want the counsel and advice of citizens and groups which are also interested in Houston's future.

We would like to offer our assistance to any restaurants which are interested in planning for such a transition.

We feel that the course followed by the major hotels and other enterprises both in Houston and other cities in taking this step without publicity or advance notice is advisable. We also believe that the success of other cities indicates that the change can be made normally and naturally without undue hardship.

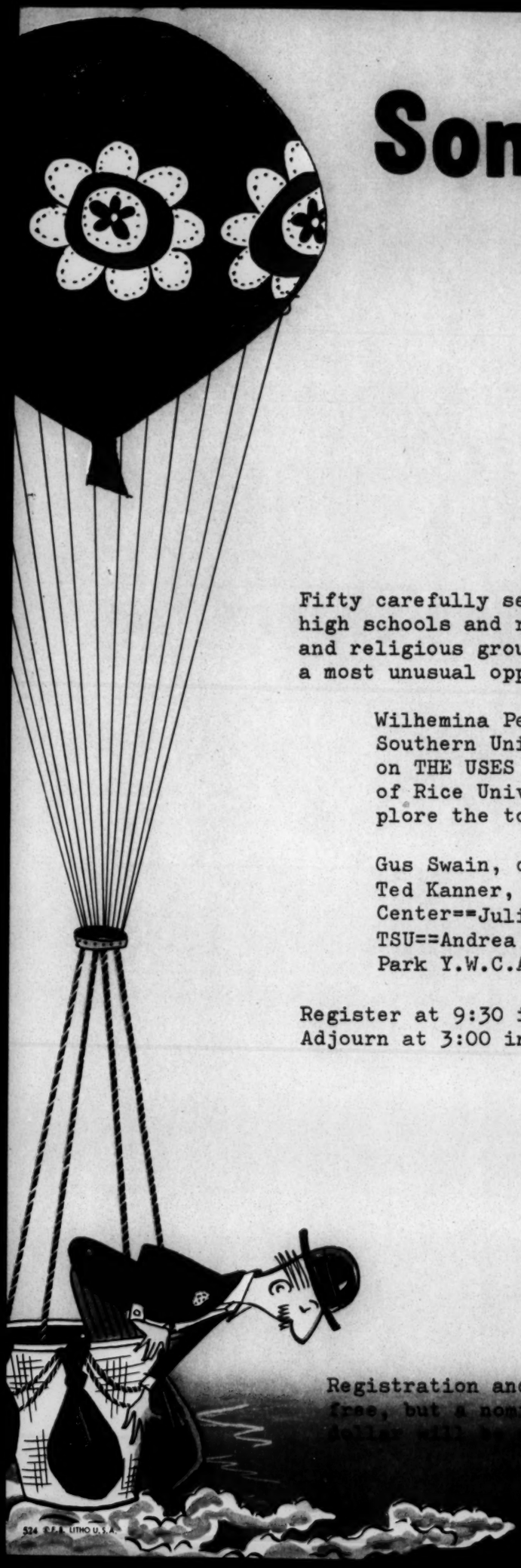
You are probably aware that some of the major hotels have opened their facilities to all and this together with those eating establishments previously opened might well encourage you to re-examine your policy.

Please advise us at any time you feel it would be helpful for us to arrange for representatives of the restaurant industry to meet with a representative group of citizens.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) E. Pliny Shaw
President

EPS:ecd



Something's UP!

A
Seminar for High School Students
on
INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN HOUSTON

Saturday, May 5, 1962
at
Foley's Town Hall

Fifty carefully selected students--from the various Houston high schools and representing many different ethnic, racial and religious groups living together in Houston--will have a most unusual opportunity to discuss THE FUTURE OF PREJUDICE

Wilhemina Perry, Professor of Sociology at Texas Southern University, will introduce a discussion on THE USES OF PREJUDICE==and Fred Holt, Director of Rice University's Wesley Foundation, will explore the topic: THE ETHICS OF DISCRIMINATION==

Gus Swain, case worker with Family Service Bureau== Ted Kanner, program director of the Jewish Community Center==Julius Scott, Jr., Methodist student worker at TSU==Andrea Gonzalez, group worker at the Magnolia Park Y.W.C.A.==will lead the discussion groups.

Register at 9:30 in the morning
Adjourn at 3:00 in the afternoon

Those interested in participating in this experimental experience in intergroup understanding should make prompt application to the sponsors

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin or call JA4-5084

Registration and materials will be free, but a nominal charge of one dollar will be made for luncheon

REGISTRATION
YOUTH WORKSHOP
May 5, 1962

NAME	HIGH SCHOOL	AGE

ADDRESS	ZONE	PHONE

(Registration and materials will be free, but a nominal charge of one dollar will be made for luncheon.)

I am enclosing $1.00 to cover my luncheon. (If paid by check, make payable and mail to sponsoring group:

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin St., Houston 4, Texas

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler
Monday, March 5, 1962 - 12:00 Noon

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met on Monday, March 5, 1962, at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler, in luncheon session.

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, president, presided.

Present were: Miss Annabel Sawyer, Miss Betty Sherwood, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Mrs. James Crate, Dr. George Dodd, Everett Bell, Charles Shaw, Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Mrs. Frank Freed, Miss Barbara Jordan, Mrs. Arthur Jay, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Irwin Glatstein, Carl Walker, Jr., Mrs. Street Fulton, Rev. Charles Kelly, Barrett Renfro (guest of Mr. Kelly's); Rev. Ted Klein, Henry Groppe, Dr. Wm. P. Robinson, Paul Rilling (SRC), Mrs. Joyce Shaw, and Mrs. George Dumbauld.

LIFT - Mrs. Freed announced that the National Council of Jewish Women were sponsoring this program and that the Houston Section was activating it here.

Introductions - Each one introduced himself stating his profession and why he was active in the HCHR.

Minutes of Previous Meetings, February 2, 1962, and February 15, 1962 - There being no corrections, the president asked that these minutes be filed.

Treasurer's Report - Ted Klein, treasurer, read the totals on the Financial statement for February 28, 1962, which was distributed to each member present, as follows: Balance on hand January 31, 1962 $963.99; Receipts $408.33; disbursements $491.27; leaving a balance on hand February 28, 1962 of $881.05. The balance on hand as of March 5, 1962 is $692.83.

Membership Report was given by Mr. Klein as follows: In 1960-61 we had 197 members pleding $3,307. In 1961-62 there are to date: 212 members (120 renewals and 92 new members). The memberships to-date total $3,762.50 and the breakdown by teams is as follows: #1 (Shaw) $615; #2 (Fulton) $320; #3 (Robinson) $270; #4 (Hippard) $280; #5 (Jorjorian) $247.50; and #6 (Kimmel) $300; net total $2,032.50; Big Gifts $1,730; Grand Total $3,762.50. There are approximately 60 members who have not renewed there memberships. There will be a follow-up immediately with these persons.

Mr. Rilling informed us that we had misinterpreted the terms of the grant from SRC and that instead of being eligible for $2,000 when we raised a pledge of $3,500; that it was after we raised $3,500 that they would start matching all additional pledges up to $5,500, and if supplemental funds become available for SRC that they will match the additional $300, meaning that if we do our part that we can secure a possible grant of $2,300.

This would mean that at present we can call on a portion of the grant in the amount of $262.50. There was some disappointment expressed, but nevertheless this is much more realistic and if we are worth existing we must learn to stand more and more on our own.

BUSINESS

Youth Workshop - Mrs. Arthur Jay announced that the Youth Workshop theme would be "Human Relations in Houston," and that the date would be Saturday, May 5, 1962, and the place will be Foley's Town Hall. This workshop would be aimed at senior high school students.

Business (Cont'd)

Ed Lukas Meeting - Mrs. Dumbauld announced that the local American Jewish Committee had contacted our headquarters and offered the services of Mr. Ed Lukas, who is on their National Affairs Committee, Domestic Problems Section, as a speaker for March 22nd or March 23rd on the subject, "Right-Wing Implications on our Domestic Problems." They will make the plans, etc., if we will furnish the list, stationery and postage.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Dr. Robinson, that we cooperate in setting this meeting up on whichever date is most satisfactory.

Paul Rilling - Mr. Rilling from the Southern Regional Council, our guest for March 5th and 6th, gave us the history and background of the SRC and its objectives as an organization for functioning, as primarily an educational and research agency. State organizations in the field of human relations have an educational program, but do some trouble shooting as well as fact finding. The relationship between SRC and state and local groups is autonomous, informative and cooperative. They serve as consultants.

Other Councils serve as discussion groups; are active in study, and research; cooperate with similar groups in the same locality; some have been influential in bringing about change; and hold forums.

Evaluation - Our forums were good; newsletter an excellent way of keeping in touch with membership; Gibson Winter meeting outstanding contribution to community; and the mailing of materials locally related to other groups and organizations has real significance. We should at all times involve our membership; have definite projects and a real purpose in focus and map out a program for the future (committees are good tools by which to plan); consider our public image in the community, and at all times pressure or sustain pressure for change in support of other pressure groups.

Announcements - Membership Meeting, March 5th, with Mr. Rilling as the speaker. Mr. Raymond Duncan has written NCCJ for tickets, but as yet has not had a reply.

Adjournment was at 1:50 P.M.

By

Mrs. George Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

EMPLOYMENT FORUM

(Miss Betty Sherwood, Chairman
(Employment Committee
(Houston Council on Human Relations

Moderator: Frederick Wiener, Executive Director, Vocational Guidance Service.

Main Address: Steve Wilson, Director, Merit Employment Committee, A.F.S.C.

Panel: Mr. Homer Jackson, District Director, Texas Employment Commission; Mr. Wm. Spears, Industrial Relations Director, Continental Emsco; Dr. B. A. Turner, Dean, Texas Southern University; and Mr. Chris Dixie, Attorney.

Summary: Mr. Steve Wilson stressed the importance of the economic aspect in regard to "throwing off the second class citizenship" of minority groups. Essentially, he felt that the solution of the employment problem will reduce the number of other problems faced by minorities. In his address Mr. Wilson stressed the following points:

1. Negroes trained in industrial skills and professional categories often work far below their level of abilities; Negroes have jobs not related to their training.

2. Although a Negro with high school or college education has an advantage over other Negroes with less education, it does not provide any advantage over a white man.

3. There is little opportunity for advancement for a Negro once he does get employment with a company. As a result, Negro students often feel little incentive to complete their education.

4. The segregated educational programs in Houston also deter Negroes from obtaining as much education as possible.

5. After employment, the Negro's chances of obtaining positions with more responsibility or to receive more training is poor. Although there is a tacit recognition among employers that Negroes are capable of achieving professional status this actually is not accomplished in reality.

6. A recurring theme among white employers is, that intelligent Negroes do not wish to train themselves for professions which they are not allowed to follow in a predominantly white industry.

7. Few industries voluntarily remove discriminatory barriers against the employment of Negroes.

8. Negro professionals are also exposed to racial discrimination. For example: Houston Bar Association, Negro physicians in relationship to hospitals, etc. However, the medical field does represent one of the most prominent areas for occupational breakthroughs for Negroes.

9. In the commercial and industrial world, job openings for Negroes are primarily and generally of a menial nature. This is coupled with the fact that there are recent examples of breakthroughs in the employment picture. For example, Negroes are beginning to work in bakeries, department stores, desegregation of lunch counters, etc.

10. In public employment the situation is improving slowly andalmost imperceptibly, but there is movement in that field. Negroes are beginning to hold white collar jobs in city government, as well as in state offices.

11. There is no consistent pattern in organized labor as regards to its relationship to Negro employment. Some local unions deny Negroes altogether and others accept them on an equal basis; others still provide a provisional status. Generally, union leadership is more liberal on the racial issue than is the rank and file.

In conclusion Mr. Wilson made the following generalizations:

1. The field of menial work in Houston is generally regarded as Negro work. Jobs from which Negroes are barred include those which would place them in direct competition with whites.

2. Employers have some concern now over what the Federal Government may do if companies fail to lower racial barriers.

3. Negro elementary and high school education is inferior and discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunities for Negroes begin early in Houston.

Mr. Homer Jackson, first panel discussant, made the comment that the public employment service is not in a position to advise the employer or the prospective employer whom he should or should not employ. The Employment Commission itself does utilize Negro people and Mr. Jackson referred to some personal experiences in this regard, all of which were most satisfactory. He stated that employment (in State offices) is based on the merit system. Because of the educational factor(deprivation)Negroes who take the merit system examination for employment usually do not score as high as others. Those Negroes who have passed the examination and made a good score have worked out well in both the clerical and interviewer positions. According to Mr. Jackson, conditions are improving even though the pace is slow.

Dr. Turner, Dean at Texas Southern University, made the following comments: He agreed primarily with the basic tenets of the major address, but also raised the question of population shifts and problems relative thereto; such as, the shift from rural areas to the metropolitan cities, and the fact that people making such movement come from environments which have not prepared them for employment in the city and possess little training necessary to obtain employment. This, plus the fact that training facilities are not what they ought to be, makes it more difficult for anyone, let alone the Negroes, to become economically self-sufficient and find equal opportunity. Dr. Turner also indicated that the problems of income and housing are very closely tied in with that of employment. He stressed the attitudes or relevant attitudes of fellow employees and of employers. However, he did point out that a Negro should never conclude that he will not get a job because of his color until he has satisfied all requirements for a particular job. Then, if he is still unable to get employment, the only thing to be done is to work on the attitudes of people and of employers.

Mr. Wm. Spears spoke about his personal experiences in industry as a personnel manager. He expressed the concern of every company to develop an harmonious team of employees. It is very important to try to create an atmosphere of tolerance and goodwill within the organization to break down discriminatory employment practices. Mr. Spears expanded upon the concept of minority groups by including Latin Americans, the physically and mentally handicapped, and others who have some particular personal factor which may create difficulty in obtaining employ-

ment on equal basis. Basically, Mr. Spears stressed the need to change attitudes but recognized that it is a long and difficult process.

He gave examples of attitudinal change and the results thereof were beneficial to all. He feels, from his personal experience, that union attitudes toward the Negro is changing and that this is a sign of progress and most likely will continue to improve in the years to come.

Mr. Chris Dixie, Labor Attorney, spoke about the laws that effect discrimination, particularly in unions. Under the law, Mr. Dixie pointed out that the union must stand election every two years and unless the union is certified it has no right to exist in the plant of the company where it has been decertified. In the same manner, the law requires regular elections for union officers and these men do not wish to lose their particular union position and consequently do not wish to go out strongly in favor or equal consideration for Negroes.

Mr. Dixie also gave an historical background of unions beginning with the railroad brotherhoods in the 1920's. The railroad brotherhoods at that time utilized their position as bargaining agent to chase away the Negroes and get jobs for "our boys". As a result, many Negroes were expelled from their jobs. However, in 1944, the U. S. Supreme Court declared that unions may not discriminate with reference to race. In 1935 the organizing efforts of the CIO resulted in a "gentleman's agreement" wherein it was decided that the Negro would keep their jobs and the whites theirs. This pattern has continued in the oil industry, steel industry, and elsewhere. Basically, the organizing drive resulted in an agreement to divide jobs on the basis of race and this agreement has continued until the early '50's. To break this pattern of division of jobs will most likely require a resort to legal action. Mr. Dixie felt this would be the primary way in which barriers would be broken down.

He also referred to the Fair Employment Practices Committee which is now being reinvigorated by President Kennedy. He believes that under the present Secretary of Labor that economic pressure will be placed by the government on companies working in government contract and that it will help eliminate discriminatory processes.

Conference, November, 1961
Summary, July, 1962 (J.W.)
lmh

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 30, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1962		$560.73
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$472.50	
Memorials	35.00	
Misc(Luncheon)	16.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$523.50	523.50
RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1962		$1,084.23
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries (2)	$275.00	
Social Security	8.60	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	20.15	
Telephone	42.19	
Office Expenses	11.37	
Meetings	5.00	
Misc (Luncheon)	16.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$458.31	458.31
BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962		$625.92

ecd

2
282
50
472
35
639

Highlights 1961-62 - Houston Council on Human Relations (Cont'd)

July 1962

Attended Dept. of Cultural and Racial Rel., Texas Council of Churches, Austin
Annual Meeting Committee
Appointments in attempting to locate chairmen for:
Membership
Volunteer Services
Cultural Committee - Bibliography of Books for Children in field of Human Rel.

August 1962

Newsletter
Police and Community Relations Institute (Sponsored by Nat'l Conference of Christians and Jews) Two of members in attendance
Nominating Committee

September 1962

Executive Committee
Board of Directors
Health Committee broadened to Health and Welfare Committee
Conferences with Membership Chairman

Other

Assisted with Cultural and Hotel Survey for Southern Regional Council
Assisted with Housing Survey for Texas Council of Churches
Serving more and more as a referral service for other agencies in our community

9/62
ecd

HIGHLIGHTS 1961-62 - Houston Council on Human Relations

October and November 1961

Six (6) conferences held in areas of concern

December 1961

Launched Membership Campaign
Distribution in strategic places of the booklet THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH-HOUSTON

January 1962

Three-day meeting with Gibson Winter, author of THE SUBURBAN CAPTIVITY OF THE CHURCHES

February 1962

Cooperated with and promoted Interfaith Workshop sponsored by Women of three faiths.

March 1962

Ed Lukas Luncheon, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXTREME RIGHTWING MOVEMENT IN AMERICA
REPEAT of the Employment Conference at Texas Southern University
Paul Rilling's Visit with Membership and Board of Directors

April 1962

Initiated International Relations Program. Todate dignitaries sponsored by our U.S. State Department and students have been in homes of our members from the following countries: Ghana, Trinidad, Nigeria, and Algeria.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, president; and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, exec. secretary attended the Race Relations Study Conference at Perkins School of Theology, Dallas, Texas

May 1962

Youth Seminar on Human Relations for Senior High School Students

June 1962

Miss Barbara Jordan, Board member, attended Institute on Race Relations, Fisk University

General

Continual distribution of materials to individuals, chamber of commerce Bd. Members, Mayor, City Council, Supt. of Schools on pertinent issues. Personal and/or written contracts with Hotel Restaurant and Theatre personnel. Issuance of Monthly newsletter Attendance at meetings of interest and value in human relations work.

ecd
73/62

For your information!

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President
*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President
*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary
*The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

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Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

October 15, 1962

Dear Council Member/s:

You are one of the wonderful people who make possible the great work of the Council in our community. We want you to have the Schedule of Programs so that you will be informed of future plans.

Our Annual Meeting is scheduled for Thursday, November 1, 1962. Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President of Southern Regional Council since 1957 and author of THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE and THE ROAD HOME, will be our guest speaker. Please reserve this date. We will be in touch with you later regarding full details.

At this meeting, the Board of Directors for the year 1962-63 will be elected; chairmen will be announced, and as provided in our Constitution, you are being notified of the proposed revisions as enclosed.

You will be delighted to know that Mr. Wm. P. Martin, Jr., is to be membership chairman for our campaign and he is asking you to...

1 - Renew your membership

2 - Serve as a member of one of the teams or individually enlist new members

3 - Submit a list of individuals or business concerns that you feel should be contacted for contributions and let us know whether you can make the contact or suggest someone else for the task.

Team captains who have already accepted responsibility are: Mrs. Pat Agapetus, Howard Barnstone, Guy Pry, Manuel Henry, Dr. George Dodd, and Mrs. Frank Mallett.

YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED NOW!

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

(Mrs.) E. Pliny Shaw
President

EPS: h

Enclosures

(Over)

I am happy to cooperate to this extent:

1) Renew my own membership:

_____
Name

_____
Residence Address Phone

_____
Business Address Phone

( ) Student $1.00 ( ) Associate $5.00 ( ) Sponsorship $10.00

( ) Patron $25.00 or more

Bill me ____

Enclosed: Check ___ Cash ___ Money Order ____

2) Serve as member of team: Yes ___ No ___

Individually enlist new members: Yes ___ No ___

3) List of individuals/businesses to contact: (I have placed a check mark beside those I will personally contact).

_____

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The 1962-63 Program Committee recommends:

That the following programs be implemented for this coming year:

October and November 1962
- Annual Meeting
- Membership Campaign

December 1962
- Human Rights Observance
- Chairman: Mrs. Murry G. Gray
- Speaker: Ralph McGill (being contacted)

January 1963
- John Howard Griffin Meeting
- Education Committee, Dr. R. W. Rand, Chairman

February 1963
- Employment Workshop
- Employment Committee (Chairman to be announced)
- (People who give information and those who should receive it to be involved. To be co-sponsored with Merit Employment, TSU, and Vocational Guidance Service.)

March 1963
- Youth Seminars (Jr. High, Sr. High and College age level)
- Youth Committee, Mrs. Arthur Jay, Chairman

April 1963
- Public Housing Conference
- Housing Committee (Chairman to be announced, Vice Chairman, Mrs. Warren Peret)
- (Research and investigation to determine what can be done to improve the situation in housing units; what makes the difference; how many units; who lives in them; any vacant, etc.)

May 1963
- Outing with membership families and international students
- International Relations Committee, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Chairman

September 1963
- Human Relations Problems in the Field of Police Protection
- Health and Welfare Committee, Mrs. A. E. Dukler and Rev. George Reck, co-chairman

That the Cultural and Health Committees have a continual and on-going program of research and fact-finding, that this information be forwarded to interested individuals, and organizations.

That the Church and State Committee, Irwin Glatstein, chairman, bring to the Board at their earliest convenience plans for a workshop.

That a brochure be printed and distributed to the membership and other interested persons so that calendars may be marked for these programs.

Committee: James R. Noland, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Dr. R. W. Rand, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Mrs. Arthur Jay, Charles R. Kelly, Mrs. Warren Peret (guest), Mrs. Joyce Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

10/3/62 (ecd)

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

JAckson 4-5084

TO: MEMBERSHIP

FROM: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTION

- -

At the Annual Meeting, November 1, 1962 the following revisions are being recommended:

ARTICLE II, Purpose and Policy - Reworded

ARTICLE III, Membership - Reworded

ARTICLE V, Board of Directors (sub-heading changed)

Sections 1, 4, 5 - Reworded

ARTICLE VI, Meetings

Section 1 Reworded

Sections 3, 4 - Information previously in Section 3, now in Section 4. Information now in Section 3 added.

ARTICLE VII, Finances

Section 2, Reworded

Section 3, Reworded

October 15, 1962

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
October 31, 1962

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30,1962..... $ 625.92

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$ 282.00	
SRC-(Balance of Grant)	1331.17	
Sale of Literature	.50	
Dinners	156.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1770.17	$ 1770.17

RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1962.....$ 2396.09

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries (2)	$ 463.75	
Social Security	14.49	
Rent	80.00	
Utilities	22.20	
Telephone	47.09	
Office Expenses	27.27	
Postage	75.00	
Printing	21.40	
Maintenance	5.79	
Office Equipment	120.96	
Conference and Meetings	24.80	
Staff and Volunteer Training	3.21	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	905.96	905.96

BALANCE ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1962 .....$1490.13

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Minutes
ANNUAL MEETING
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Third Annual Meeting of the Houston Council on Human Relations was held Thursday, November 1, 1962, at Cohen House, Rice University, 7 p. m. This was a dinner meeting with 155 persons present.

PROGRAM: Mr. Fred Holt, Annual Meeting Chairman, presided.

The invocation was given by Dr. B. A. Turner, Texas Southern University.

Recognition: Out of town guests were presented and the following honorees:

Mr. E. R. McWilliams, Nat'l Conference Christians and Jews
Mrs. James Crate, Pres., Texas Council on Human Relations
Mrs. Garnet Guild, AFSC
Mrs. Esther Payne, AFSC -E.O.M.
Mr. Adolph O. Susholtz, Pres., Jewish Community Council
Anti-Defamation League
Dr. Malcolm Sher, Chairman, American Jewish Committee
Dr. A. W. Beale, Pres., 20th Century Club
Catholic Charities
Mr. James R. Noland, Protestant Charities
Mr. Sam Calderon, PASO

Business Session: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President, presided.

VOTED on motion of Mrs. Frank Freed, seconded by Mr. Chas. Shaw, that the revisions (as mailed to the membership, October 15, 1962) be adopted.

VOTED on motion of Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, seconded by Mr.Everett Bell, that the slate of officers and new board members be elected. (List distributed to each person present).

Mrs. Shaw, as outgoing president, gave Reflections in Retrospect stating what a wonderful experience had been hers in serving as president. She thanked all those who had served in many capacities during her term of office.

Mr. Charles Kelly, newly elected president, expressed appreciation to Joyce Shaw for her untiring efforts of time and resources. He referred to the program for 1962-63 (copies of which were distributed to each person present), emphasizing the meeting December 13th with Ralph McGill and the one January 10th with John Howard Griffin.

Mr.Kelly presented the following chairmen: Health and Welfare-Mrs. A. E. Dukler. (Rev. George Reck, not present); Dr. B. A. Turner, Employment Committee; Dr. E. W. Rand, Education Committee (Not present); Mrs. Howard Barnstone-Cultural; Mrs. Joyce Shaw-International Relations; Human Rights Observance-Mrs. Murry G. Gray (not present); Housing-Mrs. Warren S. Peret, Vice Chairman. A Chairman is needed for this committee and for the Mass Communications Committee; Youth Committee-Mrs.Arthur Jay; and Membership Chairman-Wm. Martin,Jr., (absent)

PROGRAM: Mr. Charles Shaw, member of the Board of Directors of Southern Regional Council, as well as our Board, introduced James McBride Dabbs, guest speaker.

Mr. Dabbs spoke on the subject,"The Moving Finger Writes in Mississippi." (Copy of address attached to original minutes.)

Adjournment at 9:25 P.M.

By
Ethel C. Dumbauld
Secretary pro tem

ECD:h

1962-1963 PROGRAM
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The 1962-63 programs are focused on the problem,"What Needs to be Done in Houston in the Field of Human Relations in the Next Twelve Months" and the following programs have been scheduled as follows:

October and November 1962

Annual Meeting, November 1, 1962
Speaker: James McBride Dabbs, President, SRC,Cohen House, Rice University
Chairman: The Rev. Fred Holt

Membership Campaign- Wm. P. Martin, Jr., Chairman

December 13, 1962

Human Rights Observance
Chairman: Mrs. Murry G. Gray
Speaker: Ralph McGill, Atlanta, Georgia

January 10, 1963

Education Committee
Speaker: John Howard Griffin
Chairman: Dr. R. W. Rand

February 1963

Employment Workshop
Employment Committee
Chairman: Dr. B. A. Turner

March 1963

Youth Seminars (Jr. High, Sr. High, College age level and Teacher Training)
Youth Committee
Chairman: Mrs. Arthur Jay

April 1963

Public Housing Conference
Housing Committee
Vice Chairman: Mrs. Warren S. Peret

May 1963

International Relations Program
(Outing with membership families and international students)
Chairman: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

September 1963

Human Relations Problems in the Field of Police Protection
Health and Welfare Committee
Co-Chairman: Mrs. A. E. Dukler and The Rev. George Reck

11/1/62

The Houston Council on Human Relations

and

The University of Houston Lecture Series

cordially invite you to attend a lecture

by

Ralph McGill

Publisher, Atlanta Constitution

in celebration of

Human Rights Week

Thursday, December 13, 1962

in the

Cullen Auditorium, University of Houston

3801 Cullen Boulevard

Reception Following

Time: 8:15 P.M.

November 20, 1962

Dear Board Member:

We are having a small dinner meeting in Oberholtzer Hall, University of Houston at 6:45 P.M., in honor of Mr. Ralph McGill, prior to his address in Cullen Auditorium, Thursday, December 13, 1962.

Due to lack of facilities for a dinner meeting at the University that evening, the only available space is limited to 35 people. Therefore, we are asking your co-operation. If you are interested in attending, please send your check (maximum two persons) at $2.50 per person. Check should be made payable to Houston Council on Human Relations.

In order to allow everyone on the Board an equal opportunity, reservations will be accepted on a first come, first serve basis.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Kelly

Charles Kelly
President

CK:ecd

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS

*The Rev. Charles R. Kelly
President

*G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Vice-President

*Miss Barbara Jordan
Recording Secretary

*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Treasurer

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Everett O. Bell
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Ben Canales
Miss Nina Cullinan
Mrs. Charles Dillingham
Mrs. A. E. Dukler
Raymond Duncan
Frederic A. Fleming, Jr.
Mrs. Frank Freed
Mrs. Street Fulton
*Irwin L. Glatstein
*Mary Ellen Goodman, Phd.
Henry Gropper
John J. Herrera
The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines
Mrs. Armen Jorjorian
The Rev. Ted Klein
*The Rev. James R. Noland
Mrs. Kenneth Dale Owen
*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Mrs. Warren S. Perry
Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor
Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
Mrs. J. Milton Richardson
Woodrow Seals
*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
*Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Walter Whitson
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich

STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

November 20, 1962

Dear Board Member:

According to our Constitution the Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations is to meet at least four times yearly. Therefore, I have selected four dates for our meetings. Please check your calendar and plan to be present on the following dates:

Thursday, December 6, 1962
Thursday, January 24, 1963
Thursday, March 28, 1963
Thursday, May 23, 1963

Mrs. Dumbauld will send you a notification, including place, prior to each meeting. We will meet for dinner at 7:00 P.M.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Kelly

Charles R. Kelly
President

CRK:ecd

SCHEDULE

***

Mr. John Howard Griffin
The Houston Council on Human Relations
Houston, Texas

Wednesday, January 9, 1963

8:00 A. M.	Minister's Breakfast, Second Presbyterian Church, 2714 S. Main (Cost: $1.00) Chairman: The Rev. John Murray (2017 Wheeler - JA2-8142)
12:00 -2:00	Luncheon - Town and Gown Club Cohen House, Rice University Chairman: Mr. James R. Noland (# 9 Chelsea Place - JA6-2247)
2:30 - 4:00	Conversation with Houston Students (Students from four Universities are invited) Texas Southern University, 3201 Wheeler Avenue Co-Chairman: Mrs. Allen Clark (4929 Valarie, Bellaire, MO4-9179) (The Rev. Julius Scott, Jr (2009 Ruth - JA4-4801)
4:00 - 4:30	Autograph Party, Mary Regina Inc., 1617 Main Hostesses: Mrs. Joseph Reilly and Mrs Warren Peret 2708 Robinhood - 10954 Bienhorn MA3-7710 HO8-4502
8:00	Open Meeting, First Unitarian Church, 5210 Fannin Chairman: Dr. E. W. Rand, TSU, JA8-0611
9:30 P. M.	Reception, First Unitarian Church Board Members and Education Committee Members Hostess: Mrs Charles W. Pemberton (2306 Rosedale - JA8-2304)

A N N O U N C I N G !

AN EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

Sponsored By
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TIME: 9:30 - 12:00 A. M. - Saturday, February 23, 1963

PLACE: Fondren Library - Lecture Room - Rice University

THEME: "PRESENT EMPLOYMENT PICTURE IN HOUSTON AREA"

Mr. Frederick Wiener, Moderator
Executive Director
Vocational Guidance Service
Houston, Texas

A. STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT AT NASA - HOUSTON:
Mr. Stuart H. Clarke, Director of Personnel
NASA - Houston, Texas

B. A LOOK AT MANPOWER PATTERNS THROUGH 1966:
Mr. Homer Jackson, District Director
Texas Employment Commission
Houston, Texas

C. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS RELEVANT TO THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE:
Dr. Ira Bryant, Principal
Kashmere Gardens High School
Houston, Texas

D. OBSERVATIONS GERMANE TO NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES:
Mr. Steve Wilson, Director
Employment Committee on Merit of the
American Friends Service Committee
Houston, Texas

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please complete and return to:)
Houston Council on Human Relations . . . . . 3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas . . . . . JAckson 4-5084

Name _____

Present Position _____
Title Company

Business Address _____
Street & Number Telephone

Home Address _____
Number and Street City Zone State

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FEBRUARY 1963

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE held in Chicago, January 14-17, 1963, was sponsored by Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish Faiths.

"I would consider the first day of the conference as one of 'lamentation." Speaker after speaker bared his soul. There was general agreement that the church has been playing around with the race question. It was pointed out that possibly the Jewish religion has done more work in this field than either Roman Catholics or Protestants. The Protestants were accused of being 'long on talk and resolutions and short on action'. It was further pointed out that the so-called Negro church has done a great job in putting into practice the basic tenets of the Christian faith in the area of race. The so-called white church has done little or nothing.

Possibly the two most outstanding addresses given were by Dr. Franklin M. Litell of Chicago Theological Seminary and Dr. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Leadership Conference. Dr. Litell stated that in parts of our nation 'the conduct of the Christians is worse than the laws.' He went on to say that 'the old America of white rural dominance is dying. But in its death throes it has spawned some of the most wicked political movements and vicious personality types which this bloody century has seen anywhere.' Referring to anti-Semitism, Dr. Litell said 'those millions of Jews who suffered and died in Hitler's Europe were martyred for what the Christians would have been martyred for had they stayed Christian.' Dr. King gave a ringing call to all religionists to be prepared to suffer and die if need be as they find ways to make their beliefs live within the human situation."

---From a report by The Rev. Thomas J. Griffin
Houston Council Observer to the Conference

INTERFAITH WORKSHOP SET - The 1963 Interfaith Workshop, sponsored by women of the three faiths--Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on February 14 at Temple Emanu El, 1500 Sunset Blvd.

Miss Thelma Mills, metropolitan executive director of the Houston YWCA, will speak on "Women's Responsibility Today."

Lunch will be served and a nursery will be provided for the women who have children. For reservations call SU 2-1183.

A LETTER WAS MAILED COMMENDING THE MISSISSIPPI MINISTERS for their courage in making a public statement on racial justice. These were practically the only voices heard from the clergy in Mississippi.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE will be held Saturday, February 23, 1963. A flyer with full details is enclosed with this mailing. If you wish an additional supply, please call the office.

CONGRATULATIONS - We send our best wishes to Miss Marian Robinson who has been appointed as secretary to Senator Ralph Yarborough. Miss Robinson reports to Washington on February 11.

1962-63 CAMPAIGN BUDGET OF $20,000.00

Operating Expenses			$11,400
Educational Material	$1,000		
Postage	500	$1,500	
Program:			
Annual Meeting	200		
Human Rights Observance (Ralph McGill)	350		
Education Meeting(John Griffin)	300		
Employment Conference	250		
Youth Seminars	2,500		
"Housing for All" Conference	300		
International Understanding	300		
Health and Welfare (Human Relations and the Police)	500		
Church-State Conference	500		
Staff and Volunteer Training	500		
Reserve for Contingency	400	6,100	
Publications (Special Items, Reprints, Programs)		1,000	
Net Total		$8,600	8,600
TOTAL CAMPAIGN BUDGET			$20,000.

The Southern Regional Council approved assistance to the Houston Council for 1962-63 amounted to a possible total of $2,600, or $300 more than we received last year. These funds will be available on a matching basis, i.e., SRC will match any funds raised locally by us above a base figure of $3,600 and up to a total of $6,200.

P A Y Y O U R M E M B E R S H I P N O W !

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The Houston Council on Human Relations, 3605 Fannin St.,Houston 4, Texas

The Houston Council on Human Relations, a voluntary association of Houston citizens, seeks to understand the many different racial and religious groups living in Houston today, and endeavors to improve relationships between them.

I/we would like to support the goals and purposes of HCHR for the year October 1962 - September 1963.

Name _____

Address _____

Memberships: ( )Student $1.00 ( ) Associate $5.00
( ) Sustaining $10.00 ( ) Sponsor $25.00 ( ) Patron $100.00 or more

Will pay: monthly ____; quarterly _____; semi-monthly _____

Enclosed _____

(Contributions are Tax Deductible)

For anyone who has lived abroad or in the midst of a foreign culture, the problem of identification and communication are all too clear! For those of us who live in the South, they are not always apparent. John Howard Griffin, in visiting our city recently, revealed in poignant and pathetic terms the startling problems of communication and understanding that exist between the white man and the black man in America. The pathetic dimensions of this breakdown is magnified by the fact that they live side by side and must continue to do so. It was the acute consciousness of this breakdown of communication and understanding which motivated John Howard Griffin to masquerade as a Negro in order to be able to understand this problem from the Negro's point of view.

John Howard Griffin's account of his own experience has been documented in a book, "Black Like Me." In his addresses in our city, both to ministers and to the general public, he cited liberally from the experiences recorded in his own book, and added to them from other events that have taken place since. Mr. Griffin's salient observations, which he underlined time and time again, was that the black man and the white man do not really know each other. Each merely portrays or lives up to an image which is expected by the other. This lack of communication and understanding are the ingredients out of which explosive and dramatic events are constructed, for when communication breaks down, the usual mode of expression is violence. "That violence is coming," according to Mr. Griffin, "there is no doubt." And indeed, Oxford, Mississippi, was but the first sign of the tempest to come. Mr. Griffin, therefore, painted a dark, depressing picture of what the future holds for the South, with the stage already set for violence and groups like the Black Moslems and their counterpart among the whites, preparing to engage in vitrolic and violent apologetics. Mr. Griffin does not feel that the South can escape violence.

Mr. Griffin made a severe indictment of those who may be seeking better understanding among races but who resort to "conspiracy of silence" in the midst of tension. The time has come, Mr. Griffin believes, for aggressive leadership on the part of those whites who are seeking better understanding, even at the risk of personal humiliation. To wait for better times and for reason to prevail is to ignore reality. Mr. Griffin noted that at the time of the Supreme Court decision (1954), Senator Eastland had predicted 100 years of litigation, and that the time table is proving to be precisely accurate. The new Negro of the South and the old G.I. cannot be expected to wait that long. Time, therefore, is on the side of violence unless the constructive forces of our country will rise to the occasion. Among them Mr. Griffin praised the contribution of men like Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; P. D. East, Editor of the Petal, Mississippi paper; and Lillian Smith, author and humanitarian.

Lionel Trilling, whom Mr. Griffin quoted, has stated that culture is a prison unless one has the key to it. It is apparent that the South is imprisoned in two gigantic cultures and it does not appear who possesses the key.

It is late in the annals of human relations--of course it is, but not too late for wisdom and love and understanding to unlock the doors that keep us locked up in the prison of our prejudices.

----The Rev. Herbert Meza

BROCHURE - We are enclosing along with this mailing a new brochure. As you contact others to work with us on this important task of human relations in our community and you desire additional copies, please call headquarters.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE announced the Houston Institute of International Relations to be held at Bethany Christian Church, 3223 Westheimer Road, February 15-16, 1963. (Contact AFSC, JA6-1069, for additional information.)

Faculty: Hugh Hester - Brigadier General, USA (Ret.), author and lecturer on international relations; Cecil Hinshaw - Teacher, minister, author, former President of William Penn College.

THE AMERICAN CITY--ITS PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES is the theme for a series of seven lectures sponsored by the University of Houston. Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, president, extends a personal invitation to our membership to attend these lectures. The first four lectures which are being held in March are listed below for your information:

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CITIES (March 1) - Davis Kingsley, Director, International Population and Urban Research, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

THE IMPACT OF THE CITY ON THE INDIVIDUAL (March 13) - A. B. Hollingshead, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Yale University.

THE IMPACT OF THE CITY ON GROUPS (March 20) - York Willbern, Director, Bureau of Governmental Research, Indiana University.

THE FORM OF THE CITY (March 27) - Charles C. Colbert, Dean, School of Architecture, Columbia University.

BROTHERHOOD AWARD - Brotherhood Lodge Number 222, B'Nai, B'rith, is now accepting letters of nomination for its second annual "Brotherhood Award."

Any members of any law enforcement agency in Harris County is eligible for this brotherhood award. Letters of nomination may be sent to Brotherhood Award, P.O. Box 8038, Houston 4.

YOUTH SEMINAR - The first in a series of seminars for youth of our city will be held Saturday, March 16, 1963. This first seminar of 1963 is planned for senior high students and others are being planned for junior high and college age young people. If you have young people whom you would like to have invited, please mail your suggestions to the office.

Mr. Charles Kelly, President Miss Barbara Jordan, Recording Secretary
Dr. George Dodd, Vice-President Mr. Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Treasurer
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

MINUTES
Education Committee Meeting
The Houston Council on Human Relations

The Education Committee of The Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council offices, 3605 Fannin, Monday, March 11, 1963, at 12:00 Noon.

Dr. E. W. Rand, chairman, presided.

Present were: Dr. E. W. Rand, Mrs. Chloe Mallett, Mrs. Malissa Frances, G. L. Lloyd (new member), F. E. McGahan, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

National Conference on Religion and Race

Mrs. Dumbauld reported on the meeting which had been held Wednesday, February 20, 1963 in the Council offices. The three faiths were represented. The Rev. Thomas Griffin who attended the meeting in Chicago from Houston was present. He reviewed the purpose of the Chicago Conference. It was convened to provide an occasion for lay and clerical religious leaders to conduct a concrete examination of the role of churches and synagogues in meeting religious and civic racial problems. Mr. Griffin stated that if results of this conference are to be felt nationally, they must be brought to local communities. A second meeting was scheduled for March 19th. Mrs. Dumbauld read a suggested resolution which was presented to the Cultural Dept. of the Texas Council of Churches and she is asked to refer it to the group meeting next week.

Contest for Brotherhood

In the absence of Mrs. McGaw, Mrs. Dumbauld reported that a meeting had been held and it was being suggested that a contest be held to encourage children to understand better the important religious relationships between Brotherhood and Freedom. The contest would be open to children of elementary school age enrolled in the summer religious program of any church or synagogue. Skits are to be 10 minutes long and no more than $10 can be spent by the participating groups on costumes, and effects. First, second and third prizes will be given in the amount of $25, $15 and $10. Three judges will be selected to make the decisions.

Mrs. Mallett suggested that the young people in attendance at the youth seminar should tie in the gap as many of them will be used in their churches for summer programs.

If approved by the executive committee this will be mailed immediately to churches and synagogues throughout our area.

Packet of Human Relations Materials - Mr. John Murray suggested this project. There have been many requests from others this past year. Dr. Koeninger is making a list of books in the field of human relations which will be included.

Next Meeting is set for Tuesday, April 23rd. Discussion will center on Role of Committee and Suggested Activity for Future.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

MINUTES-BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors of The Houston Council on Human Relations met in the home of Mrs. Street Fulton, Will Rice House, Rice University, at 7:30 P.M.,Thursday, January 24, 1963. Dessert was served before the business session.

Present were: Charles Kelly, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Walter Whitson, Mrs. Eleanor Freed, Everett Bell, Ted Klein, Mrs. Shirley Jay, Mrs. Joseph Reilly, Leland Marsters, Jr., Mrs. A. E. Dukler, Dr. B. A. Turner, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Woodrow Seals, Mrs. Warren Peret, and Fredric Fleming, Jr.

Minutes were approved as mailed. Summary of Executive Committee Meeting (1/16/63) were distributed.

Financial Report-Mr. Marsters, Treasurer, reviewed the December financial statement which had been distributed and stated that as of January 24, 1963, there was a balance of $1,485.03 on hand.

Youth-Mrs. Jay announced that the Youth Seminar would be held Saturday, March 16th, from 1 to 6 P.M., from 8th grade through College. The two speakers will be Miss Barbara Jordan and Mr. Wm. Steven. Mr. Ted Kanner and Mr. Calderon were appointed as a special committee to contact the speakers and to select the theme for the seminar. A committee meeting will be held Friday, February 1, 1963.

Mrs. Jay requested that the teacher training be taken from the Youth Committee and be delegated to the Education Committee. It was questioned whether to have a speaker during the youth seminar in honor of National Library Week. Books should be checked again this year that are in the Library on Human Relations.

Correspondence-Mr. Kelly read the letter written to the Houston Independent School Board members regarding the "brother-sister" rule(2)Letter from Rita Shelton from Adelphi College(3) Letter congratulating Marian Robinson on her appointment as Sec. to Ralph Yarbrough (4) Letter from Mr. Griffin (John Howard).

Time Magazine-Mr. Kelly read excerpts from January 25 issue regarding National Conference on Religion and Race. The group refuted this opinion. The Community Council dinner was announced. Questions was raised whether Houston Council could fit into United Fund.

The Grand Jury Association mentioned about working with the Houston Council on Police Brutality. They are working now with Ted Freedman on it. Police Survey: It was suggested that a survey be made to determine how many people died in jail in the last 10 years and the causes given. Mrs. Fulton mentioned the story in the Observer on the program in Fort Worth that Ted Freedman helped with.

Brochure-Question raised of use of words"Boycott", etc.

Cultural - This committee discussed whether or not they would attempt to get Negroes to serve on Boards of cultural institutions. It was felt that they should participate first.

Employment Conference - Dr. Turner gave the names of those to participate. Conference will be held Saturday, February 23rd.

Announcement-Methodist Hospital will be integrated on February 15th.

Membership- Mrs. Shaw stated that she and Mr. Noland were making inquiries about a grant from the Hogg Foundation through Dr. Sutherland. She reported that a meeting had been held of the Big Gift Division , and that calls would be made as soon as the brochure is printed. She stated that three ways had been suggested that we might receive assistance from the Hogg Foundation. A proposal will be drawn up for presentation. It was recommended that if we could secure two-year financial needs then more programs could be worked on.

Fred Holt will serve as the annual meeting chairman. Leland Marsters will be our delegate to the Community Council.

Speakers- Oaks Christian Church, April 28th, Dr. B. A. Turner, Sloan Methdodist Church, February 3rd, Rev. E. Eugene Askew,

School- Pastor Murray had called Mr. Kelly about the tour that he and others had made of Miller Junior High School. The conditions are very bady. They may need help with the parents committee.

General- Eleanor Freed stated that there is a need for inventory of what is going on.

Next meeting will be held March 28th with Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman.

Adjourned.

By

(Mrs.) A. E. Dukler
Secretary pro tem

3/15/63
D/h

Houston

LET'S GET OUR HEADS TOGETHER

A N O T H E R

SEMINAR FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Saturday, March 16, 1963

at

Gulfgate Auditorium

Carefully selected students from the various high schools in Houston and environs, and representing many different ethnic, religious and racial groups--all neighbors in Houston--will have a most unusual opportunity to discuss--

H O W I S E E O T H E R S

(Explorations in Intergroup Relations)

After hearing--

Barbara Jordan, prominent young Houston attorney and civic leader, speak on

THE FRONTIERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

and a major address by--

William Steven, Executive Editor of The Houston Chronicle, on

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

****

Register at 1:00 P.M.
Adjourn at 6:00 P.M.

Those interested in participating in this experiment in intergroup understanding should make prompt application to the sponsors:

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Registration, materials and refreshments will be free

REGISTRATION
YOUTH WORKSHOP
March 16, 1963

NAME _____ HIGH SCHOOL _____ GRADE ____ AGE ____

ADDRESS _____ ZONE ____ PHONE _____

(WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT THIS PROGRAM) _____

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street, Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

MINUTES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 25, 1963

The Executive Committee of The Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council offices, 3605 Fannin, Monday, March 25, 1963, at 12:00 Noon in luncheon session.

Present were: Charles Kelly, Joyce Shaw, Fred Holt, Dr. George Dodd, Irwin Glatstein, Leland Marsters, Jim Noland, Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, and Ethel Dumbauld.

Charles Kelly, president, presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Financial statements for January, February and March were considered and accepted. Mrs. Shaw made a brief report of results of Foundation visits and the continuing drive for funds. (Mr. Noland submitted a list of all the churches and Jewish Synagogues to contribute to the Council) Mr. Marsters reviewed his efforts to set up a monthly membership notations.

Correspondence: 1)New South-Voted on motion of Mr. Noland, seconded by Mrs. Shaw, that our Council send the SRC our membership list to allow them to solicit members from our rolls.

Other communications were read.

REPORTS:

Cultural Committee - Dr. McGaw reported that he had called about the AAU and that the meets would be integrated as schools are integrated. Mr. Sweeney-~~Houston Symphony~~ Museum of Fine Arts-said that the boards would be integrated as Negroes have something to offer. Mr. Pulley-Natural Science Museum-said that the Museum would be segregated as long as the fund drive is on and would be integrated as the schools are integrated. Mr. Glatstein suggested that the 20th Century club be encouraged to protest the segregated classes at the Museum of Natural Science.

VOTED on motion by Dr. Dodd, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that a letter be written to the Mayor and concilmen inquiring about the cities position about funds (tax) used for segregation.

A meeting is to be set up with the 20th Century Club officers to investigate the segregated Museum of Natural Science. Mr. Marsters will make this contact.

Annual Meeting - Mr. Holt said that the committee felt that the choice of speaker should be: 1) someone on the edge of some movement or 2) knowledgeable person. Annual meeting committee suggests that Lyndon Johnson be the speaker, and that it be a kick-off drive for membership sometine in October or November.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Noland that this report be adopted and that Vice President Lyndon Johnson be invited.

Church and State- Mr. Glatstein on May 6th reported that Dr. Franklin H. Littell will be the guest speaker and that he will speak to several groups. The honorarium is to be explored.

Education Committee-1)Copies of the material on the Contest for elementary age children on Brotherhood and Freedom was distributed. This will be ready for mailing early in April.2) Follow-up on the National Conference on Religion and Race held in Chicago, January 1963, has been discussed. An interfaith seminar is being explored to discuss religion and race. San Antonio and Atlanta are two southern cities selected where definite follow-ups were held. 3) It was suggested that a packet of materials on human relations be prepared. Mrs. Goodman assumed responsibility for working on this project.

Youth Seminar- The Youth seminar was held March 16th and a good report was given of a successful project. Mrs. Goodman's son suggested that now that the problems are known that plans of action be the youth discussion groups object. Mrs. Goodman asked if a Junior HCHR could be set-up. Russell Noland and Lanny Goodman will report to the Board on the seminar.

Announcements- Intergroup Relations Conference, University of Houston, April 20th. 20th Annual Race Relations Institute- Fisk Univ.,June 24-July 6. April 22nd - Paul Anthony, new Field Director of SRC will be here to meet with our Board.
Texas Council of Churches Assembly, Mrs. Joyce Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Brotherhood Dinner, Nat'l Conference Christians and Jews, Mrs. Dumbauld attended
Illness: Mr. Arthur Jay, Mr. Chas. Shaw. Death: Mr. A. S. Vandervoort

The program committee for 1963-64 will be headed by Dr. George Dodd and other members are to be Jim Noland, Irwin Glatstein and committee chairman.

Health and Welfare- Mrs. Dukler and Mr. Fleming met with a group in the Council offices for discussion of a program on Police and Human Relations for Fall. Many suggestions were made, but it was decided to wait until the new Police Chief is appointed.

By

Mrs. Joyce Shaw

Secretary pro tem

3/28/63

SUMMARY
MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Luncheon session, Monday, March 25, 1963, at the Council offices.

Charles Kelly, President, presided.

Attendance:
Present - Regular (7), Ex-Officio (1) and Executive Secretary
Absent - Regular (4), Ex-Officio (4)

Correspondence:
VOTED on motion of Mr. Noland, seconded by Mrs. Shaw, that our Council send the SRC our membership list to allow them to solicit members from our rolls.

Reports:
Cultural - The National A.A.U. have been written to question the validity of winners. The Gulf Coast A.A.U. was contacted and informed us that meets would be integrated as schools are integrated. Houston Symphony's Mr. Sweeney said that the Board would be integrated as Negroes had something to offer. Dr. Pulley, Museum of Natural Science, said that the Museum would be segregated as long as the fund drive is on and would be integrated as the schools are integrated. The 20th Century Club is to be encouraged to protest segregated classes at the Museum. VOTED on motion by Dr. Dodd, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that a letter be written to the Mayor and councilmen inquiring about the cities position about tax funds being used for segregation. A meeting is to be set up with the 20th Century Club officers to investigate the segregated Museum of Natural Science classes.

Annual Meeting - VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Noland, that Vice President Lyndon Johnson be invited to be the speaker and that it be a kick-off drive for Membership sometime in October or November.

Church and State - Mr. Glatstein reported that Dr. Franklin H. Littell will be guest speaker for a series of meetings May 6th on Religion in the Schools.

Education Committee - 1) A contest for elementary age children on Brotherhood and Freedom will be held, culminating July 17th; 2) The possibility of holding an interfaith seminar on Religion and Race is being explored; 3) It was recommended that a packet of Human Relations materials be prepared. Mrs. Goodman assumed responsibility of working on the project to prepare this packet.

Youth Seminar - held March 16th was very successful. It was suggested that now that the problems are known that plans of action be the youth groups object. Mrs. Goodman asked if a Junior HCHR could be set-up. Russell Noland and Lanny Goodman will report to the Board on the Youth Seminar.

Health and Welfare - Mrs. Dukler and Mr. Fleming met with a group in the Council offices for discussion of a program on Police and Human Relations. Many suggestions were made, but it was decided to wait until the new Police Chief is appointed.

Program Committee for 1963-64 - was appointed. Dr. George Dodd will serve as chairman. Mr. Noland, Mr. Glatstein and the chairmen of committees will serve with him.

Announcements
Intergroup Relations Conference, University of Houston, April 20th
20th Annual Race Relations Institute - Fisk University, June 24 - July 6.
April 22nd - Paul Anthony, new Field Director, SRC, will meet with our Board.
Texas Council of Churches Assembly, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Dumbauld attended
Brotherhood Dinner, Nat'l Conf. Christians and Jews, Mrs. Dumbauld attended
Illness: Mr. Arthur Jay and Mr.Chas Shaw. - Death: Mr. A. S. Vandervoort

(ecd)

AGENDA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Thursday, March 28, 1963

Charles Kelly, President, Presiding

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING, JANUARY 24, 1963 (mailed)

SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, MARCH 25, 1963(attached)

TREASURER'S REPORTS (January, February and March)

CORRESPONDENCE:

1) Ministers in Mississippi
2) Governor John Connally
3) Attorney General Robert Kennedy
4) Windsor Theatre

REPORTS:

Cultural Committee
Education Committee
Youth Committee
Health and Welfare
Church and State
Membership
Annual Meeting Committee

APPOINTMENTS

Program Committee 1963-64 - Dr. Dodd will serve as chairman, Mr. Glatstein, Mr. Noland and chairmen of committees will be the members of committee.

Human Relations Packet - Mrs. Goodman will chairman this committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Intergroup Relations Conference, Univ. of Houston, April 20th
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(ecd)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963		$1,349.81
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$287.25	
Sale of Literature	6.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$293.25	293.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND FEB. 28, 1963		$1,643.06
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salary	$350.00	
Secretarial Help	20.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.51	
Utilities	7.57	
Office Expense	7.36	
Printing	212.24	
Miscellaneous - V.T.	3.96	
Youth Sem.	6.58	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$738.90	738.90
BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963		$904.16

ecd

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
February 28, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1963.....$1,077.24

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$ 850.00	
Program Contributions	200.00	
Sale of Literature	18.00	
Misc. (Volunteer training)	6.50	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$1,074.50	..... $1,074.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND(January 31,1963).....		$2,151.74

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$ 350.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Secretarial Help	30.00	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	42.80	
Utilities	4.71	
Office Expenses	28.88	
Postage	35.00	
Maintenance	2.94	
Printing	146.32	
Conference and Meetings	32.75	
Misc. Leterature	35.85	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT.....	$ 801.93	..... $ 801.93

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963 ..... $1,349.81

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 31, 1963

BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1963.....$1,349.81

RECEIPTS:

Memberships	$287.25	
Sale of Literature	6.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	$293.25	293.25

TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND FEB. 28, 1963.$1,643.06

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary	$350.00	
Secretarial Help	20.00	
Social Security	12.68	
Rent	80.00	
Telephone	38.51	
Utilities	7.57	
Office Expense	7.36	
Printing	212.24	
Miscellaneous - V.T.	3.96	
Youth Sem.	6.58	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	$738.90	738.90

BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 31, 1963.....$904.16

ecd

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT PICTURE IN THE HOUSTON AREA

The Council sponsored a panel discussion on the Present Employment Picture in the Houston Area. The discussion was held Saturday morning, February 23, 1963 in the Lecture Room of the Fondren Library at Rice University.

The panelists were: Mr. Stuart H. Clarke, Director of Personnel for the Manned Spacecraft Center(NASA); Mr. Homer Jackson, District Director of the Texas Employment Commission; Dr. Ira B. Bryant, Principal of Kashmere Gardens High School; Mr. Steve Wilson, Director of Employment on Merit of the American Friends Service Committee. Mr. Frederick Wiener, Executive Director of the Vocational Guidance Service, was moderator of the panel.

Among the facts presented which prompted an interesting discussion were:

1. Approximately 2,700 people are currently employed by NASA in the Houston Area. The number is expected to reach 5,000 by 1965. Most of the employees are specialists in their fields. There is a shortage of qualified applicants in Houston for the kind of jobs to be filled at NASA. More than 40,000 applications have been filed for employment since the "Space Center" moved to Houston.

2. The Texas Employment Commission and Chamber of Commerce in Houston and adjacent areas made a survey to determine the Manpower Patterns through 1966. The findings revealed there is much unemployment in Houston, at the same time there is a shortage of available qualffied workers in many occupations. (Copies of the Study may be obtained from the Texas Employment Commission in Houston.)

3. Negroes do not have access to many of the existing training opportunities for specific occupations; this is especially true in the apprenticable trades. "Too much emphasis on general rather than technical or vocational education" causes many Negro high schools and sometimes colleges to provide little or no training their graduates can use to earn a living. "Educational programs are faulty and should be revised."

4. Several employers in the Houston area, as in other parts of the United States, are beginning to employ Negroes in types of jobs formerly closed to them. This change in employing policy makes it difficult to find well-qualified Negroes for some of the "non-traditional jobs."

The discussion was to terminate at 12:00 Noon. Interest manifested by the audience caused the meeting to continue until 12:45 P.M.

March 31, 1963

To: Churches of the Eastern District of the Texas-Louisiana Synod, LCA
Fr: John P. Murray, Dean
RE: Cancellation of the Eastern District L.L. Convention.

The following is informational material you may want to use. As you realize, the whole Body of Christ is involved. We need to express our concern and support to the Lake Charles' congregation (St. Paul's Lutheran Church) and its pastor, Clarence J. Hagens, in a united witness. Brethren, whether you agree or disagree with the action, lets let the Brethren in Lake Charles know that we stand together as brethren-in-Christ.

The following statement was issued today by the President of Synod,

The first assembly of the Eastern District Luther League of the Texas-Louisina Synod of The Lutheran Church in America, scheduled to begin tomorrow at Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, Lake Charles, La., has been cancelled because of community hostility to the attendance of Negro Lutheran Youth at its sessions, it was announced today by Synod President, the Rev. Philip L. Wahlberg of Austin.

"I am confident that the hostile voices that have been heard in Lake Charles are not the real voice of Lake Charles and its concerned citizenry. But this is a time when the silence of the concerned amplified the shouts of the hostile," said President Wahlberg. He continued, "Had this been a convention of the Synod we would have proceeded inspite of antagonism and abuse. But we do not think it wise to bring Junior High and Senior High age youth into a strange community where they maybe subject to embarrassment or danger because of their desire to assemble and worship as Christians."

"The Assembly, to have drawn youth from Lutheran Church in America congregations in the Lake Charles, Houston-Galvestion area of Texas was to convene under the theme, 'Christians Leagued Together'."

Members of the Lake Charles Congregation had made provision for housing and entertaining all assembly participants including those from Augustana Lutheran Church in Houston, an integrated congregation when a series of intimidating phone calls to members of St. Paul Lutheran Church and its pastor, the Rev. Clarence J. Hagens made it apparent that Negro youth might be subject to possible abuse and perhaps to personal danger in attending the assembly.

Although the Lake Charles Congregation stood ready in spite of the animosity of outsiders to proceed witht the assembly, the meeting was cancelled after consultation with President Wahlberg.

In commenting further on this action, Wahlberg said, "It would have been mockery to have a part of our youth assemble under the theme, "Christians Leagued together" while another portion of our youth were kept from the meeting because of community prejudice."

"Basic to our democratic ideals,""continued the Synod Head, "is the freedom of assembly and freedom of worship. Perhaps without realizing it, the telephone callers would privately deny to a segment of our people the constitutional freedoms which they possibly champion. In Church terms, this is hypocracy. In political terms it is un-patriotism."

****

The following quote is taken from Clarence Hagens letter to the congregations of the Eastern District. "Our young people particulary expressed concern over the fact that they were not permitted to carry out the convention as planned without interference from others in the community." "However, God is still working out His plans, and he has surely worked a good work in our Congregation during the past 36 hours. Never before have we experienced such a unity in Christ as we experience during this time of decision."

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MARCH 1963

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

The Houston Council on Human Relations is, really, a sedate, self-effacing organization: our aim is to inform and to educate.

At least the aim of the conference on employment opportunities which was held at Rice on February 23rd--was merely to focus public attention upon some of the basic facts of intergroup relations in Houston.

In this the Council exceeded both its hopes and its expectations, when the news media played up charges made by one of the panelists, that the Houston school system is guilty of rank discrimination in offering vocational training to its students.

The School Board denied the allegations. The speaker reaffirmed his charges, and other groups got into the fray.

The outcome, of course, is still indefinite; but for the better part of a week, at least, the community's attention was focused upon the economics of intergroup relations.

Among the speakers at the conference were: Mr. Stuart H. Clarke, Director of Personnel for the Manned Spacecraft Center (NASA); Mr. Homer Jackson, District Director of Texas Employment Commission; Dr. Ira B. Bryant, Principal of Kashmere Gardens High School; Mr. Steve Wilson, Director of Employment on Merit of the American Friends Service Committee. Mr. Frederick Wiener, Executive Director of the Vocational Guidance Service, was moderator of the panel.

Even more exciting, although there was no publicity, was the Second Annual Workshop in Intergroup Relations for High School Students, which took place on Saturday afternoon March 16th at Gulfgate Auditorium.

More than 60 high school youngsters from 17 high schools spent five hours in intense interaction, following an opening address by Houston Council Board member, Barbara Jordan; and another talk by Dr. James Clements, religious editor of The Houston Chronicle.

Once again there were unexpected results: there was a demand for more such conferences--once a year simply is not often enough--and a strong demand for an on-going youth program under the auspices of the Houston Council.

The Board approved, and steps are now being taken to bring together a committee of concerned youth to work out details of organization and program. Volunteers (workers, that is) will be welcome.

Meanwhile, from the improbable confines of Centennary College in Shreveport, has come a demand for similar workshops for college students. Significantly, this is a dividend from last year's workshop for high school students, which so impressed one participant, that she flew in for workshop number 2, and to push for the college level program.

This, too, is in process of development, and there will be workshops--note the plural--for college students this summer.

And not to neglect the very young, the Houston Council on Human Relations will shortly announce a contest for children of elementary school age enrolled in summer religious programs.

The idea is to encourage the kids to write, rehearse and produce a skit on brotherhood and freedom.

Prizes will be given for originality, etc., and Foley's again will turn over its Town Hall for the encouragement of better intergroup relations in Houston. The judging will take place on July 17.

The next big project of the Houston Council will be a series of meetings on Monday, May 6th--mark that date on your calendar now, because you'll want to take part--devoted to the emotion-ridden debate over religion in the public schools.

Keynote speaker, chief discussant, and conference summarizer will all be combined in the person of one of America's outstanding religious teachers and philosophers, Dr. Franklin Littell of Chicago Theological Seminary, formerly of the Perkins School of Theology at SMU.

In the morning, in cooperation with the Houston Ministerial Association, there will be a workshop for a hundred or so clergy.

In the evening, starting with dinner at 6:30, a modified version of the workshop will be conducted for members of the Houston Council on Human Relations, educators, and others concerned with public education, the First Amendment, and the church-state issue.

By way of giving a helping hand, we call your attention to the 4th annual intergroup relations conference sponsored by the University of Houston and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The conference is scheduled for April 20th, and the speaker is the noted anthropologist from the University of Iowa, Dr. Samuel L. Becker, Members of the Houston Council are urged to attend.

As on the other helping hand, we are happy to announce a Drama Workshop sponsored by the Contemporary Arts for teen-agers. The main focus will be writing, casting and producing a play by and about teen-agers themselves. The number to call is RI8-1680.

The Program Committee for 1963-64 has been appointed. Dr. George Dodd will serve as chairman. Dr. Dodd will be glad to receive suggestions for program needs for 1963-64.

A Human Relations packet is to be prepared. Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman is responsible for preparation of this packet. Dr. R. C. Koeninger is lending assistance. They will appreciate any suggestions.

Mr. Charles Kelly, President
Dr. George Dodd, Vice-President
Miss Barbara Jordan, Recording Secretary
Mr. Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Treasurer
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

TO: Members
Board of Directors

FROM: Charles Kelly, president

SUBJECT: Paul Anthony, SRC, Guest

April 5, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council will be with us Monday, April 22, 1963. I have asked Mr. Anthony to bring us up-to-date on the opportunity that he sees for our Council in Houston. As he brings us new insights we shall attempt to put them into action.

A luncheon meeting will be held at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler Street at 12:00 Noon. The cost of the luncheon will be $1.15 (gratuity included).

A reply envelope is enclosed for your convenience. Please detach the lower section of this memo and return it to the office indicating that you plan to be present.

I want to encourage your attendance at this meeting.

- -

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Regarding the meeting with Mr. Paul Anthony to be held Monday, April 22nd at the YMCA, 3531 Wheeler:

_____I will be present for the entire meeting

_____I can make the meeting only at 12:30

_____I will not be present

SIGNED_____

Date_____

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

To: Members
Education Committee

From: Charles Kelly, president

Subject: April Meeting

April 8, 1963

April 23, 1963, is the date of the next meeting of the Education Committee of The Houston Council on Human Relations. The meeting will be held in the Council office, 3605 Fannin at 12:00 Noon. (Box lunches will be ordered and the cost will be 50¢.)

The minutes of the previous meeting are enclosed.

Listed below are some tentative items for the agenda and if you desire other matters to be discussed, please call Mrs. Dumbauld and let her know:

1) Reports will be made of the second meeting of the group discussing the National Conference on Religion and Race
2) The promotion for the project on the contest for Brotherhood and Freedom.
3) Suggestions for enclosures in the Human Relations Kit which is being prepared.
4) Role of committee and suggested activity for future.
5) Last, but not least, Mr.Paul Rilling, Director for Field Activities, of the Sothern Regional Council will be with us to share some of his insights in this area of concern.

Please return the enclosed postcard indicating that you plan to be present.

MINUTES
Education Committee Meeting
The Houston Council on Human Relations

The Education Committee of The Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council offices, 3605 Fannin, Monday, March 11, 1963, at 12:00 Noon.

Dr. E. W. Rand, chairman, presided.

Present were: Dr. E. W. Rand, Mrs. Chloe Mallett, Mrs. Malissa Frances, G. L. Lloyd (new member), F. E. McGahan, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

National Conference on Religion and Race

Mrs. Dumbauld reported on the meeting which had been held Wednesday, February 20, 1963 in the Council offices. The three faiths were represented. The Rev. Thomas Griffin who attended the meeting in Chicago from Houston was present. He reviewed the purpose of the Chicago Conference. It was convened to provide an occasion for lay and clerical religious leaders to conduct a concrete examination of the role of churches and synagogues in meeting religious and civic racial problems. Mr. Griffin stated that if results of this conference are to be felt nationally, they must be brought to local communities. A second meeting was scheduled for March 19th. Mrs. Dumbauld read a suggested resolution which was presented to the Cultural Dept. of the Texas Council of Churches and she is asked to refer it to the group meeting next week.

Contest for Brotherhood

In the absence of Mrs. McGaw, Mrs. Dumbauld reported that a meeting had been held and it was being suggested that a contest be held to encourage children to understand better the important religious relationships between Brotherhood and Freedom. The contest would be open to children of elementary school age enrolled in the summer religious program of any church or synagogue. Skits are to be 10 minutes long and no more than $10 can be spent by the participating groups on costumes, and effects. First, second and third prizes will be given in the amount of $25, $15 and $10. Three judges will be selected to make the decisions.

Mrs. Mallett suggested that the young people in attendance at the youth seminar should tie in the gap as many of them will be used in their churches for summer programs.

If approved by the executive committee this will be mailed immediately to churches and synagogues throughout our area.

Packet of Human Relations Materials - Mr. John Murray suggested this project. There have been many requests from others this past year. Dr. Koeninger is making a list of books in the field of human relations which will be included.

Next Meeting is set for Tuesday, April 23rd. Discussion will center on Role of Committee and Suggested Activity for Future.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

To Prevent Hysteria

✦ WITHIN WEEKS NOW the U.S. Supreme Court will hand down decisions on the constitutionality of the use of the Lord's Prayer and Bible readings in public schools in Maryland and Pennsylvania. We expect the court to declare unconstitutional the Maryland ruling requiring the reading of Scripture and/or the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in public schools and to uphold the federal district court which ruled a similar Pennsylvania law unconstitutional. We expect further that such rulings by the high court will send a brief wave of hysteria across the nation as confusion, bigotry and resentment grip the people. Moreover, we expect that those who genuinely disagree with the church-state principle thus far upheld by the Supreme Court will join forces with troublemakers and implacable foes of the court in assaulting the decisions, the court and the Constitution. Finally, we expect that the collective wisdom of the people will reassert itself and accept the court's decisions as consistent with the Constitution, with logic and history and with the best interests of religion. Last year the Supreme Court in the New York regents' prayer case took the state out of religion when it declared that no state may compose a prayer and recommend that it be recited by students. This decision created a major public controversy; but as the months passed many of the vigorous opponents of the decision, having rethought the matter, concluded that the court had in this ruling defended rather than attacked religion. If the court now decides on solid constitutional grounds to take sectarianism out of an area which belongs to the state and to the whole public, it will not be surprising if the people's initial reaction is confused and hysterical. But eventually the wisdom of the people will again reassert itself. They will see that a Constitution which excludes sectarianism and superficial religion-in-general from the public areas of American life is in the best interest of religion as well as of the nation. It is the duty of religious leadership in the United States—lay and clerical—not to fan the people's hysteria or to compound their confusion with thoughtless attacks on the Supreme Court but to guide them through a responsible analysis of Supreme Court rulings in this sensitive area of the nation's life, and to bring them to a studied appraisal of such a decision's effect on their total life as a people. The Supreme Court's ruling in this matter, however it may turn, will be the product of long thought on the part of the justices. If the decision does not please the people, in the long run they will have their way. But the soberness and the deliberateness with which the justices render this decision demand that the people be equally sober and deliberate in their reaction to it.

TWO WORKSHOP-CONFERENCES
on
RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
with
DR. FRANKLIN H. LITTELL
Professor of Church History at
Chicago Theological Seminary,
author of many books, including,
"From State Church to Pluralism"
*****
May 6, 1963

For CLERGY--
9:30 A.M.
First Christian Church
1601 Sunset Blvd.
Luncheon Reservation $1.50
In cooperation with The Association of Ministers of Greater Houston

For LAYMEN--
6:30 P.M.
Second Presbyterian Church
2714 South Main Street
Dinner Reservation $1.50

Sponsored by
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

Texas

Tex Dope

Group Here Seeks to Remove Racial Bans

BY LYNWOOD ABRAM
Chronicle Reporter

In a complex, growing city a lot of things can happen to an individual.

If he happens to be a small Negro child, for example, a Houston school—predominantly white—can assign him his own private rest room.

If he happens to be one of two or three Negro children in an otherwise all-white school, he can find himself eating lunch with the other Negro children at a time other than the regular lunch hour.

End Those Causes

To help eliminate the cause of such situations as these is the self-imposed task of a small, but growing, group called the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Preventing such things from happening is not a legal nor political task, says the president of the council, Rev. Charles R. Kelly, who also is pastor of Rosewood Gardens Methodist Church.

It is a matter of bettering the relations between different groups within the community.

Remove the Barriers

That, to put it succinctly, is the council's purpose: To help people remove the barriers that separate them.

Rev. Kelly believes the council is a unique organization. Its nearly 300 members are not a vigilante group, seeking to right what it considers to be wrongs; it is not a political group, seeking to reduce the mass of humanity to a common level.

REV. CHARLES R. KELLY
Opposes Barriers

The council cuts across religious, social, racial and economic lines, and in that sense it is a unique force in the community.

Pressures Isolate People

The bigness of Houston has produced the need for the council, Rev. Kelly believes. In a big city, people are subjected to countless pressures, many of them tending to isolate people from one another.

"In a big city, people tend to group themselves together in ghettos. The suburbanite who associates only with members of his own economic and social class is as much a ghetto-dweller as the Negro or Latin-American, who live in all-Negro or all-Latin neighborhoods," Rev. Kelly says.

People who live in ghettos and who have ghetto-oriented thinking, seldom understand people whose experiences are almost totally unlike their own, he says.

Wealthy Can't Understand

"The wealthy man who is arrested by the police is treated well and cannot understand—or believe—the low-paid Negro or Latin-American who complains about police brutality," Rev. Kelly says.

Rev. Kelly believes police brutality victims generally are members of the low-income group.

"The police have a tremendous job and a difficult one; it is impossible to supervise closely as many policemen as Houston has. For that reason, among others, the council believes some organization should be set up to review cases of police brutality," Rev. Kelly says.

Emphasizing that this is his personal opinion and not that of the council, Rev. Kelly favor establishment of a board with no official connection with the City of Houston or with the police department to hear complaints of police brutality.

"An arm of the police department cannot fulfill this role in the community," Rev. Kelly says.

Barriers Knocked Down

Rev. Kelly reports progress in knocking down barriers in one area: Among the city's employers.

Two or three years ago, Rev. Kelly says it was practically impossible for a trained and educated Negro to get a good job in Houston. Today, the problem has reversed: The problem now is to find trained and educated Negroes to fill the jobs that are avaiable to them.

"We are proud of Houston in this respect. We know this is a fine community, made up of fine people. We know its citizens care about each other. Our job is to make them care even more," Rev. Kelly says.

The council has an office at 3605 Fannin, where Mrs. George Dumbauld, the group's executive secretary and only paid employee, is ready to help anyone with a special problem.

"Many people get lost in a big city, lost in more ways than one. That's what we're here for," she says.

Houston ~~Post~~ Chron Mtns etc

MRS SHAW TALKED ABOUT GOALS AND ACTIONS
'Methodists Are Glad to Know Catholics'
—Post Photo by Dell Van Dusen

ONE HOUSTON WOMAN

It's Hard to Sound Practical About Ideals, Mrs Shaw Says

By **MARY ANNE HAYES**
Post Women's Staff

Four years ago a small group of Houstonians founded the Council on Human Relations. Mrs E. Pliny Shaw was one of the first members.

"'GOALS,'" SHE read from a brochure on the council in a small office at the group's headquarters the other afternoon. "'To uphold the human dignity and self respect of all citizens—regardless of religion, race, creed or national origin . . ."

The council's program committee members were meeting in the next room. Their voices could be heard in the background as Mrs Shaw talked.

It was a hot afternoon, and the council's air conditioning couldn't combat it effectively.

Mrs Shaw put down the brochure and said: "We spent hours trying to find the right

great deal of credit," Mrs Shaw said.

THE COUNCIL HAS maintained the office through three of its four years.

The membership includes people of all faiths and ethnic groups in Houston, who work together on seminars, workshops and lectures sponsored by the council.

The council has standing committees on health and welfare, housing, cultural programs, employment, education, youth and international relations. Members are beginning to collect a library on tolerance.

"We write letters to the school board and the mayor on problems we are interested in. Some of our people have served on the mayor's committees.

"OUR GROUP BRINGS together the different groups. We co-operate with other groups and often join with them in

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It was a hot afternoon, and the council's air conditioning couldn't combat it effectively.

Mrs Shaw put down the brochure and said: "We spent hours trying to find the right words. It's high sounding and nebulous, but in our program we try to make it come alive. Anytime you have an ideal, it's hard to sound practical. But we try to do these things, strive to do them day in and day out."

THE BROCHURE lists as further goals a widening of spheres of opportunity for all Houstonians and the fostering of the democratic way of life, under the Constitution, in Houston.

"We want to learn as a group to respect the needs of other people.

"Cities become jungles without good relations between different groups. The communication in a community makes the difference between a healthy environment and an unhealthy one.

"We try to help people to be open to other groups, to reduce prejudice, explore the areas of the community which are unfamiliar.

"WE HAVE FOUND that Methodists are glad to know Catholics, that whites are happy to have Negroes in their homes . . . People are bored with being with their own kind all the time," she said.

The council now has a membership of 700. The group's growth has been gradual but substantial, Mrs Shaw said, and every member is a dedicated one.

"There is no purpose in joining unless they are sincere in wanting to understand the racial and ethnic dilemmas society has burdened us with," she said.

The council's first year was one of exploration. The members wanted to find out just what they could do, just what the council could become.

"WE HAD SOME support from the Southern Regional Council, which has a long history of helping Negroes in the South," Mrs Shaw said.

There had been groups working on similar problems in Houston before, Mrs Shaw said. But they were limited in membership. There were church groups and school groups.

The Council on Human Relations offered everybody who was interested in these problems a chance to work together, she said.

"And we had the funds to be serious about the problems and to make a consistent attempt to solve them," she said.

IN ADDITION TO the Southern Regional Council funds, the council receives aid from Houston foundations and from membership fees.

The Southern Regional Council provides the Houston group with matching funds—up to $2,600—for all of the money they raise over $3,500. The council has just passed the $3,500 mark for this year. The first $3,500 has been raised through memberships and donations from small foundations.

"We have the finances to pay for this office and to pay Mrs Ethel Dumbauld, the secretary. She is an organizer, and she is devoted. Her efforts deserve a great deal of credit," Mrs Shaw said.

THE COUNCIL HAS maintained the office through three of its four years.

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The council has standing committees on health and welfare, housing, cultural programs, employment, education, youth and international relations. Members are beginning to collect a library on tolerance.

"We write letters to the school board and the mayor on problems we are interested in. Some of our people have served on the mayor's committees.

"OUR GROUP BRINGS together the different groups. We co-operate with other groups and often join with them in presenting programs," Mrs Shaw said.

"You could say that now we are focusing on integration. We sometimes criticize ourselves for that because we perhaps have not been as effective as we could in dealing with other problems, those of Latin Americans, for instance.

"But the race question confronts us so that we can't look at the others. The inequalities and injustices there are so blatant," she said.

ALTHOUGH MRS SHAW is worried about the possibility of overemphasizing one problem, the council will deal with another problem with a special program in May. The program will be on the separation of church and state.

"I was in Washington a year ago, and many people there felt that the church-state issue is the one that will agitate many communities," she said.

The council will bring Dr Franklin Littell of the Chicago Theological Seminary to Houston for a series of meetings on May 6.

"MEETING THE PEOPLE who come in to speak is one of the real rewards of working with the council. These are people who are so alive, who are not so conforming, who really have something to say," Mrs Shaw said.

Mrs Shaw, a board member, served the council as president for a two-year term from 1960-62.

Before the council was founded Mrs Shaw and her husband, who died three years ago, were members of the Parents Council, the Houston Association for Better Schools and several inter-racial groups.

"WE HAD THE Houston Forum that met at the South Central YMCA. We brought in outside speakers like P. D. East," she said.

Mrs Shaw's four children have been interested in the problems of human relations.

"We are all on the same side of the fence. They support the council. It's rewarding for the family all to agree.

"It's a terrible thing when the parents in a family move in one direction and the children in another. The parents just don't understand," she said.

MRS SHAW SAID she didn't know of a case in which parents who were in favor of desegregation were chastised by their children. The reverse, parents who were segregationists opposing children who had developed different ideas, is generally true, she said.

Mrs Shaw picked up another council brochure and looked at the cover.

"WE HAVE TOKEN integration how, but the great problem of breaking up the great social disease of segregation is still there. We have a long pull ahead before we get over there were that sunshine is breaking through," she said.

Mrs Shaw pointed to the brochure's cover, which pictured a rocky foreground and a cloudy sky with the sun just beginning to push its rays through.

THE HOUSTON POST
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1963

Human Relations Group Seeks Battaglia Funds

Henry Groppe, a director of the Houston Council on Human Relations, asked the City Council Wednesday to turn over to his organization nearly $15,000 from the estate of the late John Battaglia.

Battaglia, in a will dated May 27, 1942, made certain bequests and then left the remainder of his estate to the City of Houston. Battaglia, who came here from Italy in the 1880s, specified that the city use the funds for charitable purposes on behalf of the people.

"**WE ARE** informed that the city controller has a separate account, which, including the cash left by Mr Battaglia and the income from a gas pool on land he owned, now totals $14,964.18,' Groppe said.

He asked that the city give his organization $7,500 now and the rest a year from now.

Offering the council a list of the board of directors of the Council on Human Relations, Groppe said the directors believe that the group "is a proper medium for channeling Mr Battaglia's love for his fello man."

The City Council referred Groppe's request to the legal department to determine the specifications in the will.

THE COUNCIL on Human Relations was founded five years ago to carry out the wishes of the late E. Pliny Shaw. Groppe said the organization works to make Houston a community which can be a symbol of love and charity. The council has offices at 3605 Fannin St.

Newsletter

ANNOUNCING ~

PRIZES FOR MOST SIGNIFICANT AND ORIGINAL

DRAMATIC SKIT

ON

Brotherhood and Freedom

Written

by

ELEMENTARY PUPILS ENROLLED IN ANY SUMMER RELIGIOUS PROGRAM

and presented by them

on

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Foley's Town Hall

9:30 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Sponsored by

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Judges: 1. Ned Bobkoff, Director, The Hamlet

2. Pauline Hecht, Local Actress

3. Che Moody, Executive Assistant to Nina Vance, Alley Theatre

FIRST PRIZE $25.00 SECOND PRIZE $15.00 THIRD PRIZE $10.00

Rules:
1. Open to children of Elementary School Age, enrolled in summer religious program of any church or synagogue
2. Write and stage the dramatic skit themselves (with help, of course, of their teachers)
3. Skits to be 10 minutes in length. (Any number of children may participate in any given skit)
4. No more than $10 can be spent on costumes and effects
5. Groups may enter more than one skit, but the same children may not be in more than one skit.
6. Opinions of the judges will be final

ENTRYS MUST BE MADE BY 5 P.M., JULY 10, 1963,

AT THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 Fannin Street JAckson 4-5084

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

LWD
VJ
SB
MM

Mrs. Shaw attached with Eliza

SEPTEMBER 1963

THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS cordially invites you and your friends to an illustrated talk on the historic and geographic background, the classic periods and recent development of AFRICAN ART by Louise E. Jefferson who will be introduced by Dr. Jermayne MacAgy, Director, Art Department, University of St. Thomas.

Miss Jefferson of New York has been on a Ford Foundation Fellowship to West Africa and to the Art Festival held by the Rhodes National Gallery in Salisbury.

This program will be held Wednesday, September 25th at 8:30 P.M. in Jones Hall, University of St. Thomas, 3610 Yoakum Blvd.

****

All are invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnstone after the program to meet Miss Jefferson at 1720 North Blvd.

ANOTHER FIRST IN HOUSTON - The Youth Committee of the Council is sponsoring a workshop for Junior High School Students on explorations in Intergroup Relations on the general theme GETTING TO KNOW YOU.

The workshop will be held Saturday, October 19, in the Auditorium of the World Trade Center. Additional information is given in the enclosed flyer.

AN OPEN MEMBERSHIP statement for use by churches is available in the Council office (in limited quantity) with the following wording:

"This Congregation seeks to follow faithfully its Lord who said 'Come Unto Me, All Ye...' Therefore, persons of all races and nationalities are welcome in this church."

THE SIXTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS conducted on Texas A & M Campus, August 18-22, 1963, was attended by Mr. Frederic A. Fleming, Jr., member of our Board of Directors and chairman of our Welfare Committee.

CONGRATULATIONS------

The Junior Department of Trinity East Methodist Church was winner in the Brotherhood and Freedom Contest sponsored by the Council this past summer.

The College Council on Human Relations had an excellent thirty-six (36) minute program on Channel 2, KPRC, TV, last Sunday, September 8th at 10:30 P.M.

STATUS OF REQUEST TO CITY COUNCIL FOR $14,964.18----

The request for funds from the estate of the late John Battaglia is still pending. Mayor Lewis Cutrer has referred us to the Board of Public Trust of the City of Houston and we hope members of the Council will encourage this Board to react favorably to our request. For your information, the members of the Board of Public Trust are:

Miss Nina Cullinan
Messrs: Joe Weingarten, Ch.
W. N. Blanton
Claud Hamill
William A. Kirkland
Knox Tyson
M. E. Walter

A BENEFIT performance at the Hamlet Theater is being planned for October by the Cultural Committee. More information on this next month. The play will be, "A Taste of Honey."

We will begin page 2 of this opus with an announcement:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Leland G. Marsters
2030 Banks

October 16 '63 7:30 PM

This is the first Board meeting of the fall, and there is a considerable backlog of decisions to reach.

The Housing Committee, for example, has scheduled a conference on February 13th.

The International Relations Committee, in addition to some special programs for foreign students in residence at TSU, has persuaded the Honorable Ralph Bunche to come to Houston for an undoubtedly significant and memorable address on March 26th.

Letters were sent, on behalf of the members of the Houston Council on Human Relations, to the parents of the six children who were murdered in Birmingham. In our letter we said:

"We shall continue to work to see that their death shall not be forgotten but shall stand to remind us of our shame and sin."

You may want to write more personal notes yourself. We shall be happy to supply you with names and addresses.

Some 200 Houstonians attended a remarkable lecture on backgrounds of African art, last month, when the Houston Council on Human Relations brought Miss Louise Jefferson to Houston and arranged a meeting for her at the University of St. Thomas. Just about that number, or so it seemed, attended the reception for her afterwards.

A few announcements:

See the enclosed flyer announcing the UN Week Observance in Houston on October 22nd.

On October 20th the Dupont Show of the Week will focus upon the American Friends Service Committee.

We have been receiving a small supply of research reports from the Southern Regional Council. There are not enough copies for distribution to all members, but those who are interested in reading some of the best material currently available on race relations, do drop by the office, and if you can fight your way through the crowds, come in and pick up your copy . . .

OBSERVE

UNITED NATIONS WEEK

Hear

The Honorable James J. Wadsworth

President of the Peace Research Institute
and formerly
United States Ambassador to the United Nations

OCTOBER 22, 1963
8:00 p.m.

Hamman Auditorium, Rice University

Public Invited – No Charge

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

P. O. BOX 66093, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

OCTOBER, 1963

The problem is this: so much going on that if we take time to get out a newsletter telling our growing membership all about it, we'll fall even further behind. But communicate we will because communicate we must . . . briefly . . .

Charles Morgan, Jr., the Birmingham attorney who delivered one of the most dramatic and damning speeches on the Birmingham situation, will honor the Council on Human Relations by speaking at our annual dinner (scheduled for November 6th) — and our membership will honor him by filling the hall.

Exact details later. But circle November 6th on your calendar right now.

Another truly outstanding event being plotted by the Houston Council on Human Relations is the Human Rights Observance on Thursday, December 12th at Cullen Auditorium.

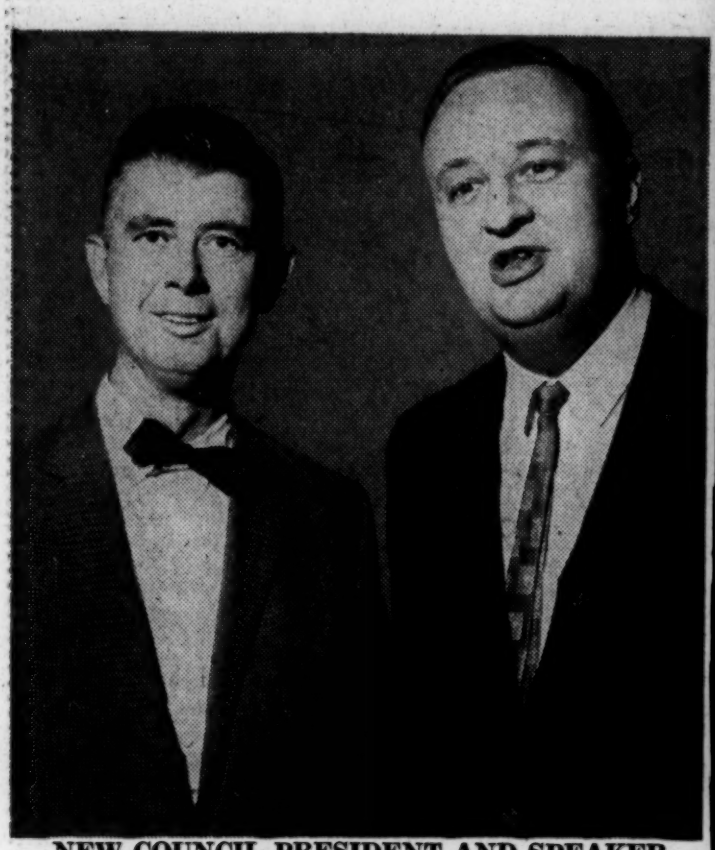
Liston Pope, who holds 8 doctoral degrees in addition to his PhD, and whose list of books, honors, etc., would exhaust our paper supply, will be the speaker.

Dr. Pope, one of the most influential of contemporary Americans, is Stark Professor of Social Ethics in Yale University.

Meanwhile, if you haven't already registered your jr-hi youngster for the Intergroup Workshop on October 19th, don't bother. We are all filled up, and turning people away because we already have more signed up than we can handle.

Here are a couple of fuzzy photos of the first of three or four Intercollegiate Workshops we organized this summer.

One result is the now organizing College Council on Human Relations.



NEW COUNCIL PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER
Dr George E. Dodd, Left, and Charles Morgan Jr
—Post Photo

Welch Says Houston Has Highest Water Rates

Louie Welch, a candidate for mayor of Houston, criticized the city's high water rates Wednesday night in a speech at a meeting of Spring Branch Citizens, Inc, in the Woodview Elementary School.

He said Houston has the highest water rates of any city of its size. "It doesn't do any good to have the water if you can't afford to pay for it," Welch said.

WELCH SAID there was more city maintenance going on in the city now than citizens have seen in the past 24 months. He said in order to have a great city, you have to have a sustained effort and not just what he called "pre-election activity."

George Eddy, another candidate for mayor, said he is yet to be convinced that the Trinity River project is sound. He said he is the only candidate who questions that the project will do what its proponents say it will.

He said the water rates should be rolled back to their previous level and the sewer tax repealed.

[illegible] ho is run- [illegible] platform of putting sound business practices into city government, said the operation and financing of the City-County Hospital should be transferred to the county.

Council candidates speaking at the meeting included:

Lee Dykes, Wally Franks, Robert S. Webb, Harry J. Heaney, S. R. Sobel, R. S. Bill Jr, Johnnie Boyd, Rudy Anders, Jerry Sharp, C. H. Townsend, J. Vitale, T. L. (Doc) Fontaine, George Montgomery, Mrs Kearie E. Berry, Frank Mann, Louis Peters and Ralph Wallace.

The Houston Council on Human Relations
JAckson 6-1829
5403 AUSTIN

Meetings

L WDV
VJ
PW
SB BP
MM-
(Chal for newsletter)

NOVEMBER 1963

Newsletter

The meeting is over . . . let's have a meeting . . .

And the next meeting will be held on December 12th, when Liston Pope will give unusual meaning to our Human Rights Observance meeting at Cullen Auditorium. Circle the date on your calendar in red — or some other suitable color.

But before we go on about the December 12th event, some comment about our annual meeting earlier this month might be interesting.

And it can be noted that the attendance was notable, the speaker was outstanding, and a most distinguished slate of officers and directors was elected with aplomb. It was, perhaps, the best annual meeting we've had.

But behind that smoothly running occasion, in which we all took delight, were several days of near hysteria when it appeared as if our annual meeting would have to be held on a street corner somewhere. The management of the Brass Rail, in the Humble Bldg., cancelled the reservation we had confirmed months before for reasons that remain mysterious and unconvincing. We were told that a prior contract had been exhumed by some long-suffering secretary, but we KNOW the place was dark that night.

In any event, the incident confirms the view that the current bogeyman of the radical right is the intergroup relations agency in the South. If the drive of groups, such as the Houston Council on Human Relations, for communication across racial and religious lines succeeds, the whole ethic of the divide-and-conquer boys collapses.

We have but one additional comment to make: it seems that some of our state agencies have been hiring people to infiltrate organizations such as ours to find out what people like us are up to. We want them to know they are welcome, and upon the payment of a nominal membership fee they will receive all our secret documents and will also be urged to attend even more meetings.

HOW ARE THINGS GOING IN HOUSTON?

What is the employment picture with regard to Negroes in Houston? This was the question tackled by 23 people in the Council office last Tuesday. Fourteen businesses were represented and the organizations represented were Texas Employment Commission, Texas Southern University, Prairie View College, American Friends Service Committee, and of course the Houston Council on Human Relations.

One of the interesting findings of this group was the ease with which Negroes have been able to move into formerly all-white jobs. It seems that not only have they been readily accepted by the employees but also by the clients of the business. Everyone seemed to be not only willing, but eager to find well qualified employees without reference to racial characteristics.

There was also a strong feeling that some type of program should be instituted in the public school system whereby a student could participate in an on-the-job training program in many vocations. This would be similar to the Distributive Education program but include skills other than sales.

The meeting was of such interest to those present that it was decided to meet again in the near future.

There is a "cute" little book available from the Council called *I Wonder Why?* by Shirley Burden. You really ought to see — and own a copy to show to your friends. Cost, $1.95.

And now, back to Liston Pope, whose topic can now be announced: "Race Relations and World Upheaval." We can think of few more apposite subjects to consider on the 15th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights; nor of anyone more eminently qualified to discuss it than Dr. Pope, one of the world's most distinguished religious thinkers.

The Declaration of Human Rights, you will recall, begins with these words: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

The Human Rights Observance will be sponsored by the Houston Council on Human Relations, in cooperation with a growing list of other agencies and organizations. The observance will be held in Cullen Auditorium on the University of Houston campus, and will begin at 8 o'clock.

THE WAY THINGS ARE . . .

One word that is heard often in Houston these days is, "Why do you need to worry about a Council on Human Relations? Things are going quietly and smoothly, aren't they?"

On the surface this may seem to be the situation, and in some ways it is true. Underneath though, I wonder? The other day a "Hootenanny" was held in a Houston High School and according to one report there were skits that don't always appear at Hootenannys. At this one there was a "Black-Face" skit which included two young men with faces painted black (one wonders what this changes) and a sign on the chest of one reading, "Dunce." During the skit someone suggested he turn his sign around and suddenly there appeared his real identity — N. A. A. C. P.

How are things going in Houston?

Nothing succeeds like success, we are told, which is the only explanation needed for the following announcement:

SECOND HOUSTON WORKSHOP FOR JR HI STUDENTS

on Saturday, November 23rd at the Blue Triangle YWCA

Again registration will be limited to only 60 youngsters. Last time, we could not take care of all those who wanted in, but right now we need registrations. Call our NEW office on our NEW telephone JA6-1829, or better, drop by our NEW address 5403 Austin. And for those of you who are sticklers for detail, the Zip Code is 77004.

And speaking of our new office, we need, more or less desperately, a variety of equipment. Since there are many efficient housewives who are members of the HCHR, and who are on our new Board of Directors, the suggestion has been made that tax deductible gifts of books of trading stamps could go a long way in helping us get what we need. How about it?

The Council is well led this year. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting were:

G. E. Dodd, President — Henry Groppe, Vice President

Other officers "left over" from last year are:

Barbara Jordan, Recording Secretary — Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Treasurer

CHARLES KELLY, Executive Director — MRS. ETHEL C. DUMBAULD, Executive Secretary

OBSERVE

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

Hear

DR. LISTON POPE

Stark Professor of Social Ethics, Yale University

SUBJECT

Race Relations And World Upheaval

December 12, 1963

8:15 P.M.

Cullen Auditorium

University of Houston

Public Invited -- No Charge

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004 JAckson 6-1829

Southern Regional Council
Mr Paul Anthony, Field Dir.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth N W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ANNUAL MEETING

TEXAS COUNCIL

on

RACE RELATIONS

1920-1963

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 8 - 9, 1963

University Baptist Church

2130 Guadalupe Street

Austin, Texas

THEME: "ADJUSTING TO THE NEW AGE"

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1963

2:30 P.M. Registration ..... Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Mrs. Emma Harrison
Mrs. Emma Gilbert

3:30 P.M. Call to Order ..... Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President

Invocation ..... Dr. J. S. Scott

Music .....

Appointment of Committees

WORKSHOP: Adjusting to The New Age

Mr. A. L. Livingston, Dr. Conner, Dr. Vernon McDaniels, Rev. I. Q. Hurdle, Dr. J. D. McLeod

ANNUAL DINNER ..... 5:30 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Invocation ..... Rev. L. C. Young

7:30 P.M. Dr. J. D. McLeod, Presiding

Prelude

Music ..... Huston-Tillotson College Chorus

Invocation ..... Rev. Roberta

Music ..... Huston-Tillotson College Chorus

Welcome ..... Dr. Blake Smith

History ..... Dr. J. L. Clark

Music ..... Huston-Tillotson College

Offering ..... Rev. L. W. Jenkins

Presentation of Speaker ..... Dr. J. J. Seabrook

Address: A Collective Offense ..... Rev. John P. Murray

Music ..... Huston-Tillotson College

Presentation of Awards ..... Mrs. Tommie Stroud

Benediction

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1963

9:00 A.M. Dr. Edwin G. Kloppe, Presiding

Invocation

Music .....

Youth Discussion—Adjusting To The New Age

11:00 A.M. Business Session ..... Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President, Presiding

Minutes ..... Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox

Financial Report ..... Mr. Scott Johnson

Report of Committees:

Registration

Findings

Courtesy

Others

Report of Nomination Committee..... Dr. J. L. Clark

Election

Benediction ..... Rev. I. Q. Hurdle

EXHIBIT

100 Years of Progress in Human Relations

1863 1963

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. Jas S. Crate ..... President

Dr. W. R. Banks ..... Vice President

Dr. J. L. Clark ..... Vice President

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox ..... Secretary

Mr. Scott Johnson ..... Treasurer

Dr. J. D. McLeod ..... Historian

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Matthew W. Dogan
Prof. Sam Houston
Mrs. J. L. Brock
Mrs. John Hanna
Mrs. Olivia Hogue
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Rev. J. M. C. Boyce
Mrs. A. 'E. S. Johnson
Mrs. J. L. Clark
Mrs. Margaret Eidson
Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin St., Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

SPECIAL NOTICE

CULTURAL PROGRAM - Members and their children are invited to join in the traditional Mexican Posada at M.D. Anderson-Magnolia Park Y.W.C.A., 7305 Navigation Blvd., Houston, on Saturday evening, December 14, at 7:00 p.m.

The POSADA is the tradition of the Mexican Christmas season. It is the searching for a place for the Christ child to be born, the Holy Family's journey to Bethlehem.

As the villagers proceed from door to door for each evening of nine days before Christmas, they are told that they are robbers or that there is no room - until on the last evening - the 24th - the welcome is given to enter a chosen home for the resting place of the figures of Mary and Joseph in the Nacimiento - the Nativity Scene - then the festivities begin with food, songs, prayer and two Pinatas -- one for children and one for adults.

Food of Latin American countries will be prepared by the ladies of the "Y."

Admission: $1.25 - Adults
.75 - Children 12-16 years old
.50 - Under 12 years old

Please call reservations (WA6-2601) by Thursday, December 12.

.....GRACIAS

* * * * * * * * *

"RAISIN IN THE SUN" will be presented under the auspices of The Houston Council on Human Relations in Jones Hall, University of St. Thomas.

Mark your calendar - January 15,16,17, 18, 1964

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THE HOUSTON POST
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1964

Battaglia Grant OKd by Council

The City Council unanimously awarded a $15,000 grant Tuesday from the John Battaglia trust to the Houston Council for Human Relations.

Battaglia, who died in 1944, left the money to the city, with the provision that the city use it for a charitable purpose.

The money will be given to the council in two lumps, $7,500 the first year and $7,500 the second.

The Houston Council for Human Relations, with an office at 5403 Austin, describes its goal as "Better Citizens for a Better Community." This goal is achieved, said the council, through literary programs, parent education, vocational training and citizenship training.

THE [illegible] COUNCIL ON HUMAN [illegible]

program

conference on religion and race

may 25 and 26, 1964

first methodist church

houston, texas

CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

May 25th-26th, 1964

PROGRAM

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th, 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Thomas J. Griffin, presiding

Folk Singers

Introduction of Speaker ..... The Rev. John P. Murray

Address: "The Moral Issue — Race and Religion"

THE REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, Nashville, Tenn.
Director, Committee of Southern Churchmen

Seminars

Service of Confession ..... The Rev. E. J. Farge

☆ ☆

Religion and Race Committee

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE REV. JOHN P. MURRAY, Co-Chairman
Augustana Lutheran Church

THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN, Co-Chairman
University Christian Church

Rabbi Moshe Cahana
Irwin Glatstein
Father E. J. Farge
The Rev. Wm. A. Lawson
The Rev. J. Royster Powell
Father Vincent Rizzotto
The Rev. David O. Shipley
The Rev. John F. Stevens

Ex-Officio: G. E. Dodd, M. D.
Charles R. Kelly

TUESDAY, MAY 26th

Irwin Glatstein, presiding

9:00 a.m. Address: "The Reaction and Movement of the Churches and Race Relations"

THE REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, Nashville, Tenn.
Director, Committee of Southern Churchmen

10:00 a.m. Seminar around tables (coffee served)

10:30 a.m. Sharing and Questioning

11:15 a.m. Lunch

The Rev. Wm. Lawson, presiding

12:00 p.m. "What's the Present Situation in Houston?"
The Rev. John Stevens

12:30 p.m. "What Needs to be Done?"
Mr. Sam Price

1:00-1:45 p.m. Sharing and Questioning

Break

2:00 p.m. Panel Discussion: "Where Do We Go from Here?"

Moderator: The Rev. Ed Bennett

Panelists: Dr. Matthew Cooper
Rabbi Moshe Cahana
Rev. Joseph Fiorenza
Mrs. Vincent Fromen
Miss Barbara Jordan
Woodrow Seals

3:40 p.m. Wrap-Up: The Rev. J. Royster Powell

4:00 p.m. Closing

In peace, let us pray to the Lord.

For failing to see you in all men
Forgive us, O Lord.
For refusing to give love to all your creatures
Forgive us, O Lord.
For our delay in accepting your demands
Forgive us, O Lord.
For not having defended the rights of your kingdom
Forgive us, O Lord.
For our lack of faith and conviction
Forgive us, O Lord.

From fear of criticism
Deliver us, O Lord.
From growing tired in seeking justice
Deliver us, O Lord.
From thinking we have done enough
Deliver us, O Lord.
From human respect
Deliver us, O Lord.
From all violence and injury
Deliver us, O Lord.

For those who hate us, who wound us
with their gossip, who sow enmity
Lord, hear our prayer.
For the bravest and most prudent among us
Lord hear our prayer.
For the most cowardly and imprudent among us
Lord, hear our prayer.
For the first one who will make fun of us
when we explain to him our ideals
Lord, hear our prayer.

ALL: O God,
Grant us the perseverance and love
to seek justice and peace.
Give us the strength and patience
to be valiant and peace-loving members
of your kingdom.

Tex.-Gen. LWDr AU-mm

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

ō NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER—1964

ANNOUNCING

Houston Council on Human Relations

ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, November 10 7:00 P.M. Kaphan's Restaurant

Speaker

MR. WHITNEY YOUNG, JR. Director, National Urban League

THE EXPERTS - Since its inception, the Houston Council on Human Relations has been a voluntary organization. It has been a people to people movement focusing programs outside itself. These factors, volunteers working for good human relations in the Houston community, have been an ideal and an accomplished fact. As indication of this accomplishment of an ideal we have simply to look at the working Board of Directors and the countless committee members who serve faithfully out of personal commitments. Because of this commitment and determination, every activity of the Council has been highly successful (how can we top this?) and these same members have contributed and raised over $28,000.00 between October, 1963 and September 1964.

For years we have struggled against odds which appeared impossible to overcome. Members have gone out to talk about job opportunities for all, open occupancy, serving of all citizens in public accommodations as well as about adequate education for all. Sometimes doors were open, sometimes closed and sometimes open doors suddenly closed. ("Hey, watch my finger!")

Now, almost suddenly (in the view of the whole history of man) the climate has changed. Now the task becomes one of doggedly seeing to it that every man abides by his own commitment and helping all those willing to change, change. A new mood pervades much of our nation. This mood is about change. Much of America is now convinced that changes must be made in job opportunity and educational advantage. Much of America is convinced that all of American life must be open to all American citizens on an equal basis. Perhaps, America can see that to deny a few is to ultimately deny all.

We have been a part of bringing about this new mood. We should not sell ourselves short about our part in the movement for justice and rightness.

With confidence in our skills and insights we can and must proceed while the new mood prevails. We must pick up our task with even more vigor and see that every child and adult has opportunity to adequate education and that no few people stand in the way of this--our American heritage. We can and must pick up the task laid before us and open our jobs and our neighborhoods and our businesses so our people can have opportunity for self development, security and the good life. We are the human relations "experts." Let's not fail ourselves or others.

BOARD MEMBERS

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*HENRY GROPPE, VICE PRESIDENT
*MISS BARBARA JORDAN, RECORDING SECRETARY
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR., TREASURER

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STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEMORIALS AND HONORARIUMS - Many persons make gifts to the Houston Council on Human Relations in memory of or to honor a friend or relative. Such was the case last week when Mrs. Olon Rogers and her daughters requested that in lieu of flowers for the funeral of Mr. Rogers, gifts be made to the Council. Olon was a true and trusted friend and was one of the men of our generation who worked with all his energy for freedom and justice for all men. His contribution to our life will remain.

Other gifts have been made in memory of Mr. Jeff Jacobs, Mr. Phil Rich, Mrs. Sampson Koe, Mr. Jacob Wilkenfeld, and Mrs. Sam Daily. In addition, numerous gifts have been received to honor various anniversarys, births and Bar Mitzvahs.

If you wish to provide a memorial or honor a friend or relative, send your contribution to the Council at 5403 Austin and an appropriate card will be sent to notify persons designated.

THE SENIOR HIGH COUNCIL - At the last meeting of the Senior Hi's Tyrone Joubert was elected President, James Plummer, Vice President, and Cathy Noland, Secretary-Treasurer. This meeting followed a kick-off picnic in Hermann Park last week. Next meeting--October 1, at the Council office. All senior high students are invited to participate.

Sixteen of our kids met with the MYF at St. Luke's Methodist Church on August 25th. Ty said of this meeting, "This was the most thrilling activity to occur outside of Council activities. Surely a great opportunity for those who participated."

ENCLOSED REPORTS - After the "long hot summer" we are trying to catch every one up. So----you will find two reports: 1) From the Battaglia Committee and 2) from the Director on the National Citizens' Committee. You may want to file these away for future reference.

VOLUNTEERS----after reading the first article I hope you are moved to volunteer. Please take the initiative to volunteer yourself for service on a committee. Please? Call JA6-1829.

HOOT, HOOT---Mr. Ben Ramey is directing a Hootenanny to be given the latter part of October. Time, etc. to be announced.

******** ******** ******** ******** ********

WITH ALL THE NOISE OF THE "HATER" it is well to remember that hundreds and thousands of individual Americans are doing in their own way what our times demand. The loyal Americans are doing some deed, some act, to bridge the gap between people too long separated from each other. Seldom do these deeds make the front page of the papers or become a scene on TV but every minute of each hour someone is being an American by going out of his way to reach his or her hand across the boundaries of racial barriers to let it be known...No! Not to let anything be known but simply to be thoroughly human.

An incident in point was called to our attention by one of our members, Mrs. Miriam Rothaus. It has to do with a letter circulated in another city visited by Mrs. Rothaus. The letter is dated September 2, 1964, addressed to the writer's neighbors, and says in part:

"As a victim of Nazi persecution, I will not lend myself to discriminatory practices at home which we deplore elsewhere in this country. Therefore, I have rejected the advice of other landlords as follows:

1. When renting an apartment, I do not quote one price to Caucasians and a higher one to Negroes;

2. I do not ask for elaborate references from Negroes which I do not require of Caucasians.

Instead, I rent vacancies to persons who are qualified and congenial. Operating on these principles I have rented an apartment to a woman social work supervisor and her son, a student in High Schools. My new tenants are Negroes.

We are all interested in democracy and fair play. My wife and I expect that you will want to extend every courtesy to our new neighbors.

With best wishes for the High Holy Days."

One man's Americanism is showing. Have your heard a "Good Neighbor" story lately? If so, how about sending it to the editor of NEWSLETTER? OK?

A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS
By Charles Kelly, Director of the Houston Council on Human Relations
and a member of the Committee.

> "On this occasion, you come to begin work as important as any ever undertaken by any Americans--in any time."
>
> President Lyndon B. Johnson
> August 18, 1964

With these words President Johnson greeted more than 400 members of the National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations in a simple but meaningful ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House. On this August afternoon, many of America's outstanding citizens including representatives from America's greatest corporations, from its leading universities, from its outstanding inter-group relations agencies, from its major labor organizations, and from its most respected clergy were challenged by the President to go to work within their own communities in "Th great task of these times: the task of fostering understanding, of securing compliance, of assuring justice for all Americans."

The meeting at the White House was the climax of a conference which began early that morning at the Department of State and ran throughout the day. Through speeches and panel presentations, the Committee members were given a broad outline of the problems that confront the nation in its efforts to achieve equality and individual dignity. They were asked to focus their attention in particular on how such a group of the country's most influential citizens might help in fostering voluntary compliance with the Civil Rights law and how they might help to promote good human relations among their fellow countrymen. The members dealt extensively with two specific aspects:

1. Broad outlines of the function of the Community Relations Service which are:

   To provide conciliation services to communities and individuals in resolving disputes or disagreements in civil rights matters, and

   To help communities build a climate for peaceful and voluntary compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. The greater concern of developing sound and viable programs of community relations on local levels which would provide an atmosphere for easing racial tensions.

Major Speakers in Order of Appearance:

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce
LeRoy Collins, Director of the Community Relations Service
Arthur Dean, Chairman of the National Citizens' Committee
Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States
Thomas Kuchel, U.S. Senator from California
Lyndon B. Johnson, The President of the United States.

Panelists:

Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor
Frederick Keppel, Commissioner of Education
Philip Brownstein, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration
Eugene Patterson, Vice Chairman-Designate, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Harold Fleming, Acting Deputy Director of the Community Relations Service (Moderator)

The Purpose and Function of the National Citizens' Committee

The purpose of the National Citizens' Committee is to provide a group of several hundred influential citizens from over the nation, appointed by the President, to assist in the work of the Community Relations Service. This group constitutes a pool of available manpower for voluntary non-compensated assistance and will be called upon by the Director for specific duties commensurate with special needs and expertise. They will, on their own, encourage compliance with laws against discrimination and assist in building a climate in their communities which will foster better understanding and acceptance among citizens throughout the land.

Broadly stated, the function of the NCC may be divided into four general categories: (1) to be advisory to the CRS, (2) assist in the conciliation of disputes or disagreements under the Act, (3) assist the CRS in educational aspects of interpreting the Civil Rights Act to the public, and (4) help carrying out CRS programming.

Houston Members Appointed by President Johnson

Mack Hannah	Charles Kelly	William Steven
Leon Jaworski	Carl E. Reistle	William Thomas, Jr.

CK:ecd

A REPORT FROM THE JOHN BATTAGLIA COMMITTEE
August 17, 1964

A. SOME PRINCIPLES FOR ENCOURAGING SELF-DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

1. "Self-development" means more than just a concern with self; it means also a concern for significant others (family, neighborhood, city and even nation and mankind).

2. Encouraging self-development requires trust in the ability of every individual to do constructive things, and to do even large and important things, as measured against his starting point and his patterns of living.

3. In encouraging self-development it is important to work toward realistic and achievable objectives, even though these are very modest.

4. Flexibility on our part is essential, both in particular and in general. The Project has only one general and permanent goal, to encourage self-development. All specific goals will be constantly shifting in accord with felt needs of the people with whom we work and with our resources to aid their efforts to meet their needs.

B. LOOKING AHEAD

The "audit" of community self-development activities is so nearly completed that we can turn at once to action based on what we have learned about the community. There are some major considerations to be kept in mind as we move ahead:

1. The Project reflects our conviction that all citizens can, to an important extent, bootstrap their way toward more satisfying and more constructive living. We now know what we believed at the beginning of the Project: that a great many citizens, in all segments of the population, are earnestly trying to extend their own command of skills, knowledge, and appreciation.

2. The role of the Houston Council on Human Relations, through the Battaglia Project, is to encourage and stimulate these self-development organizations or services. It is our function only to catalyze action leading toward creation of such organizations and service as people--asphalt roots people--want and are trying to get. Because of the extensive visiting-about and talking-with people (done this summer by Fred Holt and his volunteer assistants), we now know what many of these wants are. We may on occasion develop a short-term activity designed to test out or to demonstrate some type of self-development. We will create no social service, no kind of doing-for activity.

3. We are fully aware of the great contribution being made by the established social agencies. They too are of course trying to encourage and stimulate self-development; they undoubtedly do so, directly and indirectly, in many different ways. However, the established agencies are over-burdened; the highly specific service functions to which they are committed, and the great demand for these services, keep them absorbed.

Moreover, many individuals and small groups can work out their own destinies, and wish to do so, with little or no assistance. A bit of encouragement, a bit of information about where some wanted material or service is available, a little assistance in organizing an event or a group--this is often all that people need to forge ahead and do for themselves. The Battaglia Project is now ready to begin providing these little but often crucial aids to bootstrapping operations.

4. We now know of a great many individual and small group efforts which seem to be yielding results or which promise to do so. Some of these, especially the efforts which look as though they might spread, grow, and be very constructive, the Battaglia Project will strongly encourage, at once.

Preliminary review and discussion of the possibilities has led us to think we may begin by giving encouragement to efforts of an adult education sort. There are now people trying to improve their skills and knowledge so that they can get ahead vocationally, or handle the family finances more wisely, or use their leisure more constructively, or become better informed participants in the political process. These people and their efforts we certainly want to encourage. However, since our resources are limited we will have to establish some priorities. This is our next, immediate task.

--John Battaglia Committee
Mary Ellen Goodman, Chairman

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

HCHR NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER—1964

Education Committee - Report #1 - A Sub-Committee was appointed by Dr. E. W. Rand, chairman, to confer with Mr. E. W. Garrett and his staff of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Texas Education Agency on October 5, 1964. The consultation was two-fold: to advise Mr. Garrett and his staff on procedures for de-segregating his program and to see what means could be used to strengthen the education classes now being conducted.

Mr. R. L. Motard, sub-committee chairman, reported the committee suggestion to Mr. Garrett that the full intergration of his program be executed without prior discussion with prospective students. The project staff should plan this move carefully so that the new policy does not become an open issue before the first class period. Any residual animosities would be resolved through personal contact and identification in the classroom. The sub-committee suggested that the class work be moved from a lectureship type to one of discussion and group participation. A laboratory type class was recommended.

Report #2 - Early in October a local businessman called the HCHR to report what seemed to him to be a dangerous situation developing in the Foster Place Elementary School area. In conversation with the school principal, the principal expressed fear over an attempted "take over" of the PTA and the school by parents of newly admitted Negro children. Since we have had other reports of racial disturbance in the general area we sent a sub-committee into the area to talk with parents. Following is a report from this committee: "The Chairman reported that the visitors had called on five Negro families in the immediate vicinity of the school. Four of these families had children attending. All parents reported that they had received invitations to attend a parent-teachers meeting at the beginning of the year. One out of the four attended, who reported that she had been well received at the meeting. She also reported that her child's white teacher had arranged a conference with her to assist the child in reading. All parents seemed pleased with the education their children were receiving and the atmosphere of the school."

Since the report two white parents of children in this school have registered complaints about the action of the principal. As a result of these second complaints the HCHR notified Dr. John McFarland of the situation. Our letter to Dr. McFarland of October 29 was to inform him of the total picture and asked to be informed on action taken by Dr. McFarland and offered to assist in preventing tension and racial disturbance in the area.

Meeting with Mr. David Danzig - Mr. Danzig, Associate Director of the American Jewish Committee, New York, was in Houston for a meeting with the local Committee and arrangement was made for a short session with Mr. Danzig on Monday, October 26. In addition to HCHR members several local organization directors were invited.

Mr. Danzig has been studying the extremist movement in the United States, and feels "The ultra-right with its fundamentalist and nativist following is trying to make common cause with the Southern segregationist and Northern separatist in order to carry out an assault against the modern instrumentalities of popular democracy that largely reside today in the power of the federal government. And even failing the election of Senator Goldwater, the right can expect to gain strength in community and state politics where the white backlash is already taking strong effect, and where its own organizational program is most effective."

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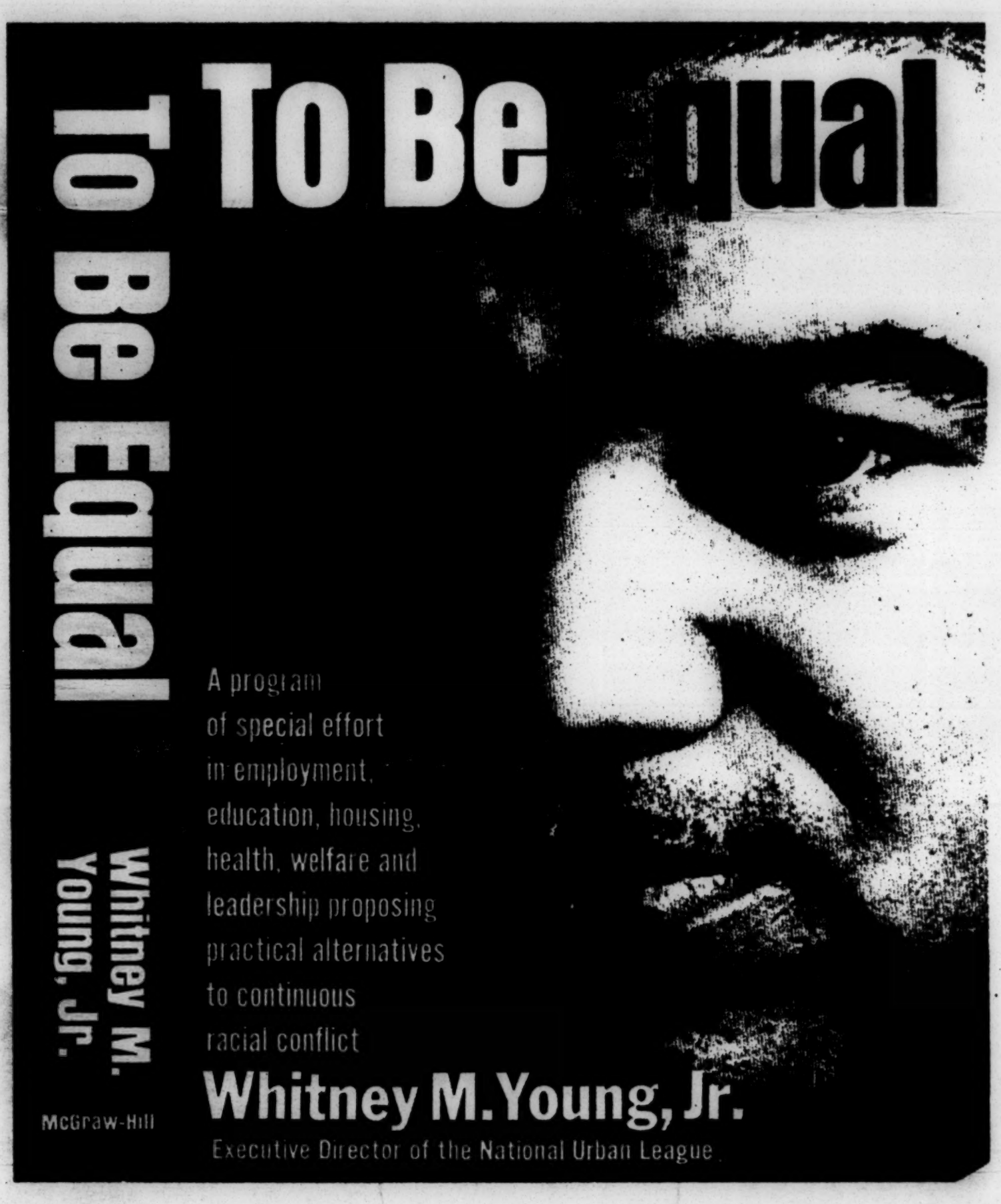

FOR THE ANNUAL DINNER?

It's been a busy time, we know . . . but now that the election excitement is over, send us your reservation! You won't want to miss the opportunity to hear this widely-acclaimed author of "To Be Equal" . . . Nov. 10, 7:00 p.m. at Kaphan's Restaurant. Dinner is $4.50 per person. Mr. Young's book will be for sale, and he will be available for autographing. We will elect officers for the coming year.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Page 4, Section 2 Tuesday, November 10, 1964

Editorials

Council on Human Relations Help us follow our hearts

The Houston Council on Human Relations holds its annual meeting tonight, when National Urban League director Whitney Young will speak.

The Council is a voluntary organization, which seeks to work through individuals so that there will be better human relations in our community. There are pressing matters involving job opportunity, education, and racial relations that cannot, ever, be solved except by individual effort.

We recall what President Johnson said when he signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 last July:

> We must not approach the observance and enforcement of this law in a vengeful spirit. Its purpose is not to punish. Its spirit is not to divide but to end divisions—divisions which have lasted all too long. Its purpose is national not regional. Its purpose is to promote a more lasting commitment to freedom, a more constant pursuit of justice, and a deeper respect for human dignity.
>
> We will achieve these goals because most Americans are law abiding citizens who want to do what is right. That is why the Civil Rights Act relies first on voluntary compliance, then on the efforts of local communities and states to secure the rights of citizens. It provides for the national authority to step in only when others cannot or will not do the job.
>
> This Civil Rights Act is a challenge to all of us to go to work in our communities and our states, in our homes and in our hearts, to eliminate the last vestiges of injustice in our beloved America.

To us, and fortunately to most Texans and most Americans, these are simple truths. But we have found they are often difficult to accomplish.

The Council on Human Relations works diligently and diplomatically to help us do what our hearts tell us we must do. It is part of the "voluntary compliance" the President stresses. We congratulate it for a fine job in a touchy and intensely personal area of human concern.

Negroes fight to survive

Mr. Young, whose column appears in The Chronicle, is Director of the National Urban League and an articulate spokesman for America's Negro community. He will speak in Houston this evening (Nov. 10) at the annual meeting of the Houston Council on Human Relations. For further details, telephone the Council's office, JA 6-1829.

By Whitney M. Young Jr.

PEOPLE are always asking me, "What do Negro citizens want?" The questioners wonder why all this "trouble and bother and demonstrations and keeping everybody all disturbed and upset?" They ask if Negroes basically are seeking status or acceptance.

I guess the simplest answer is that Negroes are trying to survive, in a rapidly changing world.

Status and acceptance may be important later on, but the basic thrust now is just to survive. For Negroes, this revolution is not addressing itself to some mild inconvenience—a recession or a depression. It is trying to right a catastrophe. That's what it's all about. And Negroes do not need anybody sent over from Russia to tell them that they are hurting.

Beating the breast of every Negro citizen is the determination to be free. Whether he's a slum dweller in Harlem or sharecropper in Mississippi is a desire that was not instilled in him by some ingenius leader.

For Negro citizens, there is no midde ground. You cannot keep people between enslavement and freedom. You either have to free them or kill them.

On the part of Negroes, we have no illusions that they can win a shooting war. In spite of Malcolm X, we prefer to struggle on through peaceful means. The plea of the Negro tp America is, "Free me or kill me!" It's as simple as that. After the confrontation of 1963 — when Negroes bared their grievances in the March on Washington and in the streets of Birmingham—they now appeal for a decision.

Negroes are relatively unimpressed by the warnings that, if they push too hard or go too fast, they will lose friends. A mother who is living in a two-bedroom flat with six children, fighting off the rats, and whose husband is unemployed, couldn't care less.

She may stay awake nights worrying, but not about the friends she might lose if she protests. If her plight represents the life her "friends" are content to see her lead, friendship may be a luxury she cannot afford.

Negroes are learning that even the passage of a historic Civil Rights Act is not sufficient to wipe out rats. White people must learn this too. They cannot salve their consciences by thinking that its passage has created a free and open society.

Those who do fall into the category described by Alfred North Whitehead as indulgers in "frivolous inertia." And Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, calls this trait "conscienceless gentility."

This is what happens when a human being tries desperately to believe that, by the removal of old signs and symbols—in this case "white only"—that a new world has been created The fact is, it hasn't been created. The rats are still biting; the children are still in the worst schools; the prenatal care is absent; the landlord won't send up any heat; and the husband is doing the hardest, dirtiest work for the smallest pay and then labeled as "lazy" into the bargain. That is, if he's lucky enough to find work.

The Negro Revolution is a demand for survival, and nothing less. It is a demand for recognition, for the nation to take note of Negro citizens and so afford them an opportunity to earn their bread and their freedom like other people.

mm - file

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT

ADMINISTERED BY

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

UNDER A GRANT FROM

THE CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

PREFACE

The Committee for the John Battaglia Project presents here a report on progress covering the first three months of the life of the Project.

The Battaglia Project has been advanced at a rate which greatly pleases us. In late May, 1964, members of the City Council voted unanimously to accept the Committee's project proposal. On June 1, 1964, Mr. Fred Holt assumed his duties as Summer Project Director and Community Resource Auditor. On August 24, 25, and 26, 1964, Mr. Holt presented his report on work accomplished in just under three months.

The Committee, HCHR Board members and others familiar with the report are unanimous in praise for Mr. Holt's efficiency, skill, and insight. The reader has only to take note of "Auditor's Recommendations" (pages 27-31 of this report) to see that both facts and ideas in rich profusion are presented here with no words wasted.

It was our good fortune to have Mr. Fred Holt's full-time work this summer, and to have also the fine help given by his team of volunteer assistants (whose names appear on page 22). We extend hearty thanks and appreciation for a job well done.

We are most grateful also to Mr. Charles Kelly, Executive Director of the Houston Council on Human Relations. The Project came into being as a result of Mr. Kelly's initiative; it has had his help and guidance at every step. Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, Executive Secretary of the HCHR, Miss Frankie Austin, secretary for Battaglia Project work, and Mrs. Shalom Vineberg, volunteer secretary, have efficiently performed essential functions. Our sincere thanks go to each.

What has been accomplished is only a first step. We do not propose to linger over Mr. Holt's recommendations. As we see it the important thing is to keep moving, to preserve momentum. And we are doing so.

The Battaglia Committee met on August 28, 1964 to decide at once on some of the many "who" and "how" questions raised by Mr. Holt's recommendations. One month later it met to hear reports from each of seven sub-committee chairman, each responsible for follow-up on a particular recommendation, and from consultants. It will shortly meet again.

In the six weeks since termination of the summer action research phase we have moved into action. The nature of that action will form the substance of our next report on progress.

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT COMMITTEE

October 9, 1964

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A PROPOSAL TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF HOUSTON

JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT: "CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT"

PURPOSE

THE CITY OF HOUSTON HAS BEEN OUTSTANDING IN ITS EFFORTS TO GUARANTEE TO ITS CITIZENS OPPORTUNITY IN ALL PHASES OF PUBLIC LIFE AND TO PROVIDE A CLIMATE IN WHICH EACH MIGHT ACHIEVE TO THE ULTIMATE OF HIS ABILITY. WE REALIZE HOWEVER THAT THERE ARE NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS STATEMENT. THESE EXCEPTIONS ARE OCCASIONED LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPLEX OF THIS CITY. THERE ARE CULTURALLY DEPRIVED AREAS IN THIS COMMUNITY WHICH BREED ILLITERACY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. SUCH AREAS PERPETUATE THE RELIEF ROLLS IN THE COMMUNITY AND FOSTER DEPENDENCY RATHER THAN SELF-RELIANCE. WE PROPOSE TO ENCOURAGE SELF INITIATIVE AND SELF IMPROVEMENT.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSES A TWO YEAR PROGRAM TO STIMULATE THE PEOPLE OF HOUSTON TO ENCOURAGE SELF INITIATIVE AND SELF IMPROVEMENT. AN IMPORTANT PART OF THIS PROGRAM WILL BE ENCOURAGING AGENCIES AND INTERESTED GROUPS IN THE CITY OF HOUSTON TO EXPAND AND INSTITUTE PROGRAMS PREPARING CITIZENS TO IMPROVE THEIR OWN SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL LIFE. OUR GOAL IS SIMPLY, "BETTER CITIZENS FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY."

PROGRAM PLAN

1. Fact Finding

It is our purpose to find in the city those persons, groups and agencies which are emphasizing self-improvement. Once this information is attained, the Houston Council on Human Relations will be able to function for the City of Houston as a referral service. Many requests now come to various City of Houston departments and are referred to the Houston Council on Human Relations. After the fact finding period, the Houston Council on Human Relations would be better able to furnish accurate information. In addition, the information gained will be disseminated throughout the city with the hope that an exchange of information will encourage self-improvement projects.

II. Priorities

An order of priorities shall be established for the Project. Concentration should begin with (1) literacy programs and proceed to (2) parent education (3) citizenship training, (4) vocational skills and finally (5) literature and arts. Thus the Battaglia Project would be concerned with a benefit to all the people of Houston.

III. Publicizing Findings

Since the purpose of this project is to encourage "grass roots" individual initiative, the widest possible distribution should be made of the findings of the project. This would encourage self-motivation and improvement and inform various interested groups of workable programs. The exchange of ideas, would in itself instill pride in our City and show to potential newcomers that Houston is a city interested in individuality and personal responsibility.

IV. Stimulation of Self-Improvement Services

When strong programs are discovered, the sponsoring citizens groups will be encouraged. This could result in more personal and private funds being spent on self-improvement projects. It is our intention to encourage expansion of private and local group emphasis on self-improvement.

V. Demonstration Projects

It is the hope of the Houston Council on Human Relations that if our findings show a lack of self-improvement projects, citizen groups can be encouraged to set up programs to meet apparent needs. Many organizations and agencies within the City of Houston can be encouraged to take on these self-improvement projects and thus benefit all the people of Houston.

ACCOUNTING

The Houston Council on Human Relations proposes that the John Battaglia Project funds be a separate account and that annual audits be made by a CPA. Copies of the audit along with complete progress reports will be submitted to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston annually.

BUDGET

PERSONNEL	
1 Community Resource Auditor (½ Time for 6 months)	$1,200
1 Community Resource Auditor (½ Time for 6 months)	1,200
1 Clerk Typist (½ Time)	3,000
Social Security	169
Travel Expense (For Community Audit)	600
CONSUMMABLE SUPPLIES	
Office Supplies	250
Postage	250
PRINTING	750
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIAL (To be deposited in Houston Public Library)	1,000
MEETINGS	500
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	3,622
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION OVERHEAD	2,592
TOTAL	$15,133

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

COMMITTEE:

Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Chairman
Mrs. Frank Freed
Miss Barbara Jordan
Mr. A. D. Azios
Mr. Wm. F. Comer
The Rev. James R. Noland
Rev. John McCarthy
G. E. Dodd, M. D.
Mr. Charles Kelly

THE REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE AUDITOR

June - August, 1964

A. Resume of Procedure. The following information is presented to acquaint the committee with the method of operation used in inventorying self-improvement opportunities in the City of Houston.

1. Phase I Contacts. The Battaglia Committee proposed that initial contact be made with the community agencies that have responsibility for health, welfare and general development of the Houston citizenry. Before this was undertaken, every member of the committee was interviewed by the Community Research Auditor to determine his or her own chief interest and to secure advice on leads and procedure. A list of agencies and agency heads was prepared. The Community Council Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreational Services in Harris County was used as a primary resource for these contacts.

Approximately 55 agency heads were interviewed during the summer. (See Appendix I) This was done in order to accomplish the following: (1) to acquaint agencies with the goals of the Battaglia Project, (2) to determine their history, purpose and scope, (3) to discover what special projects of each would be of interest to the Battaglia Committee, and (4) to secure leads to other people and groups with work in the areas of self-improvement.

Regular report meetings were held by the Auditor throughout this phase with Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, Battaglia Committee Chairman; and Mr. Charles Kelly, Executive Director of The Houston Council on Human Relations. At mid-summer, the interviewing had progressed to the extent that Dr. Goodman decided to call a meeting of the whole committee to evaluate the Auditor's work and to revise the original plans and time-table.

2. The Mid-Summer Battaglia Committee Meeting. The Battaglia Committee met on Monday, June 29, 1964, with seven members present (see Appendix II) After the Auditor reported on his work, the Committee reviewed its own responsibilities.

It defined more closely its understanding of self-improvement stating: "Self-improvement is work done by any non-commercial group for the purpose of advancing the social, economic and intellectual development of either its members or the citizens of Houston. The group process may be productive of some end product, but the product is incidental to the development of cooperating individuals. It is most properly designed for those people whose advantages and opportunities have been restricted."

With this definition in mind, the Committee then instructed the Auditor to devote the rest of the summer to securing information about community leaders, clubs and organizations in minority group areas and in areas with an average family income of less than $4,000 per year. It was suggested that the Auditor prepare city maps locating these areas by census tracts, with a view toward isolating several geographical units in which to do intensive research. This research was called Phase II interviewing.

In order to relieve the Auditor of Phase I responsibility, the Committee suggested that Mrs. Eleanor Freed, a committee member, recruit volunteers to complete this part of the research. The Auditor was to train these volunteers for their task.

3. Volunteer Interviewer Training. Two teams, totaling 12 interviewers, were trained in two workshop sessions by the Auditor, Dr. Goodman and Mr. Kelly. (See Appendix III). The volunteers were acquainted with the general work of the Houston Council on Human Relations, the specific purpose and goals of the Battaglia Project, and with interviewing procedure. A list of Phase I contact persons and organizations were furnished each interviewer. Forms for writing up each interview (See Appendix IV), interview folders and Battaglia brochures were also provided. The volunteers were asked to complete their work by the end of the summer, but no hard and fast deadlines were set. The interviewere were given permission to set luncheon interviews when necessary, and reimbursement was to be made from Battaglia funds for their expenses. Their reports were to be sent to the Auditor, who would compile the information and prepare files for each person and agency contacted.

4. Phase II Contacts. Based on census tract information, the Auditor isolated ten primary geographic areas in the City of Houston that were defined either as poverty areas, predominately minority group areas or

a combination of the two. (See Appendix V). The Auditor first secured information concerning leads to people and groups in these areas from Mrs. V. Besselle Attwell, a member of the Council on Human Relations and a long-time resident of Houston. A selected group from Mrs. Attwell's leads were selected by their residency in or near the primary areas and these, in time, were interviewed. From these secondary referees, information concerning their organizations was secured and further leads were given. The Auditor also followed up on a number of letters and office calls from people who responded to an article in The Forward Times describing the Battaglia Project. Some early reports received from Phase I volunteer interviewers also gave leads to Phase II contacts. (See Appendix VI).

5. General Housekeeping. At the suggestion of Dr. Goodman, a brochure describing the history and purpose of the Battaglia Project was prepared. (See Appendix VII) These were placed in the hands of each interviewee and were enclosed in the mailings sent from the Battaglia office.

The Auditor wrote letters of appreciation to each contact following every interview. Secretarial service for this correspondence was graciously provided on a volunteer basis by Mrs. Shalom Vineberg. A letter of thanks was sent to her when a full-time secretary was employed in August.

During August, Miss Frankie Austin, a recent graduate of the Manpower Development and Training Act School of secretarial service, was employed full-time to develop the Battaglia files and to prepare correspondence. Her work and her personal interest in the Project has been most satisfactory.

Bi-monthly statements of expenses were prepared by the Auditor. (See Appendix VIII) Expendable supplies were purchased either directly from the Houston Council on Human Relations, or through their accounts with local retailers. The secretary's salary, reimbursements to the Council, reimbursements to the Auditor, and the direct purchase or rental of office equipment by the Battaglia office is reflected in these reports. They do not include the salary of the Auditor or the money made available to the Council on Human Relations for general administration and operation overhead expenses. The Auditor was reimbursed for his automobile expense at 5¢ per mile. His other expenses were itemized in the bi-monthly statement.

Office equipment and furniture was either provided by the Council on Human Relations, purchased by the Battaglia Project, or rented. (See Appendix IX)

B. The Battaglia Files. At the suggestion of Dr. Goodman, a comprehensive filing system was developed so that the information secured in the summer audit and in subsequent research could be made readily available to the Committee. A full description of this system is here presented. (See Appendix X)

1. The Cross-Indexed File. The Battaglia office houses a 4 by 6 card file including the names of all persons and organizations interviewed or that are yet to be interviewed and are now listed as possible leads. The personnel cards list each person's name, title, organization, address, phone number, geographic area of residence or work, and the referring party with his address and phone number. The organization cards list for each group, its name, address, phone number, and the specific self-improvement catagories for which the organization would be a resource or in which it would be willing to participate. Each personnel and organization card is checked when an interview has been made. The date of the interview is recorded on the personnel card.

2. The Primary Geographic Area File. The information on the 4 by 6 personnel cards is duplicated on 3 by 5 color cards filed according to the person's primary geographical area or residence. Each area is designated by a separate color. The various area colors make it possible to identify readily a person with his neighborhood. Agency heads and those living outside the Primary Geographical Areas are filed in a "general" category.

3. The Primary Category File. The information on the 4 by 6 organizational cards is duplicated on 3 by 5 colored cards filed according to their participation in or interest in self-improvement categories. Each category is designated by a separate color and a given organization may appear in more than one category section. Agencies with work or interest not included in the primary categories are listed as "general".

4. The Legal Folders for Personal and Organizations. A legal sized folder is prepared for each person interviewed or pending interview. These are filed by primary geographical areas like the 3by5 personnel file. A folder is also prepared for each organization, whether interviewed or not, and those are filed alphabetically. These folders contain an interview

write-up card, all pamphlets and material supplied by the person or organization, and news items that are pertinent.

5. The Maps. Two maps are prepared for Battaglia use. The census tract map shows, in yellow, 20 tracts with an average income of less than $4,000 per family per year. One overlay shows the Negro minority group areas by census tracts, and the other overlay shows the Latin-American minority group areas by census tracts. The light green areas represent 10% to 30% of the tract population. The dark green indicates 30% to 50% residence. The blue tract represents 50% or more.

The large city map shows the ten primary geographical areas of Battaglia concern. Those areas outlined in solid black indicate low-income tracts with more than 50% Negro population. Those outlined in solid red indicate low-income tracts with more than 50% Latin-American population. Those outlined in solid brown and yellow combinations indicate poverty tracts with 30% to 50% Negro and 30% to 50% Latin-American. Those outlined in broken black lines indicate non-poverty areas of 50% or more Negro population.

The white pins indicate the location of Phase I agencies interviewed. The yellow pins indicates Phase II persons or organizations interviewed. The red pins indicate Phase II persons or organizations for which the project has leads. All pins represent information on persons and organizations contained in the Battaglia files.

Census tract information is based on the 1960 census.

C. A Listing of Primary Self-Improvement Categories with Corresponding Resource and Participating Groups. Much of the Battaglia Committee's responsibility will be to stimulate closer cooperation among agencies, between agencies and neighborhood organizations, and among neighborhood groups. Also, the committee will be looking for readily available resource groups as well as receptive local organizations when it begins to develop demonstration projects. To this end the Auditor listed the original priority categories contained in the proposal made to the Houston City Council. As the summer has progressed, two or three other self-improvement categories have been added. The Auditor has called all these primary self-improvement categories. A full description of each organization is contained in the legal folders if it has been interviewed.

PRIMARY MINORITY AND/OR POVERTY AREAS IN HOUSTON

Area	Color Code	Street Boundaries
Kashmere	Blue	Wescott Road Wallisville Road Eastex Freeway Elysian
Clinton Park	Grey	Market Street Old Clinton Road McCarthy Harcroft
Fifth Ward	Green	Lockwood Drive Liberty Road Jensen The Bayou
Second Ward	Rose	Canal N. Sampson Elysian Viaduct N. Hutcheson
Third Ward	Orange	Blodgett Travis Texas Cullen
Sunnyside	Yellow	Chocolate Bayou Road Reed Road Almeda Road Holmes Road
Fourth Ward	Salmon	Allen Parkway Taft Bagby West Dallas
South Heights	Pink	Washington Yale North Shepard West 11th Street
Studewood	Red	East 43rd Street Airline Drive North Main N. Loop Freeway
Sixth Ward	Tan	The Bayou Alamo Ovid Sawyer
General	White	

PRIMARY CATEGORIES
WITH
CORRESPONDING RESOURCE AND PARTICIPATING GROUPS

1. Literacy

a. Burrus Elementary Reading Clinic
b. Julia C. Hester House
c. Holy Rosary Catholic Church
d. Houston Great Books Council
e. Houston Literacy Council
f. Inter-Baptist Theological Seminary
g. Manpower Development and Training Act
h. National Council of Jewish Women
i. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association
j. Northside Action for Youth
k. P. A. S. O.
l. Pleasantville Civic Club
m. St. James Episcopal Church
n. St. Thomas University Reading Clinic
o. Texas Education Agency
p. Union Baptist Theological Seminary
q. Wesley Community House
r. Young Men's Christian Association
s. Young Women's Christian Association

2. Family

a. Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
b. Bayou Park Apartments
c. Catholic Family and Children's Service
d. Church of the Redeemer
e. Community House of Prayer
f. County Juvenile Probation Office
g. Day Care Association of Houston and Harris County
h. Depelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau
i. East Sunnyside Prayer Band
j. Family Service Bureau
k. Julia C. Hester House
l. Houston Council for Retarded Children
m. Houston Heights Civic Club
n. Houston Speech and Hearing Center
o. Jack and Jill of America

p. Jewish Family Service
q. The Marriage Tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church
r. National Council of Jewish Women
s. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association
t. Neighborhood Centers
u. Northside Home Owners Aid Association
v. Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church
w. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
x. Pleasantville Civic Club
y. Wesley Community House
z. Georgia L. Woods Nursery School
a. Young Men's Christian Association
b. Young Women's Christian Association
c. St. Cecilia Catholic Church
d. St. Philip Neri

3. Citizenship

a. American Friends Service Committee
b. Bill of Rights Foundation
c. Colored Baptist Ministers Association
d. Church of the Redeemer
e. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
f. Julia C. Hester House
g. Harris County Council on Organizations
h. Houston Chamber of Commerce
i. Houston Heights Civic Club
j. League of Women Voters of Houston
k. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)
l. National Association of Marketing Developers
m. National Council of Jewish Women
n. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association
o. Northside Action for Youth
p. Northside Business, Professional, Civic and Political League
q. Northside Home Owners Aid Association
r. P. A. S. O.
s. People Unity Prosperity National League
t. Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church
u. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
v. Pleasantville Civic Club
w. San Jacinto Girl Scouts
x. Young Democrats Club of the University of Houston

y. Young Men's Christian Association

z. Young Women's Christian Association

4. Vocational

a. American Friends Service Committee

b. Church of the Redeemer

c. County Juvenile Probation Office

d. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

e. Julia C. Hester House

f. House of the Lord Mission

g. Houston Halfway House

h. Houston -- Harris County Lighthouse for the Blind

i. Mallett Printing Company

j. Manpower Development and Training Act

k. Neighborhood Centers

l. Northside Action for Youth

m. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

n. St. James Episcopal Church

o. Texas Education Agency

p. Texas Employment Commission

q. Vocational Guidance Service

r. Vocational Training in Adult Education

s. Wesley Community House

t. Workfellows

5. Cultural

a. Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church

b. Better Tours and Travel

c. Church of the Redeemer

d. Community House of Prayer

e. Depelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau

f. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

g. Federated Garden Clubs

h. Julia C. Hester House

i. Houston Chamber of Commerce

j. Houston Great Books Council

k. Houston Halfway House

l. Houston Heights Civic Club

m. Jack and Jill of America

n. The Junior League

o. National Council of Jewish Women

p. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association

q. Neighborhood Centers

r. Northside Action for Youth

s. Northside Home Owners Aid Association

t. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

u. Pleasantville Civic Club

v. San Jacinto Girl Scouts

w. Wesley Community House

x. Georgia L. Woods Nursery School

y. Young Men's Christian Association

z. Young Women's Christian Association

6. Health

a. Bayou Park Apartments

b. Boy Scouts Area Council

c. Catholic Family and Children's Service

d. Church of the Redeemer

e. City of Houston Health Department

f. Community House of Prayer

g. Depelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau

h. Harris County Department of Health

i. Julia C. Hester House

j. House of the Lord Mission

k. Houston - Harris County Lighthouse for the Blind

l. Houston Heights Civic Club

m. Houston Speech and Hearing Center

n. Pleasantville Civic Club

o. Houston Halfway House

p. The Junior League

q. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association

r. Neighborhood Centers

s. Northside Action for Youth

t. St. James Episcopal Church

u. St. Philip Niri

v. San Jacinto Girl Scouts

w. Wesley Community House

x. Georgia L. Woods Nursery School

y. Young Men's Christian Association

z. Young Women's Christian Association

7. Financial

a. Church of the Redeemer

b. Colored Baptist Ministers Association

c. House of the Lord Mission

d. Houston Chamber of Commerce
e. Houston - Harris County Lighthouse for the Blind
f. Houston Heights Civic Club
g. Northside Business, Professional, Civic and Political League
h. National Alliance of Postal Employees
i. National Association of Marketing Developers
j. Near Northside Civic Improvement Association
k. Northside Home Owners Aid Association
l. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
m. People Unity Prosperity National League
n. Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church
o. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
p. Pleasantville Civic Club
q. Texas Employment Commission

8. General Education

a. Boy Scouts Area Council
b. Church of the Redeemer
c. Julia C. Hester House
d. Houston Great Books Council
e. Houston Halfway House
f. Northside Action for Youth
g. Pleasantville Civic Club
h. St. Thomas University Reading Club
i. San Jacinto Girl Scouts
j. Texas Education Agency
k. Union Baptist Theological Seminary
l. Vocational Training in Adult Education
m. Wesley Community House
n. Georgia L. Woods Nursery School
o. Young Men's Christian Association
p. Young Women's Christian Association

9. Beautification

a. Bayou Park Apartments
b. Federated Garden Clubs
c. Houston Chamber of Commerce
d. Neighborhood Centers

10. General

a. Protestant Charities
b. South Union Baptist Ministeral Association

PHASE I CONTACTS

1. American Friends Service Committee
   Contact: Mrs. Ester Payne
2. Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
   Contact: Rev. John Murray
3. Bill of Rights Foundation
   Contact: Howard Peacock
4. The Boy Scouts Area Council
   Contact: Minor Huffman
5. Catholic Family and Children's Service
   Contact: Paul Waldner
6. Church of the Redeemer
   Contact: Rev. W. Graham Pulkingham
7. City of Houston Health Department
   Contact: Dale Houghland
8. Community Council of Houston and Harris County
   Contact: Joseph L. Zarefsky
9. County Juvenile Probation Office
   Contact: Dan Schoenbacker
10. Day Care Association of Houston and Harris County
    Contact: Malcolm Host
11. Depelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau
    Contact: Jerome Meyer
12. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
    Contact: Rev. John Stephens
13. Family Service Bureau
    Contact: Mrs. Alline del Valle
14. Harris County Department of Health
    Contact: Mrs. Mavis Pennington
15. Julia C. Hester House
    Contact: Mrs. Odessa Sales
16. Holy Rosary Catholic Church
    Contact: Father Barthelemy
17. Houston Chamber of Commerce
    Contact: Marvin Hurley
18. Houston Council for Retarded Children
    Contact: Frank Borreca
19. The Houston Great Books Council
    Contact: Ed. Dawley
20. Houston Halfway House, Inc.
    Contact: Gordon Cross
21. Houston - Harris County Lighthouse for the Blind
    Contact: Mrs. Geraldine Rougagnac
22. Houston Literacy Council
    Contact: Richard C. Whittington
23. Houston Negro Child Center
    Contact: Mrs. Arthur L. Livingstone
24. Houston Speech and Hearing Center
    Contact: Dr. Jack L. Bangs
25. Houston Technical College
    Contact: Harold B. Neill
26. Jewish Family Service
    Contact: Mrs. Ruth Fred
27. The Junior League
    Contact: Frances Heyck
28. The Juvenile Guidance Program of the Houston Methodist Board of Missions
    Contact: Rev. William Bull
29. The League of Women Voters
    Contact: Mrs. Spencer Nitchie

30. Mallett Printing Company
    Contact: Mrs. Chloe Mallett
31. Manpower Development and Training Act.
    Contact: Earl King
32. The Marriage Tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church
    Contact: Monsignor Ganter
33. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)
    Contact: Rev. A. A. McCardell
34. National Council of Jewish Women
    Contact: Mrs. Ben Friedman
35. Neighborhood Centers
    Contact: Franklin Harback
36. Northside Action for Youth
    Contact: Samuel Price
37. P. A. S. O.
    Contact: A. D. Azios
38. The Philco Corporation
    Contact: Richard C. Kelly
39. Protestant Charities
    Contact: Rev. James R. Noland
40. Protestant Charities Public Housing
    Contact: Rev. Jimmie A. Reese
41. Redeemer Youth Center
    Contact: Seymour Cox
42. St. Cecillia Catholic Church
    Contact: Father Pekar
43. St. James Episcopal Church
    Contact: Rev. John C. Sanders
44. St. Philip Niri
    Contact: Father Lee
45. St. Thomas University Reading Clinic
    Contact: Dr. A. J. Pellettieri
46. San Jacinto Girl Scouts
    Contact: Sarah Jane Weaver
47. Texas Education Agency
    Contact: Stanley Warren
48. Texas Employment Commission
    Contact: Homer Jackson
49. Texas Southern University
    Dr. Henry A. Bullock
50. Texas Southern University
    Contact: Dr. John Lash
51. Vocational Guidance Service
    Contact: Fred Wiener
52. Vocational Rehabilitation Office
    Contact: Charles Stricklin
53. Vocational Training in Adult Education
    Contact: James Gupton
54. Wesley Community House
    Contact: Mike W. Willis
55. Workfellows
    Contact: John Wheeler
56. Young Democrats Club of the University of Houston
    Contact: Don Vanya
57. Young Men's Christian Association
    Contact: Bob Maloney
58. Young Women's Christian Association
    Contact: Mrs. Thelma Mills

PHASE II CONTACTS

1. James R. Alexander (Fifth)
   Jack Yates Senior High School
2. Mrs. V. Besselle Attwell (Third)
   2415 Dowling
3. H. L. Bradford (Third)
   People Unity Prosperity National League
4. The Rev. P. B. Bryant (Sunnyside)
   South Union Ministerial Alliance
5. Ben Canales (General)
   L.U.L.A.C.
6. H. P. Carter (Fifth)
   Business Manager, Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
7. Vincent Chiodo (Fourth)
   Friend of John Battaglia
8. Reufurio Ray Cortez (General)
   L.U.L.A.C.
9. Dr. V. M. Delgado (Sixth)
   Mexico Vello Club
10. Charles W. Deslandes (Third)
    Jack Yates Senior High School
11. Floyd Dixon (Kashmere)
    Northside Home Owners Aid Association
12. Mrs. John Fontinot (Third)
    Better Tours and Travel
13. The Rev. Harry J. Green (Fourth)
    House of the Lord Mission
14. Mrs. Lillian E. Hart (Fifth)
    Community House of Prayer
15. Herman C. Henderson (Third)
    Gregory Elementary School
16. Roi Leeland Hopkins (Fifth)
    Forward Times
17. W. L. D. Johnson (General)
    Dodson Elementary School
18. Walter Kay (South Heights)
    Houston Heights Civic Club
19. The Rev. A. A. McCardell (Fifth)
    Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church
20. Mrs. Celeste McKinney (Studewood)
    Federation of Garden Clubs
21. The Rev. Bill Lawson (Third)
    East Third Ward Civic Club
22. Mrs. Vernell A. Lillie (Clinton Park)
    Phillis Wheatley High School
23. Arthur L. Livingstone (Sunnyside)
    Eliza Johnson Home for the Aged
24. George Nelson (Fifth)
    Council on Organizations
25. Raymond Perry (Clinton Park)
    Pleasantville Civic Club
26. Louis Rachal (Kashmere)
    Northside Home Owners Aid Association
27. Nicolas Reyes (Sixth)
    Near Northside Improvement Association
28. The Rev. L. H. Simpson (Fifth)
    Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
29. Mrs. Geraldine Toliver (Fifth)
    Jack & Jill of America
30. Miss Ellie A. Walls (Third)
    Inter-Baptist Theological Seminary
31. Mrs. Carter Wesley (General)
    The Houston Informer
32. Mrs. L. M. Wilkins (Studewood)
    Federation of Garden Clubs
33. Mrs. Georgia Lee Woods (Fourth)
    Nursery School operator

Some Characteristics of Houston & Harris County Families

The facts about families listed below and the maps on the following pages illustrate some characteristics about families in Houston and Harris County. From these, you can begin to picture for yourself what our typical families are like. We are predominently a white middle-class community, most of the families consisting of a mother and father and two children. The parents completed or nearly completed high school. Their family income is slightly above the median for the U.S. as a whole. The father is employed as a skilled or semiskilled blue-collar worker. In many of the families the mother is also employed. Pretty average community, you might say.

But this statistical family does not represent the total picture of the community. Various segments of the population fall into special groups that in some way affect the rest of the community. The aged population is one such group. Those with special health problems are another. Those living in the older and deteriorating fringe areas of the central city present special problems. Changes in the industrial community have increased demands for technical or skilled workers, whereas a substantial segment of the population lacking education and training is unprepared for the available jobs and faces the uncertainty of unemployment.

The two substantial minority groups have unique problems that affect the total community—its economy as well as its social and cultural values. At the upper family income level are 6 percent of the families with incomes of $15,000 or more, most of whom are charged with responsibility for community leadership, none of whom are free from the pressures and problems of life today, and many of whom experience personal and health problems as devastating as any in the community. And, finally, a restless youth from all segments of the community seeks its identity, and struggles with crucial choices in establishing standards and values which will determine the future course for the community.

Let's look more closely at three problem areas...

Facts About Families in Harris County

1. 1960 Harris County Population —1,243,158
   Number of families—316,194; White—243,994; Non-White—57,140; Spanish surname—15,060.
2. Number of children under 18—476,499

Living with two parents—	86.2% (includes step-parent)
Living with one parent—	7.7%
Not living with either parent—	6.1%
	100.0%

3. Number of aged (65 and over)—66,732; 5.4% of the population
4. Median size of families—3.68 persons
5. Median educational attainment of persons 25 and over—11.4 years of school
6. Median family income—$6,040 for Harris County; $5,660 for the U.S. as a whole
7. Modest but adequate standard of living (family of four)—$5,622
8. Minimum standard of living (family of four)—$4,000

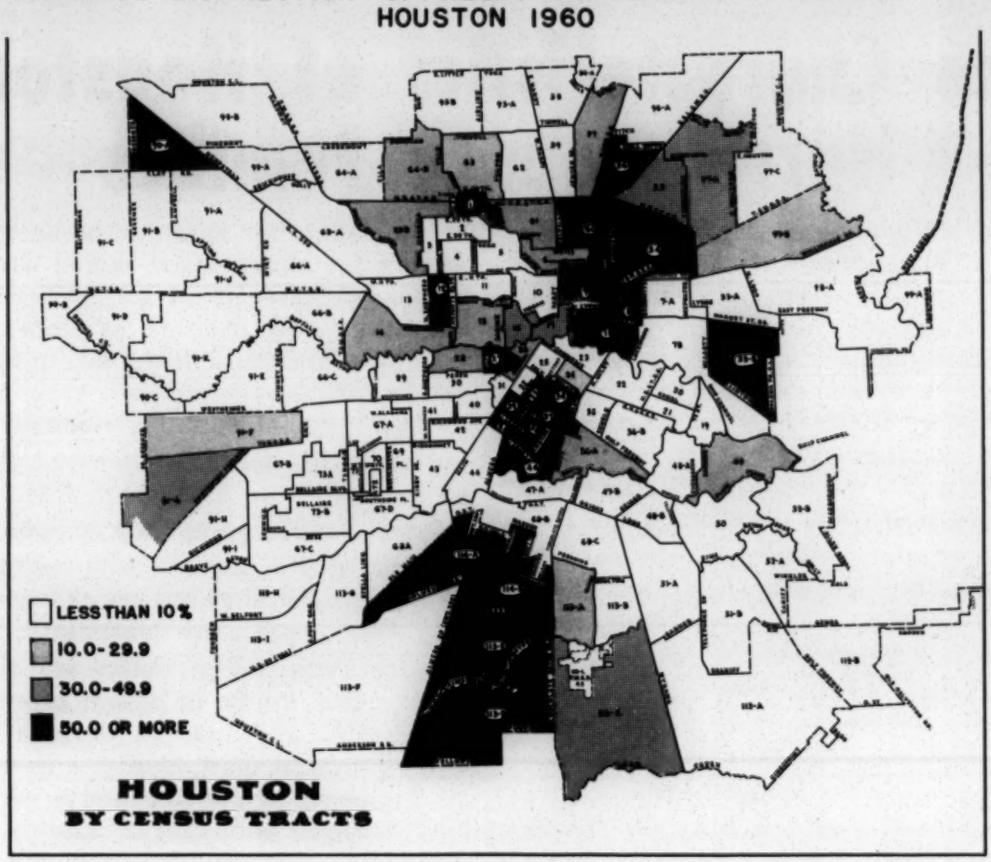
Facts 1-6 are from the 1960 U.S. Census. Facts 7 and 8 are based on data for Harris County from the U. S. Department of Labor. The average-size family of four is used. Families of two require 65% of this amount; families of three need 84%; families of five need 115%; and families of six need 128% of the base figure.

Extracted from "The Widening Gap"

Community Council, 215 Main St., Houston, Texas 77002

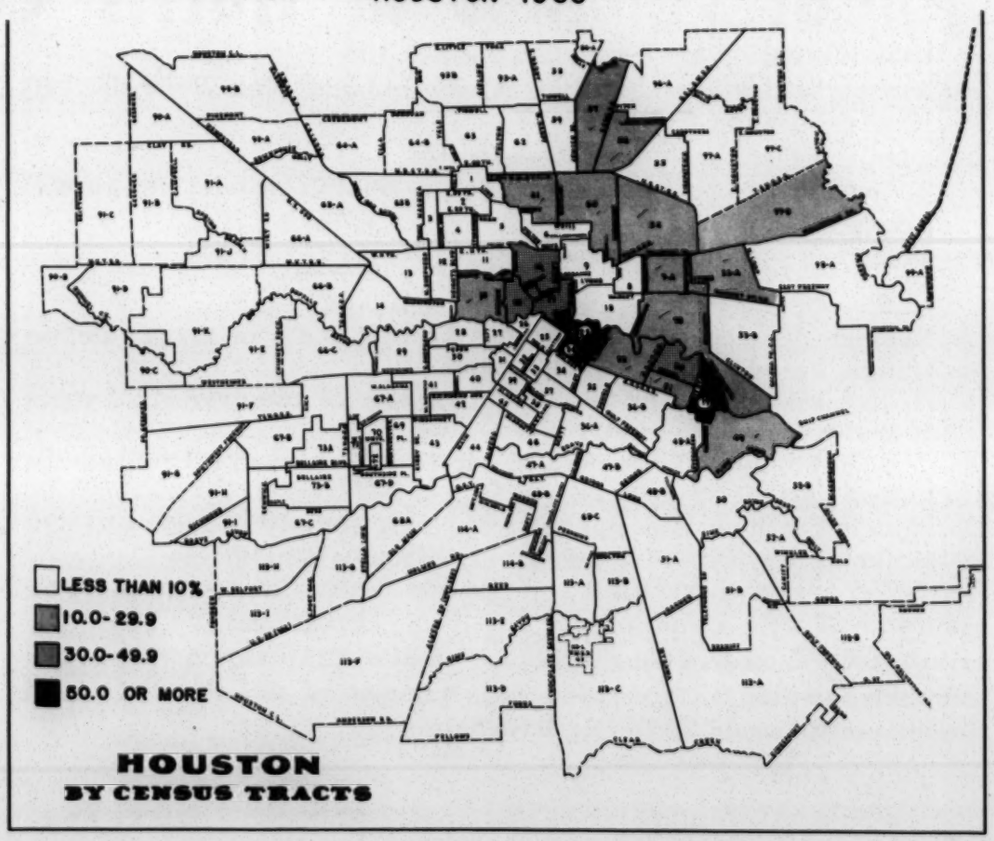
5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT
HOUSTON 1960



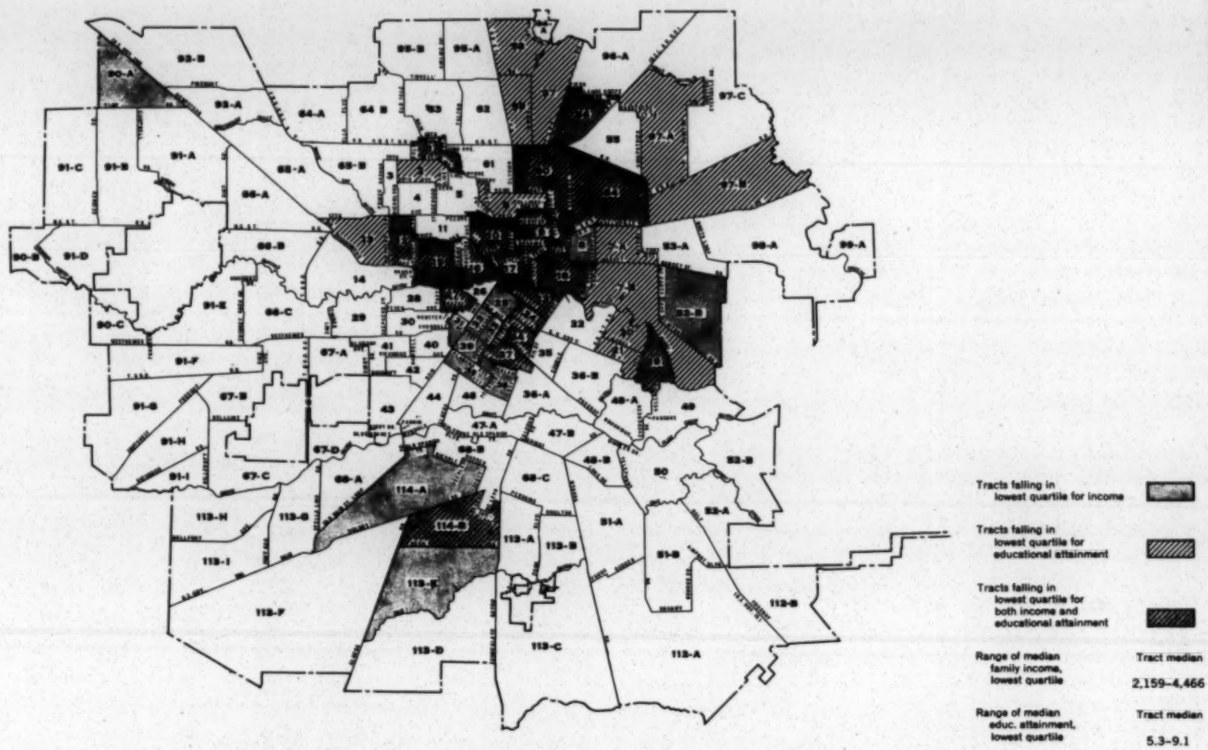
6

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH SPANISH SUR-NAME BY CENSUS TRACT
HOUSTON 1960



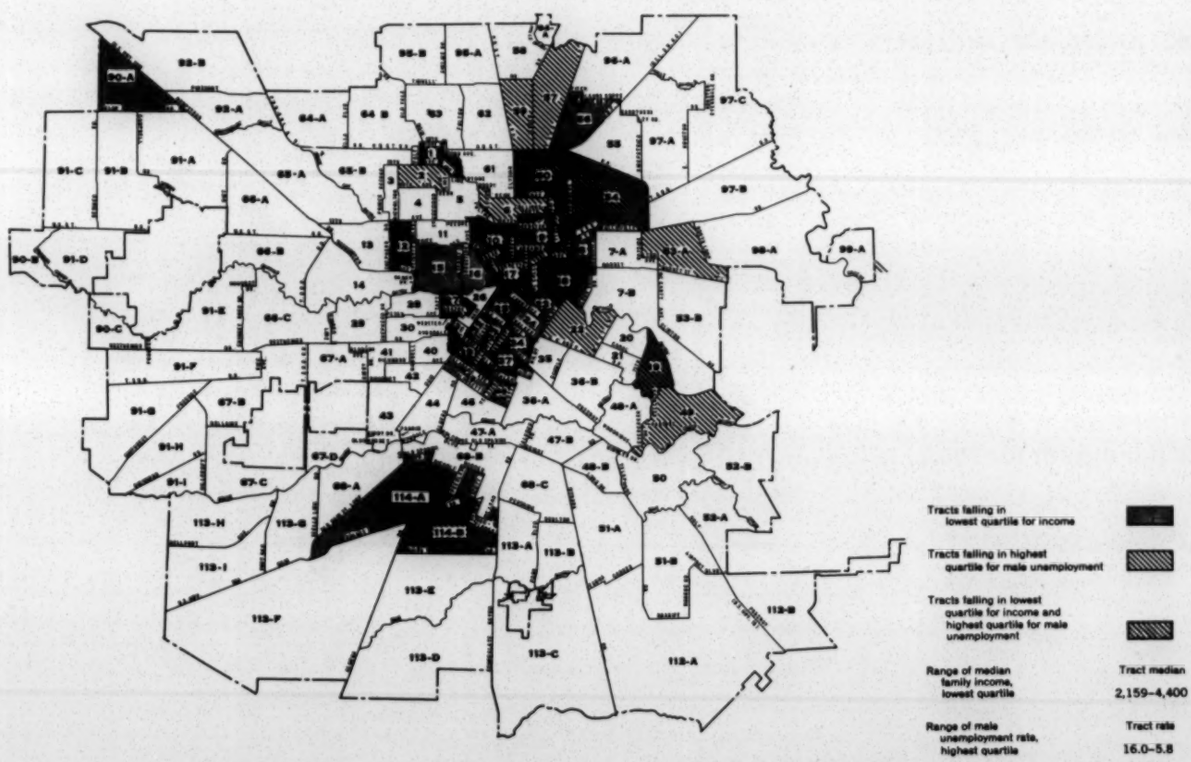
Correspondence Between Tracts with Low Family Income and Those with Low Educational Attainment, April 1960
Houston, Texas

7



Correspondence Between Tracts with Low Family Income and Those with High Unemployment, April 1960
Houston, Texas

8



Emerging . . . A Culture of Poverty

We have always had poor people in this country. What's different today? Early in our history, most of the people were poor and most of them were struggling to better themselves. People were highly motivated and opportunity was limited only by an individual's capacity.

The culture of poverty emerging today is different in its psychology and ideology. It is marked by feelings that don't fit into our prevailing cultural standards. The poor today evidence feelings of marginality, helplessness, powerlessness, inferiority, unworthiness, and dependency. They have no feeling of belonging. They live for today and do not look beyond tomorrow. They know only their own troubles. They are not motivated. They lack education and skills and are not prepared to compete for jobs.

This description is true regardless of whether or not the poor constitute an ethnic group or suffer discrimination. The ideological problem may be serious enough so that simply eliminating physical poverty could fail to provide the solution.

In Harris County, 86,906 (27%) of the families have incomes under $4,000 (the minimum standard of living for a family of four). Of these, 45,032 (51.8%) are Anglo-American, while 41,875 (48.2%) represent minority groups (Negro, Spanish surname, and others). These figures dispel the popular belief that poverty exists only among the minority groups, although it is true that larger percentages of the minority groups have low incomes. 18.5% of the White families, 61.5% of the Negro families, and 44.8% of the Spanish surname families have income under $4,000 per year. The median family income for Negroes is $3,386 and for Spanish surname families $4,339, compared with $6,040 for the total community.

About 17% of the community's total cost for health, welfare, and recreation is expended as financial assistance to Harris County's needy families and individuals, as shown below.

Financial Assistance Spent in Harris County in 1962:

Harris County Welfare Department	$ 500,000
State Department of Public Welfare	11,800,000
	$12,300,000*

*(Another $130,000 was spent for financial assistance by seven voluntary agencies in 1962.)

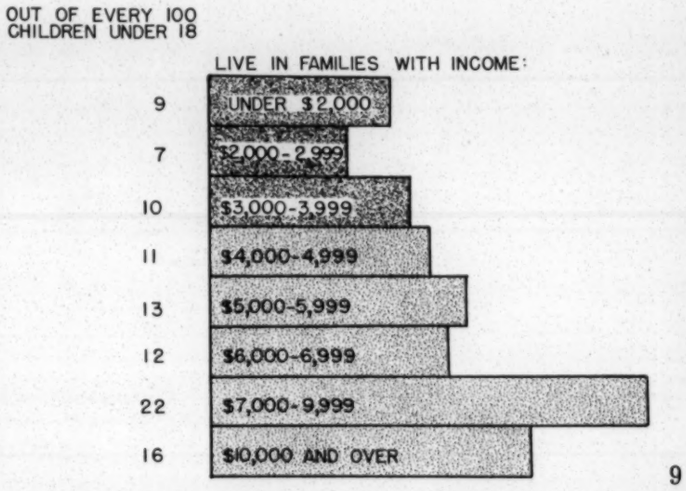
Number of cases—1962

Harris County Welfare Department	2,477 cases
State Department of Public Welfare	20,214 cases

Average per month for financial grants—1962

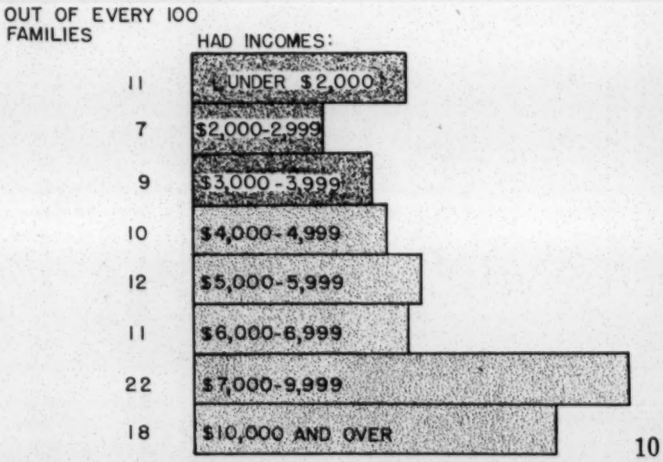
	Grant per mo.	Cases per yr.
Harris County Welfare Department—per family	$63.00	2,477
State Department of Public Welfare:		
Old Age Assistance (individuals)	$58.95	16,863
Permanently disabled (individuals)	$60.19	744
Aid to Needy Blind (individuals)	$68.43	562
Aid to Dependent Children: per family	$81.63	2,045
Average per child (7,290 children)	$22.74	

DISTRIBUTION OF HARRIS COUNTY CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY FAMILY INCOME, 1960



9

DISTRIBUTION OF HARRIS COUNTY FAMILIES BY FAMILY INCOME, 1960



10

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5403 Austin, Houston, Texas 77004 - JA 6-1829

VOLUNTEER INTERVIEWERS

1. Mrs. Robert Lampee
   318 Chapel Bell
2. Mrs. Paul E. Baer
   5038 Lymbar
3. Mrs. Don Stone
   6701 Rowan
4. Mrs. Frank Freed
   11310 Smithdale
5. Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
   8833 Memorial Drive
6. Mrs. Jess Neely
   2215 Dryden
7. Mrs. Frederic A. Fleming, Jr.
   Rt. 8, Box 417-C
8. Mrs. Ezrel Cook
   11814 Longleaf Lane
9. Mrs. V. Besselle Attwell
   2415 Dowling
10. Mrs. Thomas Leland
    838 Hickorywood Lane
11. Mrs. Malcolm Sher
    3819 Purdue
12. Mrs. Arthur Hohlt
    223 Pine Shadows
13. Mrs. Simon Kauffman
    6320 Deerwood

INTERVIEW FORM

Name of Interviewer

Address

Phone

Date of Interview

The John Battaglia Project: "Citizens for Self-Improvement"

Agency Name

Address and Phone Number

Principal Participants (address, phone)

Contact Person

Description (Including history, purpose, method of operation, connections, budget, financial resources, social and economical make-up, size, etc.

Other

Significant Projects

Significant Projects

Significant Projects

Evaluation of Future Potential

Further Leads

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
AUGUST 31, 1964

BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 15, 1964.....$7,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Auditor's Salary	$1,200.00	
Secretarial Help	204.38	
Social Security	7.41	
Office Supplies	145.66	
Office Equipment	103.53	
Postage	10.00	
Telephone	18.88	
Printing	70.49	
Luncheons (for Committee)	12.64	
Auditor's Expenses	121.22	
Administration and Operation	300.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$2,194.21	$2,194.21

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1964.....$5,305.79

ecd
9/3/64

OFFICE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Lent by the Council on Human Relations

1	Wooden Desk
2	Desk Chairs
1	Typewriter
2	Typewriter Table
1	Secretary's Chair

Purchased by the Battaglia Project

1	Legal sized, 4 drawer Metal File Cabinet	$ 56.10
1	3 by 5 Index Card Metal File	4.50
1	4 by 6 Index Card Metal File Box	.60
1	Wooden Secretary's Table	21.93
	TOTAL	$ 81.13

Rented by the Battaglia Project

1	Typewriter	10.20	(per mo.)
		10.20	
		$ 20.40	
	GRAND TOTAL	$103.53	

AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Auditor believes that the Battaglia Committee now has enough information to proceed immediately beyond its first goal of research. More research needs to be done, yet Committee consideration of work in the areas of "stimulation" and "demonstration" can begin with the information at hand. To this end, the Auditor is making specific project recommendations.

Another Committee responsibility outlined in the original proposal is called "referral". In stimulating and demonstrating self-improvement opportunities, the Committee will be automatically engaged in a phase of referral. It will seek to put groups and agencies with similar concerns in touch with one another.

Since the Committee has not understood itself as an "action" group or as a sponsoring agency for long-term projects, its primary job is to point up general concerns and to point to community resource groups to work together towards meeting these concerns. In a few instances, the Committee may find itself directly sponsoring pilot or demonstration projects. In these cases, it would seek to use funds both from the Battaglia grant and from interested outside sources.

1. A List and Description of Possible Self-Improvement Projects

a. Literacy. "Experimentations in Literacy Training" (a stimulation project using resource groups on a city-wide basis). The problem of literacy in Houston has been attacked recently by two organizations. The National Council of Jewish Women sponsored L. I. F. T.; literacy training through TV instruction a year ago. Several classes met in public facilities, and each class had a battery of volunteer tutors. Last May, 50 students were "graduated" in this program designed to enable students to attain a 4th grade reading level. There are no plans for continuation, since the N. C. J. W. does not understand itself as a continuous sponsor. No other sponsor has picked up its work. The L. I. F. T. budget was $3,000, which came from business and private donations.

The Houston Literacy Council grew out of interest by the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce in LIFT. The present organization, under the presidency of Mr. Richard C. Whittington, is not now sponsored by either organization. It has not used the mass media approach, but it has continued its allegiance to the Frank Laubach Method, which is promulgated by the Foundation for World Literacy in Tennessee. Under guidance from the extention office of Baylor University, the local Council has begun to train volunteer teachers in the Laubach Method. Training consists of one three-hour session. It then encourages teachers

to secure their own facilities and to recruit their students. At the beginning of the summer, 12 to 14 groups were being conducted in Houston. Classes continue indefinitely until students progress to a satisfactory level. The Council makes no request for funds nor does it have an office or staff.

The present literacy program has come under the criticism of several Houston citizens groups. (1) The charge is made that the Laubach Method, which was originally designed to teach primitive people to read the Bible, is too slow and limited for persons in a modern urban society. (2) Some feel that the present loose-jointed "each one teach one" organization is not coordinated enough nor is it geared to make any appreciable dent in Houston's 50,000 adult illiterates. (3) Many are aware of new techniques that have been developed and that ought to be considered in Houston's literacy program. (4) The need for quick and thorough literacy training in connection with the Manpower Development and Training Act Vocational School cannot be adequately met by the Council. (5) Teacher training and screening needs to be more thorough. (6) New methods for recruiting students and for overcoming the literacy stigma need to be devised and executed. These criticisms seem to have validity.

The Battaglia Committee needs to consider the possibility of enabling present literacy organizations to increase their efficiency and thoroughness in organization, teaching, and student recruitment. It must move cautiously in its face of the commitment to method and procedure that already exist on the part of the Literacy Council. It should seek to broaden this outlook of present organization by introducing them to new possibilities.

The goal of this project would be to increase the speed, thoroughness and intensity of literacy training and to make training available to the greatest number of people through more adequate recruiting techniques.

b. Family Education. "Families for Personal Guidance and Redirection of Juvenile Offenders" (a demonstration project using resource groups on a city-wide basis). At the present time there is no educational program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in Houston. It goes without saying that the work of many health and welfare agencies attacks this problem in many general areas, but no program is being conducted to meet the continuing personal problems of either the first offender, who has not yet appeared in court or those children who may be already under the care of the Probation Office. Both the County Juvenile Probation Office and the Crime Prevention Division of the Police Department are sadly undermanned for this type of personal care and guidance.

The germ of this idea for the provision of personal expressions of concern and for long-range redirection by the citizens of Houston came from the interview with Mr. Dan Schoenbacher, Assistant Chief Probation Officer. Mr. Schoenbacher was asked to write a proposal for this program.

The Battaglia Committee should consider the feasibility of sponsoring a series of training sessions for families, both husbands and wives, who would be willing to serve as personal advisers and personal concern resources for juvenile offenders. It should consider underwriting the cost of such training. It would also call upon the resources of all youth agencies to suggest volunteer advisors. It would use the office facilities of the Juvenile Probation Office for its headquarters. It would call for an evaluation of the program at the end of one year.

c. Family Education. "Opportunities for Education in Family Living" (a stimulation project using resource groups on a Primary Geographical Area basis). The breakdown of family responsibility is common knowledge in our 20th Century urban communities. Yet the family remains as the important key to the health and development of our society. There are no more critical areas in which this seeming paradox is expressed than those minority and poverty tracts on which the Battaglia Project has centered. The classic picture for these families is a father who works only occasionally or who works for such meager wages that he is under threat of losing his authority and identity in the home. The mother is employed more steadily, but she finds little time to afford the children the benefit of her new authority in that she is away from them most of the day. The tensions that arise from these and many other situations might be dealt with through understanding and communication in a kind of education for insight. However, the resources of trained family life specialists are not always available in these cultural situations.

Houston is blessed with many family specialists. Good examples of this bounty are Mrs. Alline del Valle of the Family Service Bureau; Mrs. Ruth Fred of the Jewish Family Service, and Mr. Malcolm Host of the Day Care Association of Houston and Harris County. Houston also has many neighborhood groups that are concerned about their family life to the extent that they would be amenable to receiving the benefit of these educational resource persons. Example of these groups are: The Northside Home Owners Aid Association in Kashmere Gardens, The Near Northside Civic Improvement Association in the Sixth Ward, The Community House of Prayer in the Fifth Ward, the Independent Heights Civic Club in Studewood, the Houston Heights Civic Club in South Heights, The Georgia Lee Woods Nursery School - Parents in the Fourth Ward, the Friends of Youth in the Third Ward and Sunnyside, The Sunnyside Civic Club in Sunnyside and the Pleasantville Civic Club in Clinton Park.

The goal would be not only to increase insight in family life possibilities and to put citizens in touch with established family life education programs, but it would also be to determine if the seminar method is effective in a lower middle class even non-middle class, non Anglo-Saxon culture. There are

situational plays that have been developed by a St. Louis family group that are to be used by the Family Service Bureau this fall. These might be tried as alternative educational devices.

d. Citizenship. "The Arts of Political Expression and Civic Achievement" (a demonstration project using a resource group to train teachers in the Primary Geographical Areas). The summer interviewing has uncovered many neighborhood organizations who see needs in their communities, but they have slight knowledge as to how to move in effecting appeals, and get results. That is, these groups are not skilled in political know-how. This educational deficiency ranges from simple voting procedures through party organization to the more complex modes of persuasion. And self-improvement always involves a measure of political effectiveness somewhere along the line.

On August 26, 1964, the Houston Chamber of Commerce began a series of Practical Politics Workshops open to all the citizens of Houston. The cost per person is $15, which includes attendance at all the weekly Wednesday 2-hour seminars from August 26 through October 28. Meetings are conducted by leaders of both the business community and those involved in several levels of political life. Reading assignments are made, and discussions are centered around situations common to each community.

The Battaglia Committee should consider making ten scholarships available to the representatives of a number of civic clubs in the Primary Geographical Areas. One of these scholarships should be made available to the Director of The Council on Human Relations. The student would be under the responsibility to attend all the classes and to come together at the end of the sessions with the Committee to discuss the feasibility of duplicating the Chamber's school in the various neighborhoods.

The purpose of this program would be to train teachers and motivate leadership for schools in political know-how.

e. Vocational. "Training Skilled Persons in the Social Expectations of Non-traditional Work Situations" (a demonstration project using resource persons on a city-wide basis). Many problems have resulted from the newly opened job opportunities for people hitherto prohibited from certain employment because of race. The problems have their source in the radical cultural differences, especially those differences between the Negro and the white communities. Many Negroes moving into formerly all-white job areas are prepared by training for their positions. However, they may not be fully knowledgeable concerning the disciplines of protocol, procedure, relationships with fellow employees and supervisors, dress and general appearance, public relations, interviewing, application techniques, and general white-middle-class social expectations. It goes without saying that these are important aspects of employment even though they

may be hidden in job descriptions.

Many Houston firms are now searching diligently for efficient and agreeable employees from among Negroes. Their search has been hampered by the limitations of vocational training offered these groups in the Houston area and also by the lack of knowledge in the expectations mentioned above. The American Friends Service Committee was made aware of this need several months ago, and they conducted a two week demonstration for Negro secretarial trainees. Thus far, no group has picked up their successful experiment as a continuing program. Continuous follow-up sessions need to be held for these trainees even as they enter their work, and more schools need to be instituted for future potential employees.

The Battaglia Committee should meet with the Director of the Council on Human Relations in order to determine a direction for setting this project in motion. Its goal would be to enable more persons in Houston minority cultures to move into non-traditional jobs with lessening anxiety, disharmony and disappointment.

f. Vocational. "Increasing the Availability of Temporary Employment for School Drop-outs" (a stimulation project using resources for groups in the Primary Geographical Areas). The Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal) has instituted the Redeemer Youth Center which attempts to fit boys who are school drop-outs to earn a living and to become useful citizens. One June 22, 1964, the Center opened a Youth Education Service Station on Lawndale for the employment of boys and for education in related skills of business accounting, mathematics, and communication. The station is rented from Conoco at one dollar per month, and it now employs six boys, three on each shift. A trained and experienced station manager is employed to supervise their work. Mr. Seymour Cox, Director of the Youth Center, is very aware of the problems involved in this venture, but he is most confident of the future.

There are many needs which the Battaglia Committee should consider in this vocational experiment. If this proves to be a successful venture in redirecting boys for social and vocational responsibility, such opportunities should be increased especially in the minority and low income areas of Battaglia concern. Also, other types of small businesses might be amenable to this kind of approach. There is the possibility as well of working out a part-time employment program for boys and girls in the new Manpower Development and Training Act Schools which will be set up in the fall for people from 17 to 21 years of age. Many of these in this age bracket have financial responsibilities for their families that cannot be fully met by the money they receive from the federal grant while they are taking M. D. T. A. training.

A Suggested Procedure: (1) The Battaglia Committee should confer with authorities of the Redeemer Youth Center to determine their designs for an intensified drop-out employment program and to discover their feelings concerning the possibility of other organizations doing the same thing in other areas of the city. (2) It should meet with representatives of the Primary Geographical Area neighborhood organizations and area school representatives to determine what the specific vocational problems are for youth drop-outs in their area, and it should also test the intensity of neighborhood interest in such a vocational project. (3) It should confer with the Houston Chamber of Commerce to discover other businesses that would be willing to cooperate in such a venture. (4) Given positive response in all these explorations, the Committee should try to find a sponsoring group for each operational situation. This may be a neighborhood civic or church group or a business organization. Their primary job would be to supervise as well as to locate and set up the related-skills schools. (5) The public school personnel in each area possibly together with the M. D. T. A. administrators should be used as primary resources for recruiting youth who would take advantage of this type of on-the-job training. (6) Funds for the employment of teachers and for engaging supervisory personnel would be made available from the cooperating businesses. (7) In the demonstration area of the Houston Action for Youth, this type program is now being encouraged. The Battaglia Project would work outside the area.

The goals for this project would be to redirect more boys and girls who have dropped out of school into immediately visible productive vocations and related training. There would be a measure of criticism from the public schools that this program would encourage drop-outs not to return to school, but many people feel that by the time a child drops out of school, the problem of trying to motivate him to return to his academic work is largely beyond solution. There is the possibility that in a few cases, interest in related skills training might motivate a return to school. This type of project might also be an answer to the problem of lessening employment opportunities for the Negro male who has found himself automated out of the job market more so than the Negro woman.

g. Vocational. "On-the-Job Training in Established Small Businesses" (a stimulation project using resource groups on a city-wide basis). For several years Mrs. Chloe Mallett, a member of the Council on Human Relations, has conducted an apprenticeship training program for persons of minority groups in her printing office. These persons are hired on a part-time basis, and they are paid apprentice wages while they learn to operate business machines, to increase their communicative skills, to solve problems, to operate procedurally in a modern office with its demanding dead-lines, and to meet the public. There is also

the distinct advantage of having experience which would enable them to secure a letter of recommendation for more permanent type employment in the future. Mrs. Mallett's own report on this program is included as Appendix XII of this report.

The Battaglia Committee should consider the possibility of broadening this work by securing other small businesses to engage in a similar enterprise. The advantage of small businesses is the depth of personal tutoring that can be made available for a trainee as he or she begins to develop job potential. Also, the danger of being lost in impersonalization is minimized.

h. Cultural . "Youth Involvements in Cultural Opportunities" (a stimulation project using resource groups for a single neighborhood). The cultural horizons for most children in minority and low income groups are limited by their immediate environment. At the same time, parents of these children may covet for them a fuller participation in the delights of sights and sounds that are afforded other children who may regularly visit the museums, eat out at restaurants, spend nights out of town, watch parades, meet well-known personalities, hear great music, or fly in an airplane. The communication level of minority families is definitely narrowed by the sheer lack of interesting experiences, and it is also obvious that many of these children grow up with no one ever asking them their opinion about anything or encouraging them to criticize their experiences. That is, they may only exist as half-people in a non-communicative and thus unmanageable world.

The Battaglia Committee needs to consider the possibility of involving a single neighborhood's group of youngsters from 12 through 18 years of age in a year's program of regular weekly cultural opportunities. The neighborhood should be like that served by the Near Northside Civic Improvement Association in the Sixth Ward. There are presently no health and welfare agencies in this area that conduct such an extensive cultural program, and the leadership of the Improvement Association is most interested in this type of opportunity. It is a Latin-American group, primarily political, but also interested in cultural attainment.

This program would involve about 50 or 60 children in this one area. It would be composed largely of bus trips once a week to various Houston cultural phenomena together with devices for developing each child's conversation ability. in describing and expressing his opinions of what he sees or hears.

i. Health. "Making Available Health Education Resources to Neighborhood Groups" (a stimulation project using resources from groups in the Primary Geographical Area). In an interview with the City Health Department, it was discovered that there is a need for this agency to make contact with local groups who might use more intensely the resources of the health education services. Present problems in family health, baby care, treatment and prevention of venereal

disease, and many others are available for the community at large. The Department's chief problem is how to get information to local communities and how to notify the populace of their many services.

This problem seems made-to-order for the Battaglia Committee. Without much effort the Committee could draw together the various neighborhood groups that it has interviewed or for which it has leads. It could put these groups in touch with the Health Department in order for the Department to hear about their health concerns and to relate the services to the neighborhood groups. Specific programs might be projected in such a meeting.

The goal for this project would be to put local Houston people, who may be out of contact with existing resources, in direct contact with a Houston Health agency so that it might meet citizen needs and concerns more effectively.

j. Financial. "Schools for Financial Literacy" (a demonstration project using community resources for a particular group in a single Primary Geographical Area). The People Unity Prosperity National League is organized to enable Negro citizens to participate in "group capital" for the purpose of establishing and maintaining credit. The organization grew out of concern for homeowners who lost their homes in times of crises or who were not able to improve their homes because of lack of credit. Its basic theory is that people of this organization and in the surrounding area need to learn how to best utilize money and "to make it count". The Auditor does not have much confidence in the organization, but he is fascinated by the analysis. Therefore, he is suggesting for Battaglia consideration, the sponsorship of a school for "financial literacy" using the resources of Houston banks, insurance companies, investment firms, and business departments of the several Houston universities. The group served need not be limited to the P. U. P. N. L. since the Auditor has run across many clergymen who regularly find themselves as financial advisors for people and families in their congregations.

The school would be designed to enable people to perform basic financial operations such as family budgeting, bookkeeping, bank usage, income-tax reporting and efficient buying as well as more complex operations of investment, securing and maintaining credit, and purchasing and understanding insurance.

LOOKING AHEAD

We are far ahead of our original time schedule, thanks to the extraordinary efficiency of the man we so luckily found to start the Project this summer.

Fred Holt has performed prodigies, as we all know. As a result, the "audit" of community self-development activities is so nearly completed that we can turn at once to action based on what we have learned about the community.

In fact, perhaps it should be said that we must turn at once to action, while "steam is up," our community data are fresh, and while the whole nation is moving into a period of feverish effort on the anti-poverty front.

There are some major considerations to be kept in mind as we move ahead:

1) The Project reflects our conviction that all citizens can, to an important extent, bootstrap their way toward more satisfying and more constructive living. We now know what we believed at the beginning of the Project: that a great many citizens, in all segments of the population, are earnestly trying to extend their own command of skills, knowledge, and appreciations.

2) The role of the Houston Council on Human Relations, through the Battaglia Project, is to encourage and stimulate these self-development organizations or services. It is our function only to catalyze action leading toward creation of such organizations and service as people--asphalt roots people--want and are trying to get. Because of the extensive visiting-about and talking-with people (done this summer by Fred Holt and his volunteer assistants), we now know what many of these wants are. We may on occasion develop a short-term activity designed to test out or to demonstrate some type of self-development. We will create no social service, no kind of doing-for activity.

3) We are fully aware of the great contribution being made by the established social agencies. They too are of course trying to encourage and stimulate self-development; they undoubtedly do so, directly and indirectly, in many different ways. However, the established agencies are over-burdened; the highly specific service functions to which they are committed, and the great demand for these services, keep them absorbed.

Moreover, many individuals and small groups can work out their own destinies, and wish to do so, with little or no assistance. A bit of encouragement, a bit of information about where some wanted material or service is available, a little assistance in organizing an event or a group---this is often

all that people need to forge ahead and do for themselves. The Battaglia Project is now ready to begin providing these little but often crucial aids to bootstrapping operations.

4) We now know of a great many individual and small group efforts which seem to be yielding results or which promise to do so. Some of these, especially the efforts which look as though they might spread, grow, and be very constructive, the Battaglia Project will strongly encourage at once.

Preliminary review and discussion of the possibilities has led us to think we may begin by giving encouragement to efforts of an adult education sort. There are now people trying to improve their skills and knowledge so that they can get ahead vocationally, or handle the family finances more wisely, or use their leisure more constructively, or become better informed participants in the political process. These people and their efforts we certainly want to encourage. However, since our resources are limited we will have to establish some priorities. This is our next, immediate task.

CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

ADMINISTERED BY

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

UNDER A GRANT FROM

THE CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

THE CONCERN OF JOHN BATTAGLIA

Houstonian John Battaglia had roots in three nations. He immigrated to America during the 1880's as a young man whose Italian ancestors had been residing in Germany. He became a citizen of the United States and a resident of Houston. Mr. Battaglia demonstrated his love for his adopted fellow citizens in many ways during his life. His will specifically expressed this concern. He made two personal bequests: one to the family with whom he lived during his last years and the other to John Bird, a Negro, who lived on the Battaglia farm for 25 years. He left the rest of his estate to the City of Houston to be used "for charitable purposes on behalf of the people of Houston." Twenty years have passed since the death of Mr. Battaglia. Our city has now applied this good man's legacy to fulfill his dreams.

THE RESPONSE OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a group of citizens that have for many years worked together effectively toward better human relations in the City of Houston. Realizing that lack of skills and the deficiencies in knowledge for community living are primary sources both of tensions and lack of initiative, it applied to the City Council of Houston for $15,000 from the John Battaglia Trust Fund. It proposed that this money be used for "The John Battaglia Project: Citizens for Self-Improvement," an undertaking that would strengthen the bonds of understanding and foster creative living by encouraging and expanding opportunities for the people of Houston to improve their own lives — as did John Battaglia.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON

On April 28, 1964, the City Council of the City of Houston unanimously approved the application from the Houston Council on Human Relations. It thereby, made possible a two-year project in opportunities for self-improvement for all the citizens of Houston. This project began its work on June 1, 1964.

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT: "CITIZENS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT"

RESEARCH

First, we will discover in our city those persons, groups, and agencies that are now emphasizing self-improvement or that provide any services or instruction in this field. This inventory will include self-improvement areas such as: (1) literacy programs and allied education, (2) parental instruction and family responsibility education, (3) training in citizenship and orientation in civic concern, (4) vocational skills development, and (5) training in literary and artistic crafts. The Council will keep in mind that the Battaglia Project is primarily concerned with those efforts that are open and of benefit to all the people of Houston.

REFERRAL

When this information is attained, the Houston Council on Human Relations will function for the City of Houston as a referral service. Requests concerning opportunities now come to various City of Houston departments and many are referred to the Houston Council on Human Relations. After the fact finding period, the Houston Council on Human Relations will furnish more accurate and more timely information both to public and private agencies and to all persons seeking to avail themselves of self-improvement efforts in Houston.

INFORMATION

Since the purpose of this project is to encourage "grass roots" individual initiative, the widest possible distribution will be made of the findings of the project. Not only will this distribution encourage self-motivation and improvement, but it would also inform various interested groups of workable programs. The exchange of ideas would in itself instill pride in our City and show potential newcomers that Houston is a city interested in both group and personal responsibility. It is hoped that the facilities of the Houston Public Library can be used as an important hub for this dissemination of information.

STIMULATION

When strong programs are discovered serving self-improvement needs in the city, the sponsoring citizens groups will be encouraged. Increased support will be sought for these projects where desired, and expansion of programs will hopefully be made possible in many areas. This work could result in more personal and private funds being spent on self-improvement projects. It is our full intention to encourage such expansion of private and local groups operating in self-improvement.

DEMONSTRATION

It is also the goal of the Houston Council on Human Relations that, if our findings show a lack of self-improvement projects in any area of concern or sector of our city, citizen groups be asked to set up and carry out programs to meet these needs. There are many organizations and agencies within the City of Houston that can be encouraged to initiate these self-improvement projects. The example of such initiative itself will motivate increasing numbers of citizens to respond to these needs. Thus we will move even more rapidly towards our goal of benefitting all the people of Houston.

WE PROPOSE:

TO ENABLE

each Houston citizen to take advantage of his opportunities in his public and private life.

TO PROVIDE

a climate in which every Houstonian might achieve to the ultimate of his ability.

TO ENCOURAGE

self-initiative and self-improvement in all phases of Houston city living.

TO HELP

all the people of Houston to become better citizens for a better community.

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THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

VOLUNTEER YOUTH CORPS WORKSHOP

Dates: June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1965
Place: St. James Episcopal Church
3129 Southmore, Houston

THEME: REACH OUT AND REALLY LIVE!

Schedule of Activities

Wednesday, June 9

"Meet Your Neighbor" (Registration and Get Acquainted) Mrs. Armour Dingwall and Mrs. Betty Gordon	2:00 - 2:45 P.M.
Purpose of Workshop Mrs. V. Besselle Attwell	2:45 - 3:00 P.M.
"Meet Yourself" Dr. David Livingston, Leader	3:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Pepsi Break	4:00 - 4:15 P.M.
"Meet Peace Corps Volunteers" Gary Amo, Leader	4:15 - 5:15 P.M.
"You and Volunteer Service" The Rev. John P. Murray, Leader	5:15 - 6:00 P.M.

Thursday, June 10

"A Look at Our City" The Rev. Charles Kelly	2:00 - 2:50 P.M.
Pepsi Break	2:50 - 3:00 P.M.
"A Bus Tour of Our City" Louis Kenneth Rachal, Leader	3:00 - 6:00 P.M.

Friday, June 11

"A Look at Our Social Agencies" Mrs. V. Besselle Attwell, Leader	2:00 - 3:30 P.M.
"Make Your Choice" (Consultation with Agency Representatives. Assignment)	3:30 - 4:30 P.M.
Pepsi Break	4:30 - 4:45 P.M.
"A Backward Glance; A Forward Look" (Evaluation of the Workshop)	4:45 - 5:30 P.M.
"Free Wheeling"	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.

* * *

We are deeply indebted to the St. James Episcopal Church for the use of their attractive meeting rooms; the Pepsi-Cola Co. for the refreshment bar; the Hostess Committee for creating the kind of atmosphere where friendship, fellowship and appreciation for each other abound; the competent workshop discussion leaders for stimulating thinking toward the consideration of profound ideas; representatives from the various social agencies who took time to share their knowledge; the song leaders who helped us to create harmony - through music; the workshop participants, who are truly - - -

Young,
Enthusiastic,
Energetic,
Creative,
Gifted,
Talented

Sponsored By
The John Battaglia Project
of the
Houston Council on Human Relations

ACTIVITIES FOR FIRST QUARTER 1965
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JANUARY

5	12:00 Noon	Staff Directors of Human Relations Org., Jewish Community Center
6	4:00-6:00	Battaglia Committee
	10:30-2:30	Church and State Group
8	12:00 noon	League of Women Voters, Mr. Kelly, speaker
10	5:00-7:00	"Gabfest" - Battaglia Project(Office Workers)
12	7:00-8:30	Battaglia Project - Tutoring
13	6:00-8:00	Health Committee
	7:30 p.m.	Houston Real Estate Association Theme: "Open Occupancy in Housing"
14	6:30 p.m.	Wheeler "Y" - Theme: "What King of Church Does Houston Need"
19	7:30 p.m.	Baytown HR Council, Executive Board
21	6:30 p.m.	Protestant Charities Annual Meeting
23	2:00-5:00	Youth Sub-Committee (Seniors)
26	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
27	6:30 p.m.	United Fund ~~XXXXXXX~~ Dinner
28	12:00 noon	Board of Directors
	4:00 p.m.	Meeting with city attorney regarding Mayor's Anti-Poverty Committee
31	4:00 p.m.	Seniors

FEBRUARY

1	All day	Leslie Dunbar, S.R.C.
2	12:00 noon	Panel of American Women Planning Group
	7:00 p.m.	Employment Committee
3	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
4	12:00 noon	"Y" Student Sunner Project (MrsDumbauld attended)
	3:30 p.m.	Senior High Sub-Committee
7	2:00 p.m.	Senior Highs
9	8:30 a.m.	Staff
10	4:00-6:00	Battaglia Committee
	6:00-8:00	Health Committee
		Issued Newsletter
11	6:15 p.m.	Orientation for Experimental Lab-Battaglia Project
12	12:30 p.m.	United Nations Assoc. of Houston - Annual Mtg.
	7:00 p.m.	Baytown Council on Human Relations - Annual Mtg.
14	3:00-6:00	Senior High Council
16	8:30 a.m.	Staff
	9:30 a.m.	Agency for International Development,TSU.,Mrs.Dumbauld
	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	7:00-9:30p.m.	Battaglia Project - Typing Lab Experiment (will be running from Feb. 16 thru 23rd)
17	4:00 p.m.	Housing Committee
18	a.m.-p.m.	Inteffaith Workshop, Mrs. Dumbauld served as moderator
19	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
	2:00 p.m.	Battaglia Project - Meeting with Rice Students who will work on Police Records
22	10:00 a.m.	Meeting with Police Department
22-24	Two days	Mr. Kelly attended meeting of SRC
23	7:00 p.m.	Battaglia - Education program
25	12:00 noon	Board of Directors
26	9:30 a.m.	Brotherhood Observance, E.O.Smith Jr. High School, Mrs. Dumbauld represented the Council
	12:00 noon	Meeting with Vocational Guidance

MARCH

1	3:15 p.m.	Senior Highs - Sub Committee Job Corps
	1:00 p.m.	Arts Committee Member about Mexican Fiesta
2	11:00 a.m.	Sisterhood, Beth Yeshuran, Mrs. Kelly met with them.
	12:00 noon	Arts Sub-Committee for Mexican Fiesta
	2:00 p.m.	Housing Bill Meeting
	6:00 p.m.	Employment Committee
3	12:00 noon	Battaglia Project Presentation-Wednesday Club
	6:15 p.m.	Central Presbyterian Church Family Night, Mr. Kelly speaker. Subject, "Pockets of Poverty"
4	12:30 p.m.	Health Sub-Committee
	7:30 p.m.	Housing Bill, Autrey House
5	3:00 p.m.	Personnel Committee
8	7:00-8:00	CIS - Tutoring Committee
9	1:45 p.m.	Battaglia Project Presentation, Humble Oil and Refining Company
	4:30 p.m.	Housing Committee
10-11	Two days	Dr. Soskin, National Mental Health Assoc, a series of meetings setup
	6:00-7:30	Health Committee
11	7:30 p.m.	Battaglia Project - Vocational Polish
12	8:00 p.m.	Arts - Mexican Fiesta Sub-Committee
15	3:00 p.m.	Panel of American Women Planning Group
16	12:00 noon	Executive Committee
	6:00 p.m.	Employment Committee
	7:30 p.m.	National Conference of Christian and Jews, Brotherhood Dinner
17	4:00-6:00	Battaglia Committee
18	12:00 noon	Arts Committee
	8:00 p.m.	Arts - Mexican Fiesta Sub-Committee
25	12:00 noon	Board of Directors

3/31/65
ecd

BATTAGLIA PROJECT CALENDAR

JANUARY 1965	
1/10/65	Gab-fest (for office workers - 26 participants (6 persons as sponsor's group)
12	Tutoring Committee (CIS)
26	Educational Assistance Projects Committee
FEBRUARY 1965	
4	Orientation Meeting for participants in Typing Lab Experiment I
2/9 to 2/15	Typing Lab Experiment I (five days)
2/9	Augustana Lutheran - discussion tutoring
2/11	Orientation Meeting for participants in Typing Lab Experiment II
2/12	League of Women Voters
2/16 to 2/22	Typing Lab Experiment II (5 days)
2/16	Augustana Lutheran Church Group Report on Battaglia Project
2/23	Educational Assistance Projects Committee
MARCH 1965	
3/1	Conference TEC
3/3	Wednesday Blub - Report on Battaglia Project
3/7	International Business School-Graduation Dinner
3/8	Committee Meeting - Pre-School Age Children CIS (Tutoring Committee)
3/9	Humble Oil and Refing Co. - Battaglia Project Presentation
3/11	Vocational Polish Group - Planning Meeting
3/15	Lower Heights - Literacy (Organizational Meeting)
3/18	Speaker - All Girls Day - Assembly at Attucks Junior High School
3/22	Lower Heights Adult Tutoring Project
3/23	Memorial Drive Baptist Church Battaglia Presantation
3/24	Lower Heights - Adult Tutoring Project
3/29	Lower Heights - Adult Tutoring Project
3/31	Lower Heights - Adult Tutoring Project

3/31/65
ecd

The Board of Trustees and The Faculty

of

Huston-Tillotson College

request the honour of your presence

at the inauguration of

John Quill Taylor King

as the Third President

Sunday, the seventeenth of October

Nineteen hundred and sixty-five

at four o'clock in the afternoon

Mary E. Branch Memorial Auditorium

Please send _____ tickets at $5.00

for the

SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER MEETING

of the

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Thursday, November 4, 1965 — 7 P.M.

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2 questions:

How do favorable human relations benefit me, and my associates?

How can I add my voice and wishes to the growing sentiment for the solution of these problems in Greater Houston and the South?

The first question is answered by the credo:

1. *As an intelligent person with a logical mind, I know that human considerations dictate a true equality among all peoples.*

   With no thought of being an extremist, I would like to add my name to the list of others who are convinced that inequality can be eliminated.

2. *As a citizen, I am sure that democracy is strongest when all peoples enjoy equal rights.*

   Fear, deprivation of the franchise, and unequal educational facilities are disappearing here because citizens of good will have reinforced these decisions. I want to lend my support to a group which will unify and continue to support these sentiments in Greater Houston.

3. *As a businessman, I know the harm which inequality can do, both in terms of those to whom I sell and those whom I employ.*

Boycotts, picketing and sit-ins are an economic drain, and a warning sign to prospective new business and industry. I would like to see an organization lend support to all men of good will who are trying to end these problems here forever.

4. ***As an American, I know that the impact of racial problems make a big impression abroad and hinder our efforts in the councils of nations.***

The racial problem in the United States is well known throughout the rest of the world—it would be so even without the Communist propaganda machine. I want our country to be a leader in the great fight for dignified and equal human relations. I want the rest of the world to know our progress towards this goal.

5. ***As one concerned with the problems of our times, I know that automation in industry is reducing the need for unskilled labor.***

The growth of our national economy demands that all racial groups be trained and educated to take their place in our dynamic society. We cannot afford to keep large percentages of our people unskilled because of racial prejudice.

The second question is answered by joining the Houston Council on Human Relations.

The Council brings people together to focus attention on human relations, and stimulate the exchange of ideas, through seminars, workshops for youth, and lectures.

Many people look for signs of a change in the "style" of thinking, since it is a basic human desire to do "the right thing." By bringing people together who are aware of the need in Houston, the Council helps to re-inforce decisions to adjust, and to win acceptance by increasingly large numbers of citizens.

Often, too, there is a need for basic facts. By sponsoring research on such specific subjects as job opportunities, and by distributing leaflets, booklets and studies in the field of human relations to businesses, churches and schools, the Council seeks to broaden the area of understanding.

Through talks with employers, and owners of hotels, restaurants and theaters, Council members work to ease the feelings of insecurity and fear that often accompany decisions to change old patterns.

It is increasingly clear that more and more people not only accept the changing patterns, but welcome such change.

Standing committees of the Council provide an opportunity for members to "do something" worthwhile and constructive in such fields as: Health and Welfare, Housing, Cultural Programs, Employment, Education, Youth and International Relations.

How can you measure the influence of conferences, workshops, lectures?

After participating in one of our student workships, a high school student from Louisiana wrote:

"I feel so much better about the future of our country. I never had a chance before to have a natural conversation with a Negro or a person of the Jewish faith."

A staff member of a Nigerian radio and television station, Banjo Solaru, after spending some time with members of the council:

"I got an entirely different impression of what is going on in this part of the South."

A teacher from a neighboring community heard Ralph McGill, the great Atlanta newspaper editor brought here through the efforts of the Council. Soon we had a visit from a student who asked for some of our materials, and said,

"I want to learn more facts about what is going on and to have a part in helping people to understand each other better."

A Houston high school senior, after participating in a Council workshop, wrote:

". . . it was one of the most unusual and interesting experiences I have ever had. After four years in Houston, I had lost all hope of ever discussing the problem of prejudice on a meaning basis."

* * * * *

The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
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JAckson 4-5084

Houston Association for Better Schools
P. O. Box 8202
Houston 4, Texas
Telephone: JA 8-3649

mm: Copy for research file Houston CHR

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
4717 CRAWFORD JA 6-1069
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

The Truth About Vocational Education for Negroes in the
Houston Independent School District

The Houston Association for Better Schools has been concerned for a number of years with the problem of vocational training for Negroes. Among other things this concern led the Association to conduct a program in the Spring of 1961 on this subject, featuring Dr. Gupton, then Director of Industrial Education at San Jacinto High School, and Dr. B. A. Turner, Dean of Industrial Education at Texas Southern University.

A recent statement by Dr. Ira Bryant, principal of Kashmere Gardens High School, that Negroes can get certain vocational training in Texas prisons not available in the public schools, has once again opened discussion and controversy concerning the vocational training actually available to Negroes in the Houston Independent School District. The Houston Association for Better Schools, in the interest of clarifying some of the issues, has prepared the following summary of school district program. It indicates significant weaknesses in vocational training for Negroes. It indicates as well that Board President J. K. Butler was not properly informed when he dismissed Dr. Bryant's statement by saying that it showed a "complete disregard for the truth".

The Houston Independent School District offers five different types of programs that might be considered "vocational". These are very often confused with each other because of the similarity and their multiplicity. Accordingly, an effort is made to describe each type of program to the extent necessary to differentiate it from the other programs, and to indicate its availability to Negroes and to whites.

1. Vocational Industrial Education courses, sometimes called preparatory courses, are those in which students receive both manipulative and technical instruction designed to prepare them for initial employment in a single occupation or any of several closely related occupations. The courses are usually given on a three hour a day

(more)

basis, as required by the Texas Education Agency for state accreditation and reimbursement. Some courses falling in this general category are offered at several schools, white and Negro, but there is considerable difference in the type and level of courses available. These variations can only be seen by a detailed comparison.

Table I

Comparison of Two and Three Year Vocational Industrial Education Courses for White and Negro Students in the HISD - Spring 1963

Course	Two Year White	Two Year Negro	Three Year White	Three Year Negro
Automechanics	X	X	X	None
Radio Television	X	X	X	None
General Metal	X	X	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	X	X
Distributive Education	X	X	-	-
Cosmetology	X	X	-	-
Commercial Art	-	-	X	None
Drafting	-	-	X	None
Photography	-	-	X	None
Printing	-	-	X	None
Welding	-	-	X	None
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	-	-	X	None
Machine Shop	-	-	X	None
Commercial Cooking and Baking	None	X	-	-
Trade Dressmaking	None	X	-	-
Cleaning and Pressing	None	X	-	-

a. As of the spring of 1963, the following courses were being offered at one or more white and one or more Negro schools. The two-year courses are generally "Trade and Industry" courses; the three-year ones are titled "Vocational Courses".

(1) Automechanics--two years
(2) Radio and television--two years
(3) General metal--two years
(4) Agriculture--three years
(5) Distributive education--two years
(6) Cosmetology--two years
(7) Vocational nursing--one year

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b. Three courses falling into the category of traditional Negro employment are offered only at Negro schools; all are of the Trade and Industry (2-year) type:

(1) Commercial cooking and baking
(2) Trade dressmaking
(3) Cleaning and pressing

c. The following ten courses are presently offered only at all-white San Jacinto High, with the exception of the three-year course in automotive mechanics offered at all-white Jones High School as well.

(1) Automotive mechanics--three years
(2) Commercial art--three years
(3) Drafting--three years
(4) Photography--three years
(5) Printing, letterset, and offset--three years
(6) Radio and television-electronics--three years
(7) Welding--three years
(8) Refrigeration and air conditioning--three years
(9) Machine shop--three years
(10) Busines machines--one year

The Board of Trustees on June 11, 1962, authorized the Superintendent to initiate courses covering eight of the ten areas (machine shop and radio/television -- three years -- were omitted from the list) "as soon as sufficient demand on the part of qualified and eligible students can be verified and appropriate facilities can be provided". None of these was offered at any of the Negro High Schools in the fall of 1962 or the spring of 1963. At Yates, however, preliminary plans were announced for a course in business (office machines). Thirty girls desired the course and scheduled it into their plans. The class was not given, however, because the business machines were not made available. In this case at least it seemed that when a course is made available with no strings attached, the Negro students can be found desirous of taking the course. There has as yet been no indication as to whether these new courses to be offered at either Yates or Worthing High School will be one, two, or three year courses.

(more)

Thus, in the category of Vocational Industrial Education courses, the courses actually available to Negroes do not cover the same range as those offered to white students. Even when the same subject matter is covered in both white and Negro schools, the Negro courses are one and two-year courses. Although some white high schools offer only one and two-year courses in the same subjects, white students attending other schools who wish the three-year course may enroll for it at San Jacinto. This opportunity is not available to Negro students.

2. Adult education courses are given at San Jacinto and at some Negro schools. These courses are of several types: a) academic courses for credit towards a high school diploma; b) academic courses not for credit; c) vocational courses for adults. Academic courses are presently available to Negroes either for credit or for non-credit, and vocational courses are available for licensed vocational nurses and nursing home aides.

The opportunities for Vocational Nursing are limited for Negro students by the hospitals which must provide in-service training facilities for them. The hospitals providing training facilities and the number of white and Negro students provided for are as follows:

Hospital	White Students	Negro Students
St. Joseph's	16	9
St. Elizabeht's	0	8 (app.)
Memorial Baptist	35	12
Riverside General	0	0
Jefferson Davis	8	8
St. Luke's Episcopal	20	0
Methodist Hospital	50	0

3. Included in the regular high school academic programs at all high schools are industrial arts courses. These include mechanical drawing, typing, shorthand, and at least at Worthing High, welding. These industrial arts courses are not the same as vocational industrial courses in that they are only intended to give the student an acquaintanceship with a general field and not a vocation. They

(more)

ordinarily meet one hour a day as opposed to the three hours daily of industrial vocational education courses.

4. Apprenticeship programs carried on by the joint management-labor committees of various crafts. The formal schooling for a number of these is carried on only at San Jacinto School in rooms provided by the Houston Independent School District. The programs are not a part of the HISD school program proper, although the Director of Vocational Education has some control, and the teachers are paid, at least partially, with school funds. Whether or not the Houston School Board would prevent a union which had Negroes in its apprenticeship program from using the facilities at San Jacinto is not known. If the facilities were denied for this reason and the union did not make arrangements for its classes to be held elsewhere, the program would probably run into considerable difficulties because of the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training requirement that all unions have a non-discrimination clause in their contract. No apprenticeship programs are carried on in any of the Negro schools; no Negroes have been admitted to the apprenticeship programs at San Jacinto.

Below is a reasonably accurate list of the apprentice programs carried on at San Jacinto under the sponsorship of the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the craft concerned:

1) Painting
2) Sheetmetal
3) Pipefitting
4) Plumbing
5) Electrical
6) Metal lathing
7) Plastering
8) Glazing
9) Carpentry
10) Millwright
11) Painting and Decorating
12) Welding for Pipefitters
13) Stationary Engineering
14) Ironworking
15) Bricklaying
16) Machine Shop

5. Extension programs are carried on in a number of crafts, some of which are unionized. These courses are designed to give an already proficient craftsman additional training in his field or in a specialty of his field. These courses are only given at all-white San Jacinto School. A reasonably complete list follows:

(more)

1) Automatic Transmissions (for automechanics)
2) Pipe Drafting
3) Stationary Engineering
4) Welding
5) Plumbing
6) Auto Electrical
7) Machine Shop
8) Auto Front End

In summary, Negro students do not presently have available Vocational Industrial Education courses of the same type and length as are available to white students at San Jacinto High School. Negroes do not participate in the apprenticeship training program carried on at all-white San Jacinto High. Extension programs for further training of craftsmen are offered only at San Jacinto High, and hence are not available to Negroes. While the causes of this situation are not always easy to pinpoint, particularly in the latter two programs, the fact remains that vocational training for Negroes is not on a par with that available to white students.

For the individual this means denial of opportunity. For the community and the nation, it means loss of potential trained manpower. In view of the manpower needs for the Houston area recently publicized by the Texas Employment Commission and the Houston Chamber of Commerce, "Manpower Patterns Through 1966", it would seem highly desirable to move at once toward improvement of Negro opportunities for vocational training. This would mean, first of all, making the courses available, publicizing this availability, and encouraging Negro students to move into those vocational areas.

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THE CONCERN OF JOHN BATTAGLIA

Houstonian John Battaglia had roots in three nations. He immigrated to America during the 1880's as a young man whose Italian ancestors had been residing in Germany. He became a citizen of the United States and a resident of Houston. Mr. Battaglia demonstrated his love for his adopted fellow citizens in many ways during his life. His will specifically expressed this concern. He made two personal bequests: one to the family with whom he lived during his last years and the other to John Bird, a Negro, who lived on the Battaglia farm for 25 years. He left the rest of his estate to the City of Houston to be used "for charitable purposes on behalf of the people of Houston." Twenty years have passed since the death of Mr. Battaglia. Our city has now applied this good man's legacy to fulfill his dreams.

THE RESPONSE OF THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a group of citizens that have for many years worked together effectively toward better human relations in the City of Houston. Realizing that lack of skills and the deficiencies in knowledge for community living are primary sources both of tensions and lack of initiative, it applied to the City Council of Houston for $15,000 from the John Battaglia Trust Fund. It proposed that this money be used for "The John Battaglia Project: Citizens for Self-Improvement," an undertaking that would strengthen the bonds of understanding and foster creative living by encouraging and expanding opportunities for the people of Houston to improve their own lives — as did John Battaglia.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON

On April 28, 1964, the City Council of the City of Houston unanimously approved the application from the Houston Council on Human Relations. It thereby, made possible a two-year project in opportunities for self-improvement for all the citizens of Houston. This project began its work on June 1, 1964.

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT: "CITIZENS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT"

RESEARCH

First, we will discover in our city those persons, groups, and agencies that are now emphasizing self-improvement or that provide any services or instruction in this field. This inventory will include self-improvement areas such as: (1) literacy programs and allied education, (2) parental instruction and family responsibility education, (3) training in citizenship and orientation in civic concern, (4) vocational skills development, and (5) training in literary and artistic crafts. The Council will keep in mind that the Battaglia Project is primarily concerned with those efforts that are open and of benefit to all the people of Houston.

REFERRAL

When this information is attained, the Houston Council on Human Relations will function for the City of Houston as a referral service. Requests concerning opportunities now come to various City of Houston departments and many are referred to the Houston Council on Human Relations. After the fact finding period, the Houston Council on Human Relations will furnish more accurate and more timely information both to public and private agencies and to all persons seeking to avail themselves of self-improvement efforts in Houston.

INFORMATION

Since the purpose of this project is to encourage "grass roots" individual initiative, the widest possible distribution will be made of the findings of the project. Not only will this distribution encourage self-motivation and improvement, but it would also inform various interested groups of workable programs. The exchange of ideas would in itself instill pride in our City and show potential newcomers that Houston is a city interested in both group and personal responsibility. It is hoped that the facilities of the Houston Public Library can be used as an important hub for this dissemination of information.

STIMULATION

When strong programs are discovered serving self-improvement needs in the city, the sponsoring citizens groups will be encouraged. Increased support will be sought for these projects where desired, and expansion of programs will hopefully be made possible in many areas. This work could result in more personal and private funds being spent on self-improvement projects. It is our full intention to encourage such expansion of private and local groups operating in self-improvement.

DEMONSTRATION

It is also the goal of the Houston Council on Human Relations that, if our findings show a lack of self-improvement projects in any area of concern or sector of our city, citizen groups be asked to set up and carry out programs to meet these needs. There are many organizations and agencies within the City of Houston that can be encouraged to initiate these self-improvement projects. The example of such initiative itself will motivate increasing numbers of citizens to respond to these needs. Thus we will move even more rapidly towards our goal of benefitting all the people of Houston.

WE PROPOSE:

TO ENABLE

each Houston citizen to take advantage of his opportunities in his public and private life.

TO PROVIDE

a climate in which every Houstonian might achieve to the ultimate of his ability.

TO ENCOURAGE

self-initiative and self-improvement in all phases of Houston city living.

TO HELP

all the people of Houston to become better citizens for a better community.

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT
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5403 AUSTIN STREET
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JA 6-1829

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CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT

ADMINISTERED BY

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

UNDER A GRANT FROM

THE CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

A SOUTHERN NEGRO BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

John Hervey Wheeler

by James McBride Dabbs

THE ELECTION of John Hervey Wheeler to the presidency of the Southern Regional Council was a "natural." with 14 years on the executive committee, during three of which he was chairman, he brings to his new position a detailed knowledge of the work of the organization.

John Wheeler in himself was sufficient reason for his election. He was not elected to illustrate a theory, about equality of opportunity and responsibility; he was elected because he had shown the ability to guide the Council. His election, however, has wider meanings. It is indicative of what is developing in the South; of what the South is becoming; of what the South is.

In this sense John Wheeler's election was a typical southern matter. For the South has little place for theory and theorists. Oh, we have our wild states-righters, a handful lost in a never-never land. But, by and large, Southerners tend to avoid theories and stick to facts. Robert Penn Warren says we fear abstractions. My uncle went so far as to say, "Ideals are a sin, we should love God." This tendency to stick to facts, this regard for the concrete detail, this conservatism, has filled with meaning the facts with which the Southerner deals. The world around him tends to become symbolic. It means more than itself. This is another way of saying that the South has a culture. If you don't like it, you say, scratch it anywhere and it has fleas. If you do like it, you say, all roads lead home. Or, wherever a Southerner is, there is the South.

John Wheeler means more than John Wheeler. John Wheeler also means the South.

First, in its variety, especially as represented by the leadership of the Southern Regional Council. The Council's first president was the South's leading sociologist; its second, a Christian business man, with a true catholic spirit; its third, a lawyer who made his living in South Carolina and then retired to North Carolina to enjoy it; its fourth, a farmer who sentimentalized his farm into a plantation; and now, its fifth, John Wheeler, who is one of the South's outstanding bankers.

Second, in the Council's recent change of leadership. From plantation to bank, just like that. Of course, the plantations have been going to the bank, and consequently going broke, for a long time. But the election of John Wheeler says clearly that the center of the South is moving to the city.

Third, in the rapidly growing importance of the Negro. The Southern Regional Council isn't spending too much time saying what ought to happen; it's rather showing what is happening. And what happy results will come as we recognize and accept what is happening.

Mr. Dabbs, retiring president of the Southern Regional Council, is the author of THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE, THE ROAD HOME and a forthcoming book on the changing southern character, to be published this autumn.

SENIOR HIGH COUNCIL

An an outgrowth of our past Senior High workshops, a Youth Council on Human Relations has formed. One of the first events was appearance Wednesday, June 10th, of four of the Senior Highs on radio station KTRH's program, "Young Houston Speaks."

A first meeting was held at the Jewish Community Center Wednesday, June 10. Nancy MaAdams is the adult trying to keep up with the young people --you know the story--trying to run to catch up because she is their leader. Each of the HCHR standing committee chairmen were invited to tell of their jobs and conditions in Houston. These chairmen were impressed with the young people.

SRC CALLS STATE DIRECTORS TO MEET

Perhaps you do not know that the Houston Council is the only city council affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. All the others are southern state councils. Anyhow, the directors of all the state councils and the director of the Houston Council will meet in Atlanta, Georgia next week for a briefing.

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5403 Austin Street
JAckson 6-1829

OBJECTIVE: To carry on an educational program geared to creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of greater Houston in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

This program is implemented principally through cooperation with existing local, state, regional and national community-service agencies.

The Council feels that "ideals and practices which result in the greatest good for all members of the Houston community will be attained chiefly through research and education, thereby reducing intergroup tensions and promoting intergroup understanding."

GOALS: To foster the democratic way of life.

To help work towards preservation of the dignity, self-respect and personal stature of all persons regardless of religion, race or national origin.

To serve as a clearinghouse and provide counsel for Houston organizations, business and persons interested in intergroup problems.

To widen the spheres of opportunity for all Houston citizens.

To help nurture in Houston a climate of opinion conducive to sound community relations.

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1958, the Council is a wholly local organization directed by a Board composed of forty nine Houstonians. It is chartered under the State of Texas laws and governed by a written Constitution and Bylaws.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are elected by the membership in annual session and by Constitutional provision one third of the Board are rotated each year. Board members are elected for three year periods; the executive committee for two years and the officers for a period of two years and cannot succeed themselves.

Declared as a charitable organization by the Internal Revenue Service, all contributions to the Council are Federal Income Tax deductable. An annual budget is prepared by the Board of Directors on the projected program needs and anticipated income. The 1964-1965 budget is $59,500. All books are audited annually by Mr. Seymour Mann, CPA. Funds are raised by membership contributions beginning at $5.00 per year and through special business and foundation contributions.

AREAS OF CONCERN:

Education	Employment
Housing	C. I. S. (Tutoring)
Health	Cultural and Recreational
Youth (dropout and delinquency)	

PROGRAM:

Sponsorship of career conferences, workshops, seminars.

Prepares and distributes results of studies, experience, and pertinent information to Houston business executives, educators, church groups and others concerned.

Through six standing committees, health, housing, education, youth, employment, and cultural, studies are made of these areas and programs planned.

The Battaglia Project, a $15,000 grant of the City of Houston, is designed to provide an inventory of persons, groups and agencies in Houston which emphasize self-improvement. This inventory will provide the basis for more effective assistance by the Council to the City Administration, business and others interested in interracial relations.

EVALUATION:

HCHR has been doing an effective, unpublicized, "behind-the-scenes" job in Houston and has helped avoid public demonstrations of any kind. Its officers and members represent a non-militant, biracial group drawn from all segments and races in Houston. It is not too well known because of its avoidance of publicity. Its work, however, is well known and respected in the Negro community, among churchmen, city officials concerned with intergroup relations, and by some Houston companies which have received recruitment help.

One of the current projects, financed by the City of Houston, represents one of its best efforts -- a community inventory of specific problem areas and self-help groups.

The Council is quite like the National Urban League, but in its operations is more conservative than the Urban League. The executive director, Charles Kelly, is a very competent, dedicated and pragmatic individual who realizes that (a) much time is needed, (b) education should take top priority, (c) legislation is not <u>the</u> answer, and (d) publicity and fanfare can retard development. He was recently named by the President to the National Citizens Advisory Committee to the Community Relations Service.

CHARLES KELLY

BORN:	March 13, 1926
EDUCATION:	Public Schools - Lubbock, Texas Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas - BA in Sociology in 1950 Perkins School of Theology (SMU) - BD in 1953 Additional graduate work at SMU in 1954
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	U. S. Navy - 1944-1946 Assistant to Chaplain at SMU - 1951-52 Pastor of Texline Methodist Church - 1953-54 Associate Minister - 1st Methodist Church of Beaumont - 1954-56 Pastor of Parkwood Methodist Church, Pasadena, Texas - 1956-60 Pastor of Rose Garden Methodist Church, Houston, Texas - 1960-63
PRESENT EMPLOYMENT:	Executive Director, Houston Council on Human Relations - 1963-
ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES:	Chairman, Texas Conference (Methodist) Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs - 1960-64 Member of Child Guidance Center Board - Houston Member Board of Directors, Texas Social Welfare Association Liaison Officer, American Red Cross Regional Consultant on Race Relations, Methodist Church Member Home Service Committee, Houston-Harris County Red Cross Instructor, Texas Southern University, Houston Member Texas Annual Conference, The Methodist Church Member American Academy of Political and Social Science
FAMILY:	Son of Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Kelly - Lubbock, Texas Married to Floy Nixon of Lubbock, Texas - 1948 2 children

The TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
News Letter
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council
309 West 21st Street
AUSTIN, TEXAS
Tel. 6-3150

September 27, 1955

"CITIZENS' COUNCILS"

The chief opposition to the normal desegregation of Texas schools (after the announced opposition by the Governor and the Attorney General of the State) is the emergence of the so-called "Citizens' Councils" in various Texas towns and cities. It is not known if the two named administrators of state government are directly connected with these "Citizens' Councils" but such a presumption is not illogical. First, leadership in Kilgore, the town where the "Citizens' Councils" first originated in Texas, is composed of strong supporters of the Governor. Second, the official position taken by the Attorney General is more favorable to the position of the "Citizens' Councils" suing the Big Spring School District than it is to the Big Spring School District itself (which he as the State's Attorney should be expected to defend). It has been reported on reliable authority that the argument for the "Citizens' Councils" was written in the office of the Attorney General. If this is true, the Attorney General is guilty of violating the Federal Statute which places a severe penalty upon conspiring to deny a man his civil rights.

The Texas Commission on Race Relations has taken the initiative and has been almost the only organization to take positive steps against the "Citizens' Councils". The Commission has done the following: 1) Sent its Director to observe the operations of the "Citizens' Councils" in various Texas cities -- Kilgore, Fort Worth, and La Grange; the "Councils" are also in Dallas, Gilmer, Orange and Big Spring. 2) Initiated exposure of the danger of the "Citizens' Councils" in the Texas press by circularizing all the Texas newspapermen. Exposure of the Kilgore meeting in the Texas Observer of August 3, 1955 was reported to be quite effective. Copies of the Texas Observer were mailed to all voters in the Kilgore area. Several newspapers have responded with editorials condemning the "Citizens' Councils". 3) The Commission addressed a letter to the Attorney General of Texas asking him to give attention to the threat

offered by the "Citizens' Councils". This exchange of correspondence between the Attorney General and the Texas Commission on Race Relations was published in the newspapers and much favorable comment was heard regarding the position of the Texas Commission on Race Relations; 4) The Texas Commission on Race Relations in cooperation with the Dallas Interracial Association held a successful meeting of pastors in Dallas that received full coverage by newspaper, radio and television. A panel of speakers was heard including Dr. John F. Anderson of the Dallas First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the Dallas School Board, Dr. Fred Routh and Dr. C. H. Parrish of Southern Regional Council.

ELECTION OF ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

At the Board Meeting on the occasion of the Dallas public meeting, several candidates for the position of Associate Director were interviewed and Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert, a Dallas attorney, was elected to the position of Associate Director. Mr. Holbert has said that he would be able to report to work before October 1st. We are looking forward confidently to the advantage of doubling the executive staff.

ASSISTANCE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OFFERED

Jerry Holleman, executive secretary of the AFL in Austin, has approached the Director offering assistance in combating the "Citizens' Councils". Fred Schmidt, the new secretary of the CIO Council in Austin has also expressed interest and a desire to help. It is not yet determined whether this assistance will be in monetary form, but it is encouraging to know that these two organizations will place their membership and their facilities at the disposition of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

The CIO CONVENTION IN GALVESTON

The Director was asked to serve as consultant on the Human Rights Committee at the CIO Convention in Galveston and did so. Among resolutions which he was able to get adopted was the endorsement and commendation of the Texas Commission on Race Relations along with the NAACP, the American GI Forum and the LULACS

a resolution in favor of voluntary help from the local unions to combat "Citizens' Councils"; a resolution requiring that the next convention be held in a hotel that is totally desegregated, that is to say, where rooms and food services may be had by all delegates.

SUPREME COURT HEARING

The Big Spring suit brought by the "Citizens' Council"against desegregation by the Big Spring School Board was defeated August 25th on the day following the Dallas meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations where it was made clear by legal experts that such a suit was not legally founded. The suit was appealed to the Texas Supreme Court where a hearing before a thoroughly integrated crowd of several hundred was held on September 16th. Both the Texas Commission on Race Relations and the Austin Commission on Race Relations had observers present at the hearing. These observers report that the judges seemed distressed by the emotional and prejudiced arguments presented by the "Citizens' Councils" attorney Ross Carlton. No decision has been handed down as yet.

FINANCES

The finances of the Texas Commission on Race Relations are at a low ebb. More funds are desperately needed in order to meet the current period of large social change. The president of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, Mrs. James S. Crate, is mailing a letter to about 500 Texans asking them to help by contributions. A meeting of the Finance Committee with a view to enlarging it with businessmen is expected soon.

SAN ANTONIO MEETING

The Director attended the meeting of leading citizens of both races in San Antonio that was called by Rev. J. T. Morrow and Rev. Sherwood Davis August 26th. The Director also spoke to a large group of United Churchwomen in San Antonio. San Antonio has a lively and progressive interest in better race relations and the Director was pleased with the attentive audience there. A follow-up meeting is underway for October.

INSTITUTES

Institutes are to be coordinated with a membership drive to be organized in several principal cities of Texas such as Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and especially an East Texas city as the final and principal institute. Institutes will emphasize the experiences of school men, with regard to desegregation. It will involve panels by newspapermen and policemen. In other words the educational emphasis will be placed in three fields -- the schools, law enforcement and the press.

LETTERS TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

A letter of inquiry was addressed to all superintendents of schools in Texas where desegregation was announced in the press. The answers that have come in have been most encouraging. 43 districts have desegregated. Apparently desegregation is proceeding in all 43 districts without incident. Following are a few quotations that will give you an idea what these superintendents are saying:

Uvalde ..." The Negro students have been well received . . . The situation has been as normal as it would have been for any other new students. . ."

Runge .. " There has not been the least resentment on the part of the white pupils. Parents or patrons have not objected to me or members of the school board as yet. . . . ."

Beeville. ." . . we have several colored boys playing on our high school football team and feel that everything is going smoothly here."

El Paso ." . . We have tried to accomplish the desegregation of our schools with as little fanfare and publicity as possible. . . About the only thing I know to say is that we just did away with any separation of students because of race. . . . ."

Karnes City " . . . There are six Negro pupils in high school. Two are boys. Each of these boys received some office in the organization of his class. Apparently the students are making all adjustments nicely...I have had no serious objection from any parent or pupil .."

Austin " It is too early in the year to report on the progress of these students. As far as I know, they are proceeding with their school work the same as the other students in the schools.. . ."

GSM
HCF
MET
JC
GSM
RCM

return to FBR.

The TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS News Letter

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

309 West 21st Street
AUSTIN, TEXAS
Tel. 6-3150

January, 1956

ANNOUNCING! The ANNUAL MEETING of the

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

will be held February 10-11, 1956 in Dallas, Texas

Plan now to come and bring your friends and delegations from your local Commission. You will receive a program.

An Institute on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning will feature displays, films, and speakers to give you a working basis for fostering better race relations and practical procedures for integration of schools in your community. On Friday evening, you will hear an outstanding speaker, entertainment and reports from the officers and staff of the Commission.

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FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE COMMISSION THIS YEAR

The Texas Commission on Race Relations will require a budget of $ 18,750.00 to execute its program of action this year. Each local Commission should support its membership quota in order that this budget can be obtained.

TCRR SPONSORS PANEL FOR THE THIRD INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

With the assistance of Dr. Werner Wolff, secretary for the Congress and Dr. Wayne H. Holtzman, the staff of the Commission arranged for a panel on "Psychology of Group Tensions" to be presented to the Third InterAmerican Congress of Psychology. The Congress met at the University of Texas December 16-21. Panel members and papers presented were: Dr. Joseph U. Yarborough, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Chairman; Dr. George I. Sanchez, University of Texas - " Tensions between Spanish-speaking and English-speaking people in southwestern United States"; Dr. Wayne H. Holtzman, University of Texas - " On Problems of Desegregation"; Prof. J. H. Morton, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin - " Current patterns of tension between white and Negro members of Texas communities"; Dr. Eva I. Shipstone, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India - "Effect of racial tensions in the United States on foreign visitors of color"; and Dr. Erie Darnall, Darnall Associates, Dallas - "Current development of tensions in Texas created by extremist groups".

Papers presented by the panel were reported in Texas newspapers. The Dallas Morning News carried a story on the panel. This reporting was significant since the results of recent IQ tests given to Negro children in the Dallas public schools were reported in justification of continued segregation in the public schools.

DIRECTOR AND CO-DIRECTOR TALK TO TEXAS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Sutherland spoke to ninety women who attended the workshop of the Women's Christian Division of the Methodist Church, Southern Region, which convened at Camp Carter, Fort Worth, Texas on December 8-9. Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Holbert served as consultants for the workshop. The state office has received the list of persons attending and the names have been added to the mailing list.

The Director addressed the annual convention of the Teachers State

Association of Texas which met at Lincoln High School in Dallas on November 25th. Th Director and Co-Director met with members of the convention where projects of the Commission presented previously to the convention were emphasized. A favorable resolution was referred to the Executive Committee of the Association with regard to a substantial donation to the Commission to finance the work outlined in the projects.

Mrs. Hazel P. Jones, president of the Texas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, invited the Director as principal speaker at the annual meeting of the organization which was held this year in Tyler. Literature was sold and the Congress donated $ 100.00 to the Commission to aid its program. The Director interviewed several residents of East Texas towns who are interested in proceeding with desegregation of the schools in their respective communities. Information and consultation will be given these persons and their local groups by the State office.

In Austin on October 7th, the Director attended the general convention of school boards and superintendents and various discussion groups of the convention. No action was taken in this meeting with regard to policy on integration of schools.

The Texas State Committee on Public Education met in Austin on October 8th. The Director attended and conferred with Mrs. A. M. Ball; Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr., member of the Houston School Board; and Mrs. Carter Taylor, temporary chairman of the Committee. The purposes of this committee are: (1) to arouse citizen interest in public education; (2) to achieve better understanding between lay and education groups; (3) to study improved educational programs; (4) to issue reliable information about our schools. This conference will be followed up with the purpose of establishing cooperation between the Committee and the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL COMMISSIONS

Austin Commission on Human Relations

The Austin Commission on Human Relations, Rev. A. Bertram Miller, chairman, has adopted the following program of action:

1. To serve as a clearing house for facts and information and dispense information by newsletters newspaper releases and reports to interested organizations to which members of the Commission belong.

2. To sponsor educational programs in schools* and public libraries by arranging for displays of books and literature, providing posters fostering good human relations; initiate poster contest in school art classes.

3. To work toward harmonious processes of integration in city recreational facilities, public transportation, public eating establishments.

4. To secure information as to attitudes and policies leading to good human relations through civic, church, hospital and service organizations.

5. To promote demonstrative programs in race relations by sponsoring a fellowship and fund-raising dinner, choir and other entertainment programs.

6. To provide speakers bureau for specific topics on desegregation. Will send bi-racial teams on general topics of interest.

7. To work for better employment practices.

8. To provide financial resources for the statewide program of the Texas Commission on Race Relations by memberships, general solicitation and pledges to the state budget.

(* Austin schools began desegregation process in September, 1955 beginning at the high schools.)

Attendance at meetings in November and December assured the several projects sufficient support and it is expected that the membership will reach 100 persons in February. Members selected projects on which they would like to work. The January 17th meeting scheduled for the University "Y" will choose its permanent officers and accept membership fees.

Dallas-Fort Worth Area

The Co-Director presided at the annual dinner meeting of the Moorland Branch YMCA where Dr. George Franklin Anderson, Jr., minister of the First Presbyterian Church, was speaker. Mr. Holbert acquainted those persons assembled with the work of the

Commission and had the opportunity to renew contacts already established by the Commission.

Approximately 110 persons attended the meeting on January 9th in the auditorium of the Republic National Bank Building sponsored by the Commission and the Public Affairs Committee of the Town North Business and Professional Women's Club. The meeting was held for the discussion of the implementation of desegregation in the public schools.

Through the cooperative efforts of Mrs. John Hanna and Mr. Jerome Crossman and other Commission members and interested persons, the Dallas chapter of the Commission is planning a strong campaign for reactivating the Commission in Dallas. Contacts have already been established with citizens groups, particularly groups and persons which have already been asked to lend their support in working for desegregation of schools by joining the Public Affairs Committee of the Town North Business and Professional Women's Club. The group includes the League of Women Voters, Committee on Race Relations of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, PTA Council, The Council of Jewish Women, American Association of Univeristy Women, United Nations Organization, Dr. Willis Tate, president of Southern Methodist University, Dr. Carmen Miller, Mental Health Society, Mrs. Dudley Brown and Mrs. Frank Brimm of the Dallas Council of Church Women, Miss Velma McEwen, executive director of the Fort Worth Urban League and Mrs. G. M. Battle, Dallas Branch NAACP.

Houston Commission on Race Relations

At the present time sub-committees are making a community survey of public education, employment, hospital services, safety and sanitation, and recreation. These sub-committees are presenting progress reports at the monthly meetings of the Commission which are held at the YWCA.

The Houston School Board appointed a committee of twenty-five persons to make a study of integration of the Houston schools. Three members of the Houston Commission on Race Relations were elected to serve on this committee. The recommendation that the schools be integrated by September, 1956 was brought to the School Board. The Superintendent has been instructed to bring in plans for integration of the Houston schools.

San Antonio Committee on Race Relations

The San Antonio Committee on Race Relations met at El Divino Salvador Methodist Church November 8th. Present were: Rev. Sherwood S. Davis, chairman, Mrs. John C. Granbery, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Halpenny, the Reverends Robert Escamilla, J. T. Morrow, I.Q. Hurdle, Carl Bryant.

Discussion of ways of enlarging the membership of the Committee resulted in each member consenting to contact denominational leaders of his church, and urging by personal interest and activity, membership in the San Antonio Committee.

A meeting with the Mayor of the city was arranged to express the desire and readiness of the Committee to assist in any way as the City faces the transition from the old to the new social patterns as related to the integration of the races. A file of race relations literature will be kept in the office of the Council of Churches for general use by the community.

Waco Commission on Race Relations

The Annual Fellowship Dinner was held at the St. James Methodist Church, November 21st. Participating the program were Father S. J. Goatee, A. E. McMillan, Dillard Warner, director of music for Moore High School, Dr. W. J. Kilgore, Mrs. Tommie Stroud and Mrs. Maude Veal. Dr. Abner McCall, Baylor University Law School spoke on "The Legal Aspects of Desegregation".

The committee on arrangements for the annual dinner were: Mmes. W. L. Smith, V. O. Bentley, G. H. Radford, Michael Martin, A. E. McMillan, chairman and Mrs. Maude Veal, president.

On Tuesday, December 13th, Mrs. Tommie Stroud addressed the NAACP Freedom Bond Rally. She reminded the audience of the successful efforts of the Commission regarding reporting of news concerning Negroes in the local press and invited the community support of the Commission.

NOTES ON THE LEGAL FRONT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

U.S. District Judge Sheehey has ruled that plaintiff Joe L. Adkins will be admitted to North Texas State Teachers College in mid-term, while U.S. District Judge Joe Estes has ruled that Mansfield does

not have to immediately admit its Negro pupils and may for the time being send them to Fort Worth as in the past. A new suit has been filed in Wichita Falls by Attorneys Tate and Bedford representing the NAACP asking injunctive relief and admission of Negro students to schools there. Texarkana Junior College has been ordered to admit Negro students by order of the U. S. District Court, New Orleans.

A local committee in Dallas under the chairmanship of Dr. B. E. Howell held a community-wide meeting in cooperation with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights on January 8th. Affiliates of the Leadership Conference included the American Jewish Committee, various Catholic organizations, the Texas Commission on Race Relations and members of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations.

* * * *

"HERE AND THERE - - - -"

Miss Irene Osborne visited Texas during last October and talked with various groups in Austin, Waco and Dallas. We are looking forward to seeing her again in Texas.

Dr. Fred Routh conferred with the Staff and members of the Board when visiting Texas during last November. The projects worked out during his visit will improve the program of the Commission.

Mrs. James S. Crate, president of the Commission attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of Southern Regional Council in Tuskegee, Ala. last November 9th.

Dr. Davis McEntire, director of the Commission on Race and Housing, Berkeley, California, conferred with the Staff on November 3rd with regard to the survey of housing conditions among minorities living in Texas. The Commission will assist Dr. McEntire with the survey to be made in Texas.

Mr. George Kellman, director of investigating and fact-finding for the American Jewish Committee, was referred to the TCRR by Fred I. Baker, AJC in Dallas. The central office assisted Mr. Kellman in gathering data on group tensions in Texas.

DEATH TAKES COMMISSION BOARD MEMBER

Mrs. Olivia Hogue, former secretary for the YWCA in Houston, Charleston, S. C., and Little Rock, died Sunday, January 1, 1956 in Weimar after a short illness.

A native of Charleston, Mrs. Hogue had lived in Houston 24 years. She was associated with the YWCA for ten years and had been a board member for the Houston Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation and the Texas Commission on Race Relations. She was chairman of the Houston Council on Education and Race Relations and a member of Southern Regional Council.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, January 3rd at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The body was sent to Charleston for graveside services and burial.

"The miracle of life is its variety combined in order. To find an intelligent and just order by which the variety of things may exist together is beauty when the artist achieves it, is civilization when the statesman achieves it, is justice when the citizen asks for it, both of these when the teacher shows it, is simply love when the parent seeks it, and is, without doubt, the plan of that higher power that we call God.

And so it was with a consciousness of man's struggle for beauty, for justice, for civilization, and for love that the Supreme Court made its decision against the forced segregation of people because of color. Our gift of reason, when we use it, will make us decide against any restraining of the individual because of a harmless or innocent condition of such a person."

(From address to Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers by Thomas S. Sutherland, director of Texas Commission on Race Relations.)

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March 1956

INTERPOSITION AND TEXAS SCHOOLS

During the middle of February a timeworn word with rich political significance burst into Texas by announcement from Governor Allan Shivers in a letter addressed to George Sandlin, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and Will Crews Morris, chairman of the Texas Advisory Committee on Public Schools. The Texas Commission on Race Relations being concerned with a quiet and orderly process of getting on with the desegregation of schools has addressed letters to the members of the Texas Advisory Committee on Public Schools pointing out the dangers of considering interposition as a means of circumventing the Supreme Court Decision. It is agreed among many authorities on consitutional law that interposition poses a futile and listless thesis.

With 66 school districts in Texas progressing with the desegregation of their schools and other districts planning to desegregate in the fall, it is deplorable that segregation should again be thrust into the political arena to the expediency of self-interested politicos. We know that interposition is untenable. And it should not be allowed to menace school boards in their efforts to carry out plans to desegregate their schools. Concrete evidence that antagonistic propaganda can make a school board "gun-shy" was the reversal of a vote to desegregate in 1955 by the Waco school board, until the review of the Big Spring suit by the Supreme Court of Texas was final. Of course the "Citizens' Councils" lost a baseless argument by unanimous decision of the Court. Nevertheless, at least one school district was thwarted in its efforts to proceed harmoniously and conscientously toward dissolving its segregated school system.

With the State on the threshold of another political season and the emergence of racist platforms of would-be-electeds, it is not presumptive to anticipate that a myriad of divisive methods will be used to insure the election of such candidates. The sad truth is that unless a reasonable appraisal of the situation can prevail, racial understanding and school children will be the unwilling and unparticipating victims.

A former Associate Justice of the Texas Supreme Court and first Chancellor of the University of Texas, James P. Hart, has this to say about desegregation of schools and interposition:

" In the speech which I delivered at Henderson, Texas, on August 25, 1955, I stated with reference to the segregation decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that " the law has been definitely settled by the unanimous decision of the court of last resort" and that in my opinion we should not resort to devious ways to get around it, because such efforts would only serve to raise false hope of those opposed to desegregation and, even worse, to stir up bitterness and distrust between the races. I am still of the opinion which I expressed at that time. I consider "interposition" a futile effort to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Moreover, I think that "interposition" is dangerous because it tends to create national disunity in these critical times when all Americans in all states should stand and work together with good will and mutual respect."

It should be with purposeful resolve that all members and local units of the Texas Commission on Race Relations will accelerate their programs through forums, organizations or whatever media are available during the next few months. Default of courageous and sensible leadership can only result in a deepening race conflict.

What can your local commission do?

1. Become informed on interposition, its judicial history, point of origination, what it means, its significance. You can secure reprints on the subject from the central office if you are unable to assemble sufficient material locally.

2. Through forums, discussion groups inform your neighbors, friends, church groups, fraternal and civic organizations.

3. Seek out the best leadership in your community to join you and assist in your efforts. The crying need is for bi-racial commissions to sit in almost continuous session in our communities.

A literary comparison: One student of government when recently queried on the theory of interposition said: " Makes me think of a course in English literature and a line from Shakespeare: ' A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.'

TEXAS SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION

A study of Texas schools which have desegregated their facilities during the past year will be available for distribution in June. The book describes the extent to which schools have desegregated, how the communities have reacted, effects on school processes in general, deterrent factors to smooth transition.

The cost of survey and publication will prohibit free distribution, however, the cost will be moderate and each person should have a copy of this study. Why not place your order now?

STAFF CHANGES

Rev. Edwin Kloppe, Kyle, has temporarily replaced Thomas Sutherland as Executive Director. Mr. Sutherland resigned the position in February to open his office on Latin American affairs. We wish him well in his new endeavor. Retained on the staff: Kenneth Holbert, associate director, and Mrs. Maxine Lombard, secretary.

NOTES ON THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Texas Commission on Race Relations held its annual meeting in the YMCA Building in Dallas on February 10-11. Approximately 250 persons attended the various sessions.

On Friday afternoon of February 11th various factors concerning the desegregation of schools were discussed. Participating in the panel discussions were: U. Simpson Tate, Texas NAACP legal counsel, Ponnie Ames, superintendent of schools, Austwell-Tivoli; Dr. Foy Valentine, Christian Life Commission; Rev. Bertram Miller, First Congregational Church, Austin, and Dr. Erie I. Darnall, consulting psychologist, Dallas

Significant notes from the paper presented by Dr. Darnall:

"....It is not for the educator to decide whether we shall have segregated public schools. That question has been settled in our courts of Justice. It is not for the educator to decide whether racial groups shall retain their distinct racial characteristics indefinitely.... Reliable estimates of the current annual rate of assimilation indicate that approximately 100,000 Negroes cross the color line each year. This is happening with rigid segregation the order of the day in our schools. Therefore, one must assume that education has nothing to do with it.....

...." Our traditional concept of freedom includes "spiritual" freedom which translated into modern terms, means freedom to develop all facets of personality, limited only by the individual's capacity to respond to training. This freedom of the individual to realize his full potential (spiritual, intellectual, cultural and economic) must be accompanied by responsibility for recognition that others have these same rights. No individual or class can be secure in their own freedom if it is possible in the society to deny freedom unjustly to another individual or class.....

We plant the seed of neuroses when we label groups and disregard individual qualities. The neuroses are equally severe in the group labeled "superior" and the group labeled "inferior". Class strife is always associated with a system of unfair labeling. This strife results in fears, provocations and pressures which tend to produce a hate response. The opposite response of forgiveness, trust and gentleness results in the loving attitude necessary for the learner. The neurosis of "superiority" and the neurosis of "inferiority" are equally severe and detrimental to the growing child... The child wearing a label of unearned "superiority" is handicapped in that he is blinded by a false assumption and is incapable of realistic self evaluation. Thus he is limited in assessing and developing his own worth. The emotional cripple is unable to make effective use of his education and the entire educational system has failed." . . . .

The Friday evening meeting featured an address by Dr. Cleo Blackburn, president of Jarvis Christian College. He stressed the need for " extension of the ideals of American democracy through demonstration of Christian brotherhood."

Reports from the various local commissions on Saturday morning indicated the need for action in the following areas:

1. Intensification of program.
2. Extensive membership drives.
3. Coordination of local activities with organizations working for similar goals.

Among the resolutions passed, one to Col. Homer Garrison, Texas Department of Public Safety commending the diligence of the department in apprehending the slayers of John Carl Reese, a 16-year old high school youth, victim of a "night-ride-of-fun" by two men who sprayed bullets into the homes, the school and businessestablishmentsin the Mayflower-Tatum community in East Texas. The Texas Commission on Race Relations had requested action of the Governor and the Attorney General in this matter last November. The Governor referred the request to the Department of Public Safety.

Elected as officers and members of the Board of Directors were the following:

Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston, president; Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View, and Dr. W. J. Kilgore, Waco - vice presidents; Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox, Houston, secretary; W. G. Carnahan, Austin, treasurer-pro-tem; J. D. McLeod, Huntsville, historian.

Board of Directors:
Ponnie Ames, Tivoli; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Fort Worth; Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell, Houston; Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin; Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville; Jerome K. Crossman, Dallas; Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston; Mrs. E. E. Crowder, Fort Worth; Dr. Erie I. Darnall, Dallas; Rev. Sherwood S. Davis, San Antonio; Mrs. C. G. Eidson, Waco; Miss Laura Edwards, Waco; Thomas S. Friedman, Houston; Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas; I. Q. Hurdle, San Antonio; Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall; O. A. Rowe, Jasper; A. E. McMillan, Waco; Rev. J. T. Morrow, San Antonio; Charles A. Shaw, Houston; Dr. Blake Smith, Austin, Mrs. Tommie Stroud, Waco; Carter G. Wesley, Houston; Mrs. H. D. Winn, Dallas; Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin and Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Conroe.

It was with deep regret that the Commission accepted the resignation of Dr. J. L. Clark as Vice President. In a letter to the president, Mrs. Jas. Crate, Dr. Clark explained:

"The chief reason for my action was this: In my judgement, every member of the Commission, especially those accepting official positions, should be able to carry his full share of the responsibility. This I have tried to do in the past. I now realize, however, that it will be increasingly difficult for me to do so in the future. I am finding it more difficult to attend the conferences, board meetings, and conventions, and otherwise participate in its program, especially when travel is involved.

As the battle lines are more closely drawn the program of the Commission must of necessity become more intensified..... I hope you know that I am not deserting the ship, but only making room for a stronger hand on the helm...."

As a member of the Board of Directors, the Commission will continue to benefit from his able counsel and advice.

The State Advisory Committee was re-elected in full and one addition was made. Members of the committee are:

Harold Kilpatrick, executive secretary -Texas Council of Churches; Jerry Holleman, executive secretary, Texas State Federation of Labor; J. H. Morton, professor, Huston-Tillotson College; Rev. Bert Miller, First Congregational Church; and Fred Schmidt, executive secretary, Texas State Industrial Union Council CIO.

A note of commendation to the members of the State Advisory Committee: Since its organization last November, this Committee has given invaluable assistance to the Commission and its program, clarification of policy and procedure and in generalrelieved the Board of Directors of many interim meetings.

MEMBERSHIPS ARE DUE

Many members have not paid their dues for 1956. If you are among this number, please pay them now. We have to raise approximately $ 4200.00 to complete the budget requirement this year. The schedule of membership fees has been revised (November, 1955) and it is requested that you subscribe to a higher membership if at all possible.

$ 100.00	-	Contributing
50.00	-	Sustaining
10.00	-	Supporting
7.50	-	Couple
5.00	-	Individual
2.00	-	Civic
.50	-	Student

OLIVIA HOGUE AWARD TO MRS. CRATE

Mrs. James S. Crate became the first recipient of the Olivia Hogue Award on February 12, Race Relations Sunday, in Houston. The annual award was established by the estate of the late Mrs. William H. Hogue, for many years a devoted supporter of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Mrs. Crate donated the full award, $ 100.00, to the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

Names for Nom. Com. use:

Mr. J. Edwin Smith (1)
3504 Oakdale (res.)
Houston Scanlan Bldg. office
C E 7447

Mrs. Tommie Stroud (4)
3225 Maple Ave.
Waco. (res)

Mr. Thomas S. Friedman (3)
1110 Bissonnet
Houston (office)

Dr. R. O'Hara Lewis, Pres. (2)
Texas Southern University
3201 Wheeler

Dr. H. C. Bailey (5)
Texas Southern University
3201 Wheeler

Mr. John Codwell, Prin. (6)

Phyllis Wheatley High School
4900 Market (7)
Houston, Texas
The Rev. ~~James~~ Virgil E. Lowder,
Director (10)
Council of Churches of Greater
Houston, Century House
6265 Main St
Mr. Jim Smith, District
Office: Representative United Steel (8)
Workers (CIO) of America
Office: 6940 Avenue H (res)
SR 19788 Houston, Texas (9)
Mr. J. E. Crossland, Secretary
Pasadena Oil Workers' Union (CIO)
Office: 6801 Keller St (res)
SR 21255 Houston, Texas

Mr. Carl McPeak C4O
718 Jackson Pl. NW
Washington, D.C
works with State and local
Councils (C4.O), all over
America

Major J. R. Parten (10)
1913 Sharp Place ?
Houston, Texas
Our Republic Board -
Dr. Mitchell has information
about him

Dr. J. D. McLeod (11)
State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

The Rev. M. S. Pinkerton (13)
618 Highland
Houston Texas. (14)

Negro Business
Mr. Chas. C. Shaw Exec. Sec. T.P.
Negro teachers:
Mrs. Beauford T. Stewart
2602 Eagle
Houston Texas

Mrs. Lulelia H. Harrison
206 Clinton Park
Houston Texas.

Negro Businessman Mrs. Wm H. Robinson
2207 Edmundson
Houston

Elsewhere:

Arkansas:
Mrs. Henry H. Tucker
3 Shannon Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas

South Carolina:
The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Carruthers
Episcopal Diocesan Headquarters
138 Meeting St
Charleston, S.C.

Georgia
The Rev. Fred Nolting
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia
Miss Lucy Mason

Mr. W. A. Clayton ?
Kentucky

With letter from
Mrs. Wm. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee St.
Houston, Texas
Letter of 5/20/53
filed under
Hogue, Mrs. Wm. H.

Confidential - Central Staff Only

December 6, 1954

MEMORANDUM ON TEXAS MEETING

Austin, Texas
December 3-4, 1954

The Board Meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations took place in Austin on December 3rd and 4th. I attended part of the meeting on the 3rd and all of the meeting on the 4th.

The Board tends to be dominated by Mrs. Hogue who, though she is no longer president, thinks of herself as a sort of mother superior of the organization. Mrs. Crate, who is President of the organization, has some difficulty keeping the meetings in order for Mrs. Hogue constantly has ideas which she feels compelled to put forth.

The people at the meeting, both Negro and white, tended to be subtly paternalistic in their attitude. It is a good thing that a person with considerable organizational background -- Tom Sutherland -- is the Executive Secretary for this group for it was obvious that there was a considerable need for a professional redefinition of much of what was decided at the meeting. One of the chief responsibilities which Mr. Sutherland faces is the building of a stronger board.

These people have been with the Texas Commission, or with one of the other local commissions, for as much as twenty years and they have a sort of paternalistic attitude toward the organization itself. There was evidenced a sentimental attachment for the name, for example, and even in discussing whether the name should be changed to facilitate approaching new segments of the population for support this sentimental attachment for the old name was brought forth.

Frederick B. Routh

rnf

HCP ✓

Return for
Central File

RNF

Date: 27 December 1954

Subject: Personal Data for Mrs. Maxine E. Lombard, Secretary, Texas Commission on Race Relations

* * * * * * *

Date of Birth: November 1, 1920

Age: 34

Education: B. S. Degree - Tillotson College Austin, Texas - 1940

M. S. Degree - The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa - 1941

Previous Employment:

1941 - Instructor - Texas DB&O Institute, Austin, Texas

1942 - Youth Supervisor - National Youth Administration, Texas Division, Austin, Texas

1943 - 1944 - Instructor (part-time) Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College, Austin, Texas

1943 - 1945 - Staff Assistant - National Catholic Community Service, Austin, Texas

1945 - 1951 - Director - Crescent Institute, Austin, Texas

Personal Information:

Residence: 1211 East 11th Street Austin, Travis Co., Texas

Length of Residence: 32 years

Applicant is married.

Texas

State Chairman -- Mrs. James C. Crate, Houston (Well known Methodist layleader, motherly, capable, elderly.)

Executive Secretary -- Thomas S. Sutherland, Austin (Native Texan, formerly director of Texas Good Neighbor Commission, skilled professional in the field of human relations, well respected in the state)

The first big task facing the Texas group at this time is the reorganization of the Board of Directors to broaden its representativeness. There are many good people now on the Board but a better geographic and a more representative group of the various facets of the state's population are needed.

The Executive Secretary knows Texas well and spent his entire life there. He has been traveling about the state talking with the various local interracial groups which make up the Texas Commission on Race Relations. The group is operating under the old set of bylaws but has a Constitutional Committee which is considering new bylaws which will be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the Commission. They are considering changing the name to the Texas Commission on Community Relations. There is a strong flavor of independence of the Texas group that can effectively be used to build a self-sustaining, on-going organization. There is also a strong sense of independence on the part of the various local interracial commissions. The relationship of these

[illegible] of time. The plans for work for the coming year include a conference of educators in Texas on the problem of handling news regarding race and in particular the question of implementing the Supreme Court decision. Texas has just gone through a rather bitter gubernatorial campaign ordeal in which the racial issue was strongly used, particularly by the victor. Inspite of this Texas is nearly as much Western in its attitude as it is Southern and in vast areas the percentage of Negro population is small. Texas will not, in all probability, integrate as a unit but in a piecemeal fashion and the state group is preparing to assist those counties in which it will be possible to integrate in the relatively near future.

January 14, 1955
(Dictated January 12)

TO: MRS. TILLY

In a note from Mrs. Crate today, she said that the Texas Council of Churches, in its annual meeting at Fort Worth, Friday, January 7th, urged integration in the public schools and also in the churches.

January 17, 1955

TO: STAFF

Tom Sutherland called from Washington. Evidently up there at the direction of the Texas Commission on Race Relations to inquire of public and private persons in Washington and Baltimore the methods used to accomplish desegregation in the schools.

He will stop off in Atlanta Monday or Tuesday, January 24th or 25th.

GSM
GTH
HCF
FBR
KS
AH
MET
RA
RNF
EAB

January 17, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: KS

FROM: GSM

Sutherland, in his telephone call this morning, asked for shipment to the Texas Commission on Race Relations of 1,000 copies of Answers for Action on a consignment basis. I told him that we would charge them to him at 16¢ apiece, plus carriage and I assume he will sell them at 20¢ apiece. Problem will be to stay behind the transaction and collect appropriately.

I made the following two sales, each of 100 copies of Answers for Action: To the Florida Council on Human Relations, c/o Mrs. White, 100 copies at 16¢ each, no carriage involved as I toted. An outright purchase, not conditioned upon resale. Bill Mrs. White for $16.00. Safeguard the point that Mrs. White be addressed at Jacksonville, and not at Eau Gallie. Her own Florida chairman still writes her at Eau Gallie.

The King of Clubs, Miami, Florida, through Mr. Daniel R. Francis, 1221 N. W. Sixty-Seventh Street. Again, a direct purchase, no carriage involved. Bill Mr. Francis for $16.00.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

8 February 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Attached hereto is the listing you requested.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland

TSS:l

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Officers

President

Mrs. James. S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston, Texas

Vice Presidents

Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas
Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 14th Street, Huntsville, Texas

Secretary

Mr. O. A. Rowe, Jasper, Texas

Treasurer

~~Mrs. Eugene Jud~~, 2304 Herring Street, Waco, Texas
Wm Carraher

Historian

Mr. J. D. McLeod, 805 19 1/2 Street, Huntsville, Texas

Executive Director

Thomas S. Sutherland, 309 W. 21st Street, Austin, Texas

Board of Directors

Mrs. John Hanna, 3307 Drexel, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Charles Sherer, Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, Texas
Dr. Blake Smith, University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas
Mrs. B. J. Covington, 2219 Dowling, Houston, Texas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station, Texas
Dr. Thomas Currie, Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, 317 Bennett Street, Marlin, Texas
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, 1328 Louisiana, Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. C. H. Christian, 1211 East 11th Street, Austin, Texas
Miss Laura Edwards, 3019 Homan Avenue, Waco, Texas
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell, Texas Southern Univ., Houston, Texas
Mrs. Tommie Stroud, 2524 Old Oaks Drive, Waco, Texas
Dr. Nanie Belle Aycox, Texas Southern Univ., Houston, Texas
Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Box 664, Marshall, Texas
Mr. Charles A. Shaw, 2206 Dowling, Houston, Texas
Mr. T. W. Pratt, 2121 Leonard, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. W. H. Hogue, 5319 Cherokee, Houston, Texas
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle, 1101 Crockett, San Antonio, Texas
Mrs. E. E. Crowder, 2933 May Street, Fort Worth, Texas

(All officers are members of the Board of Directors.)

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance and Budget

Dr. J. L. Clark, Chr.
Dr. W. R. Banks, Co-Chr.
Mrs. Eugene Jud
J. D. McLeod
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Mrs. W. H. Hogue

Social Welfare

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Chr.
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Mrs. J. M. Hanna
Dr. C. R. Yerwood, 1115 East 12th Street, Austin, Texas
Mrs. Frank R. Veal

EDUCATION

Dr. J. L. Clark
Dr. W. R. Banks
Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, Texas Southern Univ., Houston, Texas
Prof. O. A. Rowe
Dr. Chas Sherer
Dr. Nanie Belle Aycox

Youth and Young Adults

Dr. R. C. Koeninger, Chr.
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell, Co-Chr.
Mrs. E. L. Harrison, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas
Dr. Nanie Belle Aycox

Political and Civil Rights

Mrs. Tommie Stroud, Chr.
Charles A. Shaw, Co-Chr.
Dr. Blake Smith
I. Q. Haurdle

Interpretation and Publicity

Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Chr.
J. D. McLeod
Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier

Membership

Miss Laura Edwards, Chr.
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Co-Chr.
Mrs. E. L. Harrison
Prof. O. A. Rowe
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
I. Q. Hurdle
J. D. McLeod
Dr. Nanie Belle Aycox

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Financial Statement

Submitted by Treasurer, Mrs. Eugene Jud
at Annual Meeting, Feb. 25-26, 1955,
Austin, Texas

RECEIPTS

Balance Brought Forward February 26, 1954 - - - - - - - - - - $	287.51
Free Will Offering February 26, 1954- San Antonio - - - - - -	18.36
Paid By Dues:	
Mrs. I. S. Aycox, Dr. W. R. Banks, Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Mrs. Pauline Campbell, Dr. J. L. Clark, Mrs. James S. Crate, Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Mrs. A.E. S. Johnson, Mr. J. C. McLeod, Mrs. Tommie Stroud Mrs. B. J. Covington, Mrs. Eugene Jud, Miss Laura Edwards, Mrs. John Hanna, Mrs. U. V. Christian, 15 members at $ 6.50 each - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	97.50
Byron Buckeridge, I. Q. Hurdle, A. L. Livingston Leslie J. White, James White, Mrs. F. A. Robinson Dr. Thelma Patton-Law, Houston Medical Forum, Mrs. W. M. A. Johnson, Eugene Jud, Mrs. J. M. Richardson, Wesley Davis, Charles Shaw, Clark Wilson, Gibson Gray, Mrs. L. Crowder, J. H. Black 19 members at $ 5.00 each - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	95.00
T. W. Pratt	2.50
O. A. Rowe	10.00
Mrs. A. B. Edwards	1.00
Mrs. Jodie Wherritt (Student Work)	100.00
Huntsville Council of Negro Women	10.00
Fort Worth Commission	10.00
Texas Federation of Colored Women	10.00
Texas Southern University	10.00 – 15.00
Mrs. John Hanna	10.00
Dallas Citizens Interracial Association	100.00
Charles Shaw	50.00
Huntsville Commission on Race Relations	10.00
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell	100.00
Fort Worth Commission	70.00
Mrs. Tommie Stroud	100.00
Mrs. James S. Crate	100.00
Miss Laura Edwards	100.00
Mrs. I. S. Aycox	100.00
Mrs. B. J. Covington	100.00
Mrs. Lillian Crowder	50.00

Houston Presbyterial	10.75
Austin Presbyterial	14.00
Louise Goodloe	2.00
Mrs. E. F. Jud	75.00
Mrs. William Hogue	100.00
Dr. W. R. Banks	25.00
Student Members: William Henry Bridges, Esperanna Flores, Bettie Holt, Ulysses Watkins, Miss Jimmie Goodman, T. H. Hoppens	3.00
Southern Regional Council - November 18, 1954	600.00
Southern Regional Council - February 15, 1955	500.00
Difference on Flowers to Mrs. Hanna	.01
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2876.63

EXPENDITURES:

February 27- '54 Expenses of Board members to State meeting in San Antonio, Texas	$ 336.53
June 12 - Board Meeting in Waco	54.34
August 10 Board Meeting in Huntsville	25.65
October 29 Board Meeting in Austin	39.68
To Executive Secretary	1300.00
December 4 Expenses to Meeting in Austin	71.60
Southern Regional Council - NEW SOUTH	73.50
Dr. Davage Honorium February 1954	20.00
Flowers (Miss Edwards)	3.00
Texas Social Welfare Dues	10.00
Mrs. I. S. Aycox Atlanta Meeting	100.00
January 3, 1955 Meals in Huntsville	10.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 2044.30

RECEIPTS	$ 2876.73
EXPENSES	2044.30
BALANCE	$ 832.33
	25 -
	$857.33

May 20, 1955

TO: KS

Here are figures from Texas which I have held. I have made a note in the Board files about what Mrs. Crate said about Mrs. Aycox as an ex-officio member of the Board of SRC. Will try to get that matter buttoned up finally.

GSM/eab
Encl.

20 July 55

FILE COPY

COPY

Officers and Board of Directors

Texas Commission on Race Relations

* * * * * * * * * *

Office and Committee Position	Name and Address	Race and Affiliation
President	Mrs. James S. Crate 2410 Inwood Drive Houston 19, Texas	(W) Churchwoman (United Church Women)
Vice President Committees: Finance & Budget Education	Dr. W. R. Banks Prairie View College Prairie View, Texas	(N) Educator AME Church Officer
Vice President Committees: Finance & Budget, Chr. Education	Dr. J. L. Clark 1421 Fourteenth Street Huntsville, Texas	(W) Educator
Secretary Committee: Education	Mr. O. A. Rowe Jasper, Texas	(N) School Principal
Treasurer Committee: Finance & Budget	Mr. W. G. Carnahan University Methodist Church Austin, Texas	(W) Church Bookkeeper
Historian Committees: Finance & Budget Interpretation & Publicity Membership	Mr. J. D. McLeod 805 1/2 19th Street Huntsville, Texas	(W) Sociologist

COPY

Board of Directors:

Committees: Education Youth & Young Adults Co-Chr.-Interpretation and Publicity Membership	Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox Texas Southern University Houston, Texas	(N) Educator SRC Representative from TCRR
Committees: Finance & Budget Chmn: Social Welfare	Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell 1328 Louisiana Avenue Fort Worth, Texas	(N) Consultant - Texas Tuberculosis Association
Committees: Membership	Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell Texas Southern University Houston, Texas	(N) Educator
Committees: Membership	Mrs. C. H. Christian 1211 East 11th Street Austin, Texas	(N) Educator
Committees: Membership	Mrs. B. J. Covington 2219 Dowling Houston, Texas	(N) Churchwoman
	Mr. Jerome Crossman Republic National Bank Bldg Dallas 1, Texas	(W) Attorney SRC Exec. Board
Committees: Social Welfare	Mrs. E. E. Crowder 2933 May Street Fort Worth, Texas	(W) Teacher
	Dr. Thomas Currie Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church Dallas 1, Texas	(W) Minister

COPY

Committees: Chmn: Membership	Miss Laura Edwards 3019 Homan Avenue Waco, Texas	(W) Churchwoman
Committees: Membership	Mrs. C. G. Eidson Waco, Texas	(W) State Board United Church Women
Committees:	Mr. S. Thomas Friedman Melrose Building Houston, Texas	(W) Adult Education Jewish Org. Work
Committees: Social Welfare	Mrs. John Hanna 3307 Drexel Dallas, Texas	(W) Churchwoman
Committees: Membership	Mrs. E. L. Harrison Huston Tillotson College Austin, Texas	(N) Educator
Committees: Finance & Budget Chmn: Interpretation & Publicity	Mrs. W. H. Hogue 5319 Cherokee Houston, Texas	(W) Churchwoman
Committees: Membership	Mr. I. Q. Hurdle 1101 E. Crockett San Antonio, Texas	(N) Christian Education
Committees: Membership	Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson 317 Bennett Street Marlin, Texas	(N) Teacher
Committees: Membership	Mrs. P. D. Johnson Box 664 Marshall, Texas	(N) Lodge Executive Court of Calanthe

Committees: Education	Dr. Jack Kilgore Dept. of Philosophy Baylor, University Waco, Texas	(W) Educator
	Dr. Daniel Russell College Station, Texas	(W) Educator
Committees: Co-Chrman: Political and Civic Rights	Mr. Charles A. Shaw 2206 Dowling Houston, Texas	(N) Insurance Head Watchtower Life Ins Co
Committees: Education	Mr. Charles Sherer Texas Christian University Fort Worth, Texas	(W) Educator
Committees: Political and Civil Rights	Dr. Blake Smith University Baptist Church Austin, Texas	(W) Minister
Committees: Political and Civil Rights	Mr. J. Edwin Smith Shanlan Building Houston, Texas	(W) Attorney
Committees: Finance & Budget Chman: Political and Civil Rights	Mrs. Tommie Stroud 2524 Old Oaks Drive Waco, Texas	(W) Churchwoman SRC Representative from TCRR
	Mr. Carter Wesley Box 3086 Houston, Texas	(N) Publisher and Attorney SRC Exec. Board

COPY

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

Date: August 1, 1955

To: President and Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Subject: Citizens Councils Springing Up in East Texas

A Mississippi-type Citizens Council has been organized in Kilgore, Texas; organization activities indicate that others will be springing up soon in Marshall, Longview and Texarkana and Gladewater. A similar council has been organized under the name of the Texas Citizens Council in Dallas. This is probably just the beginning and I am working to put out the fire through sympathetic and religious people in the community and by throwing the glaring light of publicity on the mischief-makers.

I spent two days in Kilgore and attended the meeting of the Citizens Council there Thursday night. About 175 persons attended. Out-of-town persons from the places that I have mentioned attended. The out-of-town press was present (Dugger, editor, of the Texas Observer), and the leaders of the meeting were on their good manners. They seem to be oil-rich people who are interested in state politics. The newspaper, the Kilgore News Herald, is behind the movement and tending strictly to public relations. Old families like the Elders, the Lairds, and the Crims, who own the town, are also behind the movement. It is my fear that this movement will grow because it fills a need for state and national political activity that has been left empty by the end of the tidelands issue. I am afraid that it will find support from The Dallas News, a powerful voice, and the Governor, who has a strong machine and is already on record for segregation.*

The meeting was well-controlled. Only two persons were allowed to speak, B. E. Masters, a fanatic on "mongrelization" and front organizer had been coached on his statements on this

---

* Godd News. Governor's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Desegregation has just met, and I have learned through Rev. Heinsohn, who is on it, that Governor Shivers is backing away from his pro-segregation stand. Says Supreme Court decision is the law of the land.

occasion; and the new president, J. K. Morton, a rancher-lawyer. Both men stated that it was not the purpose of the organization to exercise economic pressure. But both men waved the red flag of mongrelization which is making a booger-boo in the minds of parents. It is clear that the Negroes are intimidated and that they think economic pressure will be exerted and that the organization is glad for them to think this. One evidence that the Citizens Council intends to exercise economic pressure against that white group as well as the Negro group is that they have been collecting the names of those who refuse to sign their petition asking for continuance of segregation in the public schools "without violence".

Masters announced that they have 1660 signatures. This is about a town of nearly ten thousand. I was asked to sign the petition and had to tell the people that I didn't believe in it.

There is evidence that the people of the town do not all support the Citizens Council. The town is a strong church-going community, and no pastor has had anything to do with the movement. In order to get an invocation said at the beginning of their meeting, they had to import an young student from Baylor. Rev. Alfred Ellis of the First Christian Church has spoken against this type of movement saying "don't put words in the mouth of God". There is an effort on the part of B. E. Masters to quote at length from the Bible justifying segregation. (Genesis 11). He is a deacon and a Sunday school teacher in the Baptist church. Some people say that if the Baptist minister who is on a trip to Europe had been in town, this movement would not have taken place.

I have talked with people in Longview, ten miles away, and there is a good possibility of organizing an East Texas Planning Commission for Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision to counteract the work of this organization. I have also discussed with Mrs. Tommie Stroud of Waco and Mrs. Crate of Houston the possibility of holding a meeting of United Church Women in Kilgore. The Texas Council of Churches is cooperating in getting out literature to the ministers there stating the churches' position.

The Negroes of Kilgore are presenting a petition today asking for desegregation in the schools.

I will be back in the area tomorrow night.

Rough Draft /TS

November 10, 1955

To: The Churches of Texas

This is an urgent appeal for your help.

A boy has been murdered; the house of an elderly woman was shot into while she was kneeling in prayer at her bed, the bullets narrowly missing her; a school and other public and private places have been attacked by terrorists in the night.

Pastors and other men of conscience alone can save our State from the spread of hate and terror. This Commission is composed of such people. We seek through citizens of both races and through our state and local officials to arrive at a sane and fair solution of all interracial problems. We have 35 years' experience in successful quiet volunteer work. The present period is one of difficult transition for race relations.

We are asking that you do two things: 1) use your voice to guide your people against the sin and folly of such actions; 2) assist this Texas Commission on Race Relations by your membership or donation which is urgently needed now.

Mrs. James S. Crate, Pres. Thomas S. Sutherland, Dir.

Send to all pastors in Tex.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY SERVICE

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Main at Clay

FEBRUARY 12, 1956

3:00 P.M.

• • •

Sponsored by

The Houston Council On Education In Race Relations

• • •

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Ministers' Association of Greater Houston

Rabbinical Association of Houston

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

United Church Women of Houston

Jewish Community Council

Young Women's Christian Association

Council of Churches of Greater Houston

Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation

ORDER OF WORSHIP

Dr. W. Kenneth Pope, Minister, First Methodist Church, Presiding
Texas Southern University Choir
Mrs. Ruthabel Rollins, Director
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell, Organist

Prelude, "O God Thou Holy God" ..... Karg-Elert
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell

Call to Worship ..... Dr. W. Kenneth Pope

Hymn No. 381,
"The Church's One Foundation" ..... Congregation and Choir

Responsive Reading, "Love Never Faileth" page 584 .....
The Rev. L. B. Felder, Minister, Trinity East Methodist Church

Gloria Patri

Anthem, "Beautiful Savior" ..... Christiansen
Texas Southern University Choir

Scripture Reading ..... Dr. Hyman Judah Schachtel
Congregational Beth Israel

Prayer ..... Dr. William E. Denham, Jr.
Minister, River Oaks Baptist Church

Offering

Offertory ..... Dubois
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell

Presentation of The OLIVIA HOGUE AWARD .....
The Rev. Grady Hardin, President COEIRR

Presentation of the Occasion and the Speaker ..... Dr. James A. Crain,
President of the Council of Churches of Greater Houston

Address ..... Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn,
President of Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas

Hymn No. 465, "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life"

Benediction ..... The Rev. M. M. Pierson
Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church

Response, "Sevenfold Amen" ..... Stainer
Texas Southern University Choir

IN MEMORIUM

Mrs. Olivia Hogue, who carried in her heart
the urgent hunger for better relationship
among all men.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Dorefile

May 1, 1956

RHA:

I am gnawed at by your statement that Texas in its last payment for New South was quite possibly failing to pay for all the members. Please readvise me.

GSM

eab/

oct - March

109

Texas.

294.50 in
memberships and
@ 5.00 per member
that would mean
at least 58 new
South Subscribers
@ $2.00 making
a total of $116.00
of which $80.00
received. Balance
$36.00.

May 22, 1956

MEMORANDUM

Case file

TO: FER
MHA
GSA
HCF
CHP
JH

FROM: GSM

Mrs. Crate called me today, May 22nd, from Houston. The Board in Texas met May 18th. Decided they would like to put Kloppe on full-time. Could they do so effective May 15th? GSM said they could if Crate sent a letter asking to.

Then Kloppe came on. Kloppe said that they have an excellent prospect of doing for public authority a systematic study of the possibility of an integrated school system in Texas. To do so would need at least the half-time services of a project manager. Would like to let Holbert go on half-time and use, for the remainder of this fiscal year, the thus manufactured half of Holbert's pay to pay a project manager. I said such a matter isn't unprecedented, but was unwelcome, and told them that if the local situation provably justified it on paper to us we could be brought to agreement.

Kloppe was really saying that he thought Holbert would like to be half-time anyway. I insisted that no changes be made that would not have Holbert's sincere agreement.

eab/

July 16, 1956

FSR:

Suggest that the new Texas address be got out in your next Newsletter.

eab/

Dope file

October 17, 1956

FBR:

Kenneth Holbert's law office in Dallas has had its telephone number altered from HUnter 4466 to Hamilton 8-4466.

GSM/eab

(Dictated October 17)
October 19, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Mess-up about the business in Dallas. Kloppe wrote me October 9th and said please come to Dallas. Have a ready-made group of friends to ~~our meetings~~ program. Need to go to. You, Mitchell are coming to Houston, so strain and come to Dallas.

Mitchell at once wrote Kloppe that Mitchell could be in Dallas the night of October 25th. It ~~will~~ be tough to get there, but would get there. Mitchell instructed Kloppe to answer Mitchell right away so Mitchell could engage planes.

Mitchell waits until October 17th for letter from Kloppe and calls Kloppe's office. Kloppe has gone to Missouri. Expected back October 27. Nobody in Kloppe's office competent to handle his mail. No telephone number for Kloppe in Missouri.

Also, Mitchell received Tuesday of this week a letter from Holbert saying Holbert has had phone call from Dr. Eric Darnell of the Board of the Texas Commission, saying confusion about meetings and Mitchell coming and "whose auspices?"

Mitchell tried to call Holbert who had box, and nothing happens after the box. Mitchell finally called Darnell sight unseen.

And now to the point. Darnell says that the invitation for Mitchell to appear in Dallas October 25th comes out from one Dieter Schagt. This man has some reputation as one who hurts rather than helps.

Mitchell sticks by resolution to stay clean away from Dallas until Dallas settles down. Merely wish that all concerned be watchful re the man Schagt. Darnell is by reputation from Holbert trustworthy, professional person, psychiatrist.

cc: HCF

Tex

Never adopted or discussed Not for publication

CONFIDENTIAL
PROPOSED DRAFT

September 1958

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE TO BE ENTITLED
DALLAS COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A DALLAS COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROVIDING THE MANNER OF APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION'S MEMBERS; SPECIFYING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION AND THE TERMS AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF MEMBERS; AND PROVIDING FOR THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COMMISSION AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND BOARDS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:

COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Section 1. Dallas Commission on Community Relations. There is hereby created a Commission on Community Relations to consist of twenty-one members, broadly representative of the social, economic, religious, cultural, ethnic and racial groups comprising the population of the City of Dallas. These members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council, and one of the members shall be designated by the Mayor as chairman. Initially, seven members shall be appointed for one year, seven for two years and seven for three years; thereafter, all appointments to the Commission shall be for a term of three years. In the event of the death or resignation of any member, his successor shall be appointed to serve for the unexpired term. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in official duties, as may be determined and approved by the Commission.

Section 2. General Functions. The functions of the Commission shall be:

(1) To foster mutual understanding and respect among all economic, social, religious, ethnic and racial groups in the City of Dallas.

(2) To make studies in the field of intergroup and interracial relations.

Section 3. Powers and Duties. The Commission is empowered:

(1) To act as conciliator in controversies involving intergroup and interracial relations.

(2) To cooperate with Federal, state and city agencies in developing harmonious intergroup and interracial relations.

(3) To cooperate with and enlist the support of civic, religious,

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veterans', labor, industrial, and commercial groups and civic leaders in the development of educational programs dedicated to the improvement of intergroup and interracial understanding.

(4) To make studies and to have studies made in the field of intergroup and interracial relations, and to prepare and disseminate reports of such studies.

(5) To recommend to the Mayor and the City Council such ordinances as will aid in carrying out the purposes of this ordinance.

(6) To submit an annual report to the Mayor and the City Council.

(7) To accept grants and donations on behalf of the City of Dallas from foundations and others for the purpose of carrying out the above listed functions.

Section 4. Staff. The City Manager with the approval of the Mayor and City Council shall appoint an executive director, qualified by a minimum of five years professional experience in the field of intergroup and interreligious relations, to direct and coordinate the activities of the Commission subject to the provisions of the civil service law, such additional personnel as he may deem necessary and to fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the limits of funds made available to the Commission.

Section 5. Finances. At the June meeting, a budget for the next fiscal year shall be adopted by the Commission and submitted to the Mayor and the City Council. No expenditures shall be authorized without approval by the Commission. The Treasurer shall make a report of the financial condition of the Commission at each monthly meeting.

Section 6. Relations with City Departments and Boards. So far as practicable, the services of all other City departments and boards shall be made available upon request of the Mayor by their respective heads to the Commission for carrying out the functions herein stated. Information in the possession of any department or board shall be furnished to the Commission upon request.

Section 7. Frequency of Meetings and Facilities. The Commission shall meet not less than once a month and shall adopt such rules as it shall deem expedient for the conduct of its business. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum. It shall elect a secretary and a treasurer and such other officers as it shall deem necessary. The chairman thereof shall appoint such committees as the rules of the Commission shall provide, and such other committees as the Commission shall find necessary from time to time. The City Manager shall assign to the Commission adequate office space and facilities and necessary clerical help for the proper exercise of the functions of the Commission.

Section 8. Separability. If any provision of this ordinance or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of such ordinance or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which

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it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

Section 9. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective ten days after its enactment by the Mayor and City Council.

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Texas

Confidential

"The people of Houston know that we are faced with a Court order to desegregate our public schools. We do not want another "Little Rock" here, therefore, we, the undersigned, wish to publicly express our conviction that the public school system must not be destroyed."

4 Dec 58

HCF - The statement above is being circulated for signatures in the Houston area by the race relations committee of the Houston Council of Churches. Faubus is to speak the eve of Sat., Dec 13th - The statement above will be given to the papers for release Sunday Dec 14th to help counter Orval!

Thought you'd be interested.

FBR.

Tex Dope

MEMORANDUM December 17, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Recent Relationship of Texas Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council

This is in response to your request for a memorandum summarizing the relationship between the Texas Council and the Southern Regional Council from 1957 to date. It should be noted that I was not with the Southern Regional Council during most of this period and that consequently this information has come from the files (and cannot be corroborated by my own knowledge or experience)

yes

1. The fiscal year of 1957-58 was the last year in which the Texas Council received a full grant comparable to that allocated to other state councils during these years.

yes

2. On July 12, 1957, Mrs. Crate, as president of the Texas Council, submitted a request for financial aid during the fiscal year of 1957-58 in the amount of $4,873.33.

yes

3. During the period of August 20-22, 1957, Fred Routh, Assistant Director and Dr. C. H. Parrish, program associate of the Southern Regional Council held conversations with Texas Council leadership in Houston concerning the program of the Texas Council and the request for financial assistance during 1957-58.

yes

4. On August 26, 1957, a memorandum from Dr. Parrish was sent to Mrs. Crate and to Edwin G. Kloppe, Executive Director of the Texas Council. This memorandum stated that, in order to qualify for financial assistance from the Southern Regional Council, the Texas Council was requested to redirect its program emphasis. ~~It was suggested, as a result of the conversations of August 20-22, that the Texas Council concentrate in 1958 on some special programming in urban areas in an effort to prepare these cities for desegregation. It was noted that according to an agreement reached at the August meeting in Houston, Dallas would be the first target of such a new program emphasis.~~

yes

The ~~August 26~~ memorandum stated in part: "The Texas Council on Human Relations has inherited a distinguished tradition from the former Texas Commission on Race Relations. In continuing this tradition, the ~~Texas Council~~ program of the Texas Council has centered around public meetings, particularly on Race Relations Sunday, the distribution of literature, and the formation and cultivation of local and interracial groups. This basic pattern of operation, strongly supported by the various church groups, is valuable in rallying the liberal forces of the community, in strengthening their sense of commitment, and gradually

No

increasing the readiness of the community to accept change. Also, by maintaining a wholesome communication between Negroes and whites, the dangers of violent racial disturbance in the community is considerably reduced.

"Important as this kind of activity is, it does not seem to require the guidance of professional staff. Nor does it give much promise, as a major emphasis, of meeting the criteria established for grants-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council. It has, therefore, been difficult to justify an allotment of funds to the Texas Council on Human Relations on this basis alone. It was felt by some of us at the central office that this 'appeal to conscience' could well be supplemented by 'an appeal to enlightened self-interest,' and that more attention might well be focused upon the great cities of Texas such as Dallas and Houston. ~~We recognize, of course, that this would have to be accomplished, if at all, without endangering the effectiveness of the present program of the Texas Council. We felt, too, that for this phase of the program to be even moderately successful, its planning and direction should be in the hands of the best qualified professionals available. ...~~

"In summary, then, the proposal is that the Texas Council on Human Relations amend its request to the Southern Regional Council for a grant-in-aid to include a greater concentration on the major cities of Texas in the ~~matter~~ manner herein described. ~~A reasonable budgetary arrangement would permit perhaps half the time of the state director to be devoted to this phase of the program. It can later be determined to what extent travel by the state director would have to be reduced~~

~~and whether or not it would be feasible to change the location of the office to the city which is the focus of attention.~~

"'In the several conversations with Mrs. Crate considerable time was given to an explanation of the change in relationship between the Southern Regional Council and its state affiliates. I tried to make it clear that no funds were now available to any state merely to carry on a program such as it had carried on in the past....'"

5. On the basis of the new program emphasis concentrating on urban centers of Texas and primarily on Dallas, the Southern Regional Council allocated the sum of $2,500 to the Texas Council for the fiscal year 1957-58. Mrs. Crate was notified of this allocation as of October 18, 1957.

6. In the fall of '57 and the spring of 1958, considerable efforts did go forward in Dallas under the leadership of Mr. Kloppe. A number of factors, however, made this effort less fruitful than had been hoped. Mr. Kloppe did not keep in close touch with the Southern Regional Council, and did not report concerning developments in Dallas, and frequently failed to send in the required quarterly reports which would make possible the continuation of regularly quarterly grants throughout the fiscal year of 1957-58. Some interagency confusion and breakdown of communications between Mr. Kloppe and some of those who had promised to assist his effort in Dallas further complicated the progress of the project there.

On November 27, 1957, On December 9, 1957, and on January 16, 1958, Fred Routh repeatedly requested a report on the Dallas situation from Ed Kloppe. On May 23, 1958, Fred Rough wrote to Mrs. Crate as follows: "We here in Atlanta have a problem I

wish to discuss with you. We do not have a sense of continuing contact with Ed Kloppe, and this makes it difficult for SRC to give meaningful assistance to the special effort going on in Dallas. Ed has not made the agreed two quarterly reports to this office. Because of this the Texas Council has not received the last two quarterly grants from SRC. We have been remiss in not taking this up with you directly before now, but we kept hoping the matter would right itself.

"We are still anxious to be of assistance to the program of the Texas Council and will welcome your views on how this situation appears out there." ~~Because of the initiative taken by SRC as outlined in my letter to you of October 18, 1957, we share the responsibility for staff performance in the Dallas effort. We feel we are not fulfilling that responsibility because of the almost complete breakdown of communications between this office and Ed Kloppe...."~~

7. From June 8-11, 1958, Dr. Parrish visited Dallas and Houston to counsel with Mr. Kloppe and other leaders of the Texas Council and to survey the possibilities for further action by the Texas Council in Dallas and other cities. Dr. Parrish's report of this visit indicated that the Dallas project had run into many difficulties and that "the consensus of opinion is that at present there is no role that SRC can play except a waiting one."

On June 19, 1958, Mrs. Crate wrote to Harold Fleming indicating disappointment on the part of the Texas Council in connection with the Dallas effort and indicating that she had talked to Mr. Kloppe concerning the communications difficulty that had arisen between Kloppe and the SRC.

Yes here on

8. In the late summer of 1958, SRC began to consider financial aid to state councils for 1959. In a letter to Mrs. Crate, dated July 24, 1958, Fred Routh stated, "If the Texas Council should devise a program or project that would fall within the scope of SRC's current plan of assistance to state groups, I hope you will feel free to submit it to us in detail for consideration by our staff and executive committee...."

On August 25, Fred wrote again to Mrs. Crate,"Should the Texas Council decide to crank up within SRC's framework, we would consider a request for further financial assistance to the Texas Council."

9. The board of directors of the Texas Council did not submit a request for financial assistance in 1959. However, Fred Routh consulted with Ed Kloppe by telephone, learned that Ed had taken a fairly full teaching load at the University of Texas and that he would be available only about $\frac{1}{4}$ time for council work. Upon Fred's recommendation the SRC Board approved an allocation of $600 to the Texas Council for 1959. In a letter to Ed Kloppe, dated November 14, 1958, Fred wrote, "The six-hundred dollar figure for Texas is based upon your estimate of one-fourth time work which we talked about on the telephone, and because other agencies will be contributing to the special Houston effort." It was apparently understood that the six hundred dollars could be claimed by the Texas Council if it was decided to use it for part-time salary for Ed Kloppe or other special program purposed.

10. On April 1, 1959, Ed Kloppe wrote to Fred indicating that he was now working full-time at the University of Texas,

and that he was no longer working as a staff employee of the Texas Council in more than name. He suggested that the six hundred dollars set aside for the Texas Council might be made available to a new organizational effort known as the Houston Council on Human Relations.

11. Following a survey of the Houston possibilities by Mrs. Bonita Valien and a subsequent trip to Houston by me in late July, Mrs. Crate wrote to Harold Fleming on August 7, 1959, "If Mr. Rilling's report meets with your approval and as he told the group, it is up to me to request the six hundred dollars be given to the Houston Council on Human Relations, please consider this as my request for this action."

The six hundred dollars set aside for the Texas Council for 1959 was not claimed by the state group and at Mrs. Crate's request of August 7, was made available to the Houston Council.

12. On September 2, 1959, a memorandum was circulated to all state councils inviting their applications for financial aid for the calendar year of 1960. The Texas Council on Human Relations did not respond to this Memorandum ~~with a request for 1960 assistance~~, nor did the Texas Council give any other indication of a desire to qualify for such assistance prior to Mr. Shaw's comments at the recent Annual Board Meeting of the Southern Regional Council.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Atlanta 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 17, 1960

To: HF ✓ From: PR

Subject: Further assistance to the Houston and/or Texas CHR

I had some discussion while in Houston concerning SRC's re-relationship to the Houston and Texas Councils with Jim Noland, Mrs. Crate, Mr. Shaw, Irwin Glatstein and Ted Freedman.

The Houston Council does seem to have some prestige and acceptance and was able to attract to its workshop a rather impressive number of influential people. The Houston Council sees itself emerging as an overall coordinator for groups working in the field of race relations. There is some acceptance of this concept by individuals in other groups. To date, however, the program achievements of the Houston Council since last fall do have to be judged somewhat less than impressive. They sponsored a visit of Marion Wright to Houston and this recent workshop. Both events were successful and in both they were assisted by SRC. They seem to have done little or nothing else since they received the small grant of $600 from us last fall.

It should be noted that the Houston Council has its problems. The first president, the Rev. Sherwood McKee moved to Dallas. The second chairman, Father Fred Sutton, an Episcopal minister, suddenly left town or disappeared under mysterious circumstances. He is rumored to have entered a monastery. The work of the Council has been carried almost completely by Jim Noland and Irwin Glatstein (Jewish Community Council).

During our talks Jim Noland made it clear that he still had hopes to make the Houston Council a staffed operation and that he planned to ask SRC for aid in decreasing amounts of $15,000 the first year, 10,000 the second year and 5,000 the third year. After breaking down briefly in convulsive laughter, I recovered sufficiently to make it clear that assistance in this amount was impossible because of the limits of our resources.

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[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 17, 1960

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: page 2, Houston and Texas CHR

We then discussed the Houston and Texas "requests" and considered the possibility of a staff director being employed jointly. This idea would involve our giving assistance to the Texas Council at approximately the same level that we assist the other state councils, with all the money earmarked for salary purposes. The Houston Council would raise locally sufficient funds to make up the remainder of his salary, equip him with an office, etc. He would be based in Houston but would be expected to spend a certain proportion of his time working outside the city under the aegis of the Texas Council. The deal I suppose would be not two different from Harry Jones' role as director of both the Charlotte and North Carolina Councils. This raises serious questions concerning the present status of the Texas Council, but might be made to work if all of our assistance to the Texas Council were earmarked for salary.

Irwin Glatstein suggested as a possible alternative some kind of interagency effort whereby a board could be set up reflecting the interest of various interagency groups. Each group would make contributions to the project and a staff director would be employed who would be responsible to the board, and not under any immediate fund-raising pressures. Glatstein felt that the Jewish agencies and others would like to expand their efforts through such a project.

Both Noland and Glatstein felt fairly certain that sufficient funds could be found in Houston to make possible a staffed operation if the joint Houston and Texas operation could receive aid at the same level that our state councils are assisted.

Ted Freedman of the ADL is in substantial disagreement with his fellow professionals on virtually every point. He feels that the effort to raise money for the AFSC project was a back-breaking

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[illegible]-3764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Feb. 17, 1960

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: page 3 Memorandum - Texas

effort and indicated the impossibility of obtaining funds for Noland's effort. He has grave doubts that the Houston Council can in fact perform any coordinating role and would prefer to see this role handled by the "inter-group workers'" meeting which pulls together professionals and presidents from human relations groups from time to time. Freedman has taken the initiative in this effort.

Freedman also feels that Glatstein's suggestion of the interagency effort would be quite impossible, that the Jewish agencies would not be interested, nor would anybody else.

The Texas Council people are inclined to go along with Noland's thoughts and would happily accept a joint staffed operation with the Houston Council. I am going to circulate a memorandum on our Houston discussions to the local people, leaving the next move up to them. I have indicated to Noland that we might be willing to consider another modest grant such as that issued last fall, but that we would not be interested in assisting any Houston - Texas effort on the level that other state groups are assisted until:

1. The Houston Council had demonstrated program achievement.

2. Has money in hand and demonstrated local fund-raising ability.

Any thoughts you have on all this mess would be welcome. I suspect that nothing will happen.

May 16, 1960

Les Dunbar Paul Rilling

Conversation with Gus Falk of the American Jewish Committee in Dallas.

Gus emphasizes that none of this can be used in any of our releases because all factions in Dallas have agreed that this must be done "quietly and without fanfare." The local newspapers and other media are cooperating in a blackout of these developments and our cooperation is requested.

On March 4 there was an N.A.A.C.P. regional meeting in Dallas with Roy Wilkins serving as keynoter. Out of this meeting came a plan which became fairly widely known to initiate sit-ins in Dallas on March 7.

On March 5th, therefore, there was a meeting involving 11 white persons in the community power structure and 7 of the top Negro leaders. There was agreement at this meeting that Dallas need not go through any traumatic demonstrations but that the situation could be worked out. Mayfield Smith was a leading figure in the white group.

In due time, therefore, an intergroup relations committee was established which includes 7 whites and 7 Negro leaders of top caliber. The committee is not appointed by the Mayor or City Commission in order to "keep it out of politics." It is to be a permanent committee and has subcommittees considering matters such as the lunch counter situation, housing, public accommodations, etc. It has the full backing of the Dallas Citizens Council which is a politically potent prestige organization. It also has the backing of the Dallas Council for United Action which is a coordinating Negro group.

As a result of the negotiations carried on under the guidance of this committee four Woolworth stores have so far been desegregated, three Sears stores, the Kresge store. Negotiations are going forward with other merchants at the present time with good expectations of success. In every case the agreements are not announced and the news gradually filters down through the Negro community with the admonition that any abuse of the new privileges should be careful and infrequent for the time being.

May 16, 1960

LWD PR

Dallas memo (cont'd)

The Rev. Ashton Jones from California, a seemingly neurotic Negro minister who was a prime factor in the Marshall, Texas confusion, complicated the Dallas situation by appearing and announcing to the press that he was going to carry on a one-man sit-in. Accompanied by a white minister he proceeded to sit-in at several stores where he was served, much to h is dissatisfaction. He was in effect repudiated by local Negro leadership and eventually moved on.

DECLASSIFIED

December 20, 1960

hcf pr

Houston

The situation concerning the Houston Council is not much changed since my visit there last spring. Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, the chairman, is a lady of some prestige and significance in the community. The group is relatively small, about 50, but does include some fairly significant persons. Functioning virtually exclusively through its executive committee, the group last year did the usual chores of issuing statements, supported the sit-ins, urged the appointment of an inter-racial committee, which was done, held a couple of workshops, etc. The group is now engaged in a drive for funds to meet the matching conditions laid down by SRC. They have perhaps a 50-50 chance of meeting these requirements. They have opened an office an employed a fairly high level secretary. Irwin Glatstein of the Jewish Community Center and James Neland of the Council of Churches continue to give professional guidance to the group. Ted Friedman of the ADL is not involved and is apparently in a position of general skepticism and even opposition to the formation of the new group.

Houston was badly shaken during the recent election when the four school board races all went to staunch segregationists. The Houston Association for Better Schools had a slate of moderates in the field and expected to win one or two. The liberals are criticized for being "too ethical and too gentle to win ~~the~~ campaigns"

There are eleven Negro students in three or four elementary schools under the stair-step plan. There were no disturbances and this was apparently determined by the power structure of the community. At the schools themselves, practices of partial segregation seem to be in effect. At McGregor School, there is one Negro student. The first grade class of this student no longer has physical education outside the building and is assigned to a separate lunch hour from the other classes. The first grade class in the same school with no Negro students shares lunch hour with the other classes. At the Betsy Ross School, the Negro children have been assigned a separate restroom from the other members of their class. There is a general hesitation to press the protest of these issues while things generally are going well. There are plans for

Dec. 20, 1960

hcf pr

Houston - p.2

a quiet, private protest to school officials.

Mrs. Charles White is extremely flattered and pleased with her election to SRC's board of directors. She is increasingly frustrated in her present situation and indicated that she does not plan to run for reelection to the school board. She indicates that the majority members of the school board, excluding her and one white moderate, normally hold secret board sessions to decide the business before the public sessions on TV are held. She is subjected to increasing harassment during these public sessions and to some discourtesy by the current chairman of the board.

It seems that both the Shamrock and Rice Hotels in Houston now permit Negroes free use of the lobbies and welcome desegregated eating in private dining rooms for meetings. Evidently on one or two occasions, Negroes have actually stayed in the Shamrock in connection with conferences. On such occasions they have been served in their rooms.

At the Anderson hospital which is supported with both public and Anderson Foundation funds, there is completely desegregated eating. The Hilton people are given considerable credit for liberalizing hotel policy since they have taken over the Shamrock.

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1961-1962

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*Charles Shaw	P.O. Box 2097	CA8-6363
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Mrs. Carter Wesley	The Texas Informer 2418 Leeland	FA3-8347
*Walter Whitson	2336 North Blvd.	JA8-6413

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*Executive Committee

9/29/61
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NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

21 W. Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
MOhawk 4-8222

20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York
REctor 2-5417

Houston Catholic Council

Chicago, Illinois
October 19, 1961

Dear Henry:

Quite a group of inquiries from Houston now. Cf the enclosed. Looks like a good one. Following are the names and addresses of others who have expressed interest:

Mrs. J. B. Downey, 1301 Martin Drive, Houston 18, Texas; Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly, 2708 Robinhood, Houston 5, Texas; Mrs. Inez Bowman, 3218 Alabama Street, Houston, Texas (Mrs. Bowman is Supreme Lady of the Ladies of the Knights of Peter Claver, nationally); Mr. Charles Broussard, 2312 Leffingwell Street, Houston (a friend of Father Perry's); Dr. Eugene B. Perry, Atlanta Life Building, Suite 417, 618 Prairie Avenue, Houston, Texas. Dr. Perry is national Supreme Knight of the Knights of Peter Claver.

Can you follow through on the enclosed letter?

Off to Boston and New York.

Sincerely in Christ,

Mathew Ahmann

Mr. Henry Cabirac
Southern Field Service
Suite 2
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

To Dexter George - St Mary - Lunch - 3006 Avondale
Houston 4

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. John LaFarge, S.J. Officers: Dr. John J. O'Connor, *Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); John P. Nelson, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Mattingly, *Secretary* (St. Louis); Charles W. Wexler, *Treasurer* (Detroit) Executive Committee: Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell (Chicago); George K. Hunton (New York); Harold T. Hunton (Brooklyn); James A. Leadon (St. Paul); Guichard Parris (New York); Very Rev. Harold R. Perry (Bay St. Louis); Board: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Brady (Syracuse); Elmer Paul Brock (Wilmington); Mrs. James E. Brophy (Detroit); Dr. James T. Carey (San Francisco); Daniel Cassey (Detroit); Dennis Clark (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Roburt Andre Dumas (Toledo); Ellsworth Evans (St. Louis); John J. Farrell (Chicago); Dr. Eugene Fontinell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hayes (Greensboro); Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J. (New York); Rt. Rev. Msgr. Franklyn J. Kennedy (Milwaukee); George S. Lima (Providence); James K. Luger (Minneapolis); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McDermott (Chicago); Mrs. Anna M. McGarry (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Putnam (Springfield); Michael F. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve (Boston); Miss Theresa Staudt (San Antonio); Percy H. Steele, Jr. (San Diego); William H. Thompson (Little Rock); Charles F. Vatterott, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh); Executive Director: Mathew H. Ahmann; Director, Southern Field Service: Henry A. Cabirac, Jr., (New Orleans)

From the Desk of

VINCENT D. WILLIAMS

Date 12-12-61

INFORMAL MEETING AT ST. MARY'S RECTORY

Present: Father Dexter George (Pastor
Father Golasinski (asst)
Father Chas. Sullivan (")

Mr. Henry Stephens

Mr. Edw. Eugene (Head, Dept. Pharmacy TSU)

Mr. Roland Rousseve (Teacher, Junior High Chm. Parish CCD

Dr. Rudy Motard (Prof. - Chem Eng U of H.)

We also met briefly Mr. Curtis Graves (Student T.S.U.)

From the Desk of

VINCENT D. WILLIAMS

Mr. Henry Cabrac -

It was really a pleasure to get together with you last evening and it seems the meeting may be fruitful, God willing!

To remind you who was present at this get-together, herewith are a few names.

Regards

Vince W

AUSTIN COMMISSION

ON

HUMAN RELATIONS

Directory
1960-61

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1820 E. 8th (office) GR 2-8894

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1820 E. 8th (office) GR 7-1202

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Tex Dope

April 30, 1963

LWD PA

Field Report on Visit to Houston, April 21-23, 1963

In terms of our experiences in other states, the Houston Council is a unique organization. Their 1962-63 budget of $12,000 anticipates $10,000 in local support, an amount equal that raised locally by Virginia and Alabama during 1962. Further, they are seriously contemplating a goal of $18,000 for 1964. So too, the program is somewhat different. From my brief exposure it seemed to me the HCHR placed more emphasis on broad community education than do the other local Councils. The Council is thoroughly involved in all the situations of the moment and plays the traditional roles with action groups and in crisis situations, but none of this seems to detract from the basic purpose of education of the community to accept and understand change.

If this evaluation is correct and if the record of local support continues and grows, the programs and methods developed in Houston should be considered for use elsewhere.

There is one basic weakness in the situation, the seemingly inevitable low membership. With all of the above, HCHR has only 300 members and little in the way of definite plans to improve this. The board and staff have, however, promised to give attention to the matter.

Several of the board members give especially strong support to the Council. The president, Charles Kelly, a Methodist minister, gives a disproportionate amount of time. (He and others are considering the possibility of his joining the staff next year.) Former president Mrs. Joyce Shaw continues to work closely with the group and is, I suspect, a heavy contributor. Two SRC board members are active on the HCHR board, Mrs. Rayzor and Charles Shaw. Mrs. White is not on the board but works very closely with the group and seems to think highly of them. Mrs. Crate is no longer on the board and is in semi-retirement and poor health. Much of the board is inactive but one main reason for the strength of the Council seems to be the support and participation of board members.

The group is fortunate to have Ethel Dumbauld. While she does have to work, the Council salary of $4,200 seems adequate. She brings a wide range of skills and contacts to the job. Interestingly, this is the first place I've visited where there was absolutely no sense of division or jealously within the group. There is much healthy debate and difference of opinion. (Two brochures were printed because they couldn't agree on one. The group split completely over a speaking invitation to Lyndon Johnson.) But, these matters don't seem to lead to personal and emotional reactions.

A brief visit to Mr. Charles Shaw, who is recuperating from an operation in which he had a lung removed. He seemed very pleased to have the best wishes of the SRC staff. (LWD: a note from you might be appropriate.)

Two factors seem to make Houston very unlike other large Southern cities.

1. The ultra conservative element which controls city hall and the school board. Political liberalism seems more suspect than support of integration. The city has no zoning ordinances--with the predictable results--and will accept no federal funds for any programs in the public schools.

2. A relatively large Spanish speaking population of something more than 100,000. Many of these people are recent migrants and former migrant workers, poorly educated and in the lowest income bracket. The group--including the leaders--tend to remain apart from the community. Discrimination against the group is largely economic. Many communities are exclusively Spanish-speaking though some low and middle class neighborhoods have considerable integration with whites.

Other factors include the newness and growth of the city, the c college population in excess of 20,000, the lack of push from Texas Southern University (Negro) with a student body in excess of 8,000.

The Houston Council is trying to deal with these matters. A successful first meeting to bring together Negro groups, Spanish-speaking groups, and human relations Council types has been held. Some work is also being done with college students and more is planned. The first gentle approaches are also being made under HCHR auspices to get Negro and Spanish-speaking groups to combine their strength at the polls and to jointly plan their support ahead of time. There is some feeling that a coalition of white liberals, Negro, and Spanish-speaking voters could become the controlling majority with only a slight increase in registration for each group if they could learn to work and plan together. This is far from the case at present.

The economy of Houston is especially interesting. The new NASA installation has been a great help,already, employing some 5,000 with an unlimited number in the future and with some 5,000 other persons temporarily employed in construction and related preparatory occupations.

It is estimated the Houston-Gulf Coast area will have more than 177,000 jobs available from growth and replacement within the next 5 years. Yet almost all these jobs will fall within the clerical, skilled, and professional categories. Already the supply of unskilled labor exceeds the demand by some 2,000. 5,000 school drop-outs per year are anticipated during this period. Approximately 1,500 Negroes--largely from rural areas--are moving into the city each month along with an unknown number of Spanish-speaking people.

Thus it would seem the boom town has a built-in employment problem about which it is doing little and which could in time severely tax the boom wealth and resources.

This information came from the HCHR and will give some indicationsof the thinking and concerns of the group as well as their approach to community service.

Houston—DOPE

PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANT SURVEY

HOUSTON

SEPTEMBER 1966

PERCENT APPLICATION WITHDRAWN # 0.0
AVE. AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD # 75.00
AVE. NO. OF YEARS IN HOUSTON # 10.00
AVE. HOUSING SCORE # 0.0
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE H #100.00
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE T # 0.0
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE U # 0.0

CENSUS TRACT SORT # 10 AND FAMILY COUNT # 36
AVE. TOTAL INCOME/FAMILY PER MONTH # $ 153.79
INCOME AT 1 STD. DEV. # $ 232.64 AND $ 74.91
PER CAPITA INCOME # $ 34.60/MONTH
AVE. INCOME, HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD #$ 183.47/MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER MEMBERS # $ 51.00/MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER SOURCES # $ 115.44/MONTH
NO. # 4 AND O/O IS # 23.53, INCOME CHILD SUPPORT
NO. # 5 AND O/O IS # 29.41, INCOME WELFARE SUPPORT
NO. # 5 AND O/O IS # 29.41, INCOME SOC. SEC.
NO. # 1 AND O/O IS # 5.88, INCOME RETIREMENT.
NO. # 2 AND O/O IS # 11.76, INCOME OTHER SUPPORT
PER CENT # 36.11 AND NUMBER # 13 CAUCASIAN
PER CENT # 33.33 AND NUMBER # 12 NEGRO
PER CENT # 30.56 AND NUMBER # 11 LATIN
AVE. RENT/FAMILY # $ 35.61/MONTH
AVE. PER CENT OF FAMILY INCOME DEVOTED TO RENT # 23.
NUMBER # 9 AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES # 25.00 SHARING
AVE. FAMILY SIZE # 4.44
AVE. NUMBER IN FAMILY LESS THAN 18 YEARS # 2.75
AVE. NUMBER IN FAMILY GREATER THAN 65 YEARS # 0.05
AVE. NUMBER EMPLOYED IN FAMILY # 0.64
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CAR # 13.89
PERCENT WITH SUBSTANDARD HOUSING # 81.82
PERCENT INSTITUTIONALIZED # 5.56
PERCENT APPLICATION WITHDRAWN # 19.44
AVE. AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD # 38.61
AVE. NO. OF YEARS IN HOUSTON # 14.69
AVE. HOUSING SCORE # 67.50
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE H # 36.11
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE T # 22.22
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE U # 5.56

CENSUS TRACT SORT # 11 AND FAMILY COUNT # 7
AVE. TOTAL INCOME/FAMILY PER MONTH # $ 127.43
INCOME AT 1 STD. DEV. # $ 218.29 AND $ 36.58
PER CAPITA INCOME # $ 27.03/MONTH
AVE. INCOME, HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD #$ 157.00/MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER MEMBERS # $ 0.0 /MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER SOURCES # $ 88.00/MONTH
NO. # 2 AND O/O IS # 66.67, INCOME CHILD SUPPORT
NO. # 0 AND O/O IS # 0.0 , INCOME WELFARE SUPPORT

PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANT SURVEY

- HOUSTON HAS 2540 PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS:
  - CUNEY HOMES
  - KELLY VILLAGE
  - IRVINTON VILLAGE
  - CLAYTON HOMES
  - ALLEN PARKWAY VILLAGE
- 1500 FAMILIES HAVE APPLIED FOR PUBLIC HOUSING IN HOUSTON IN THE PAST TEN YEARS FOR WHOM THERE WAS NO ROOM
- THIS IS A SURVEY OF 571 OF THESE FAMILIES TAKEN FROM THE FILES OF THE HOUSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
- THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE HOUSING COMMITTEE, DR. STEWART WILBER (CHM.), HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
  - IBM CORP CONTRIBUTED THE COMPUTING TIME
  - TRW SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTED THE COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

THE "AVERAGE APPLICANT"

- HAS A TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME OF $152 PER MONTH
- 70% OF THE TIME EARNS ONLY FROM $55 TO $249 PER MONTH
- HAS A FAMILY PER CAPITA INCOME OF $34 PER MONTH
- WHEN THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WORKS, HE MAKES $176 PER MONTH
- WHEN OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WORK, THEY AVERAGE $121 PER MONTH
- WHEN HE HAS INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES, IT IS $94 PER MONTH
    - 39% IS SOCIAL SECURITY
    - 37% IS WELFARE
    - 13% IS CHILD SUPPORT
    - 4% IS RETIREMENT
    - 7% IS OTHER
- PAYS $49/MO. RENT WHICH IS 31% OF HIS GROSS INCOME
- BUT 27% OF THE TIME HE PAYS NO RENT

This chart shows an overall average of the data from all the applicants. While averages such as these are instructive, there is a wide diversity among the applicants even though they share a number of characteristics in common. One obvious characteristic is that they are poor. Note that their per capita income, as a group, is $34.00 per month ($1.10 a day per person) and that their annual income of $1,820.00 a year is substantially below the "poverty" limit of $3,000.00 annually.

There is a considerable variety in the source of income. What is shown here is the average income of the head of the household (if he works), the average income of other members of the family (if they work), or the average income from other sources (social security, child support, welfare, etc.) if the family receives these. In many cases, the income of the family is from a combination of these.

The average amount of rent, while not large, is almost 1/3 of the gross income in contrast to the normal budget guideline of 1/4 net income. Note also that over 25% of these families pay no rent, which, from the manner in which data were collected for this study, means that they are sharing housing with other families.

THE AVERAGE APPLICANT (CONTINUED)

- IS ANGLO 24% OF THE TIME
- IS NEGRO 62% OF THE TIME
- IS LATIN 14% OF THE TIME
- HAS FAMILY OF 4.5 PERSONS, 2.9 OF WHICH ARE < 18 YEARS
- AND 0.1 ARE > 65 YRS
- HAS A FAMILY WITH 0.7 PEOPLE EMPLOYED
- HAS A CAR 15% OF THE TIME
- IS IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING 85% OF THE TIME
- IS INSTITUTIONALIZED 1% OF THE TIME
- WITHDREW APPLICATION 27% OF THE TIME
- IS 40 YEARS OLD, HAS RESIDED IN HOUSTON 17 YRS & PREVIOUSLY LIVED
- IN HOUSTON 81% OF THE TIME

  TEXAS 14% OF THE TIME

  OUT OF TEXAS 5% OF THE TIME

The average applicant is predominately Negro (as might be expected) with a family size of 4.5 persons. Although seemingly low, it is well above the national average of 3.3 persons. The immobility of the applicant can be seen in the fact that only 15% have a car. When indicated on the application, their present housing was substandard 85% of the time.

Note that 27% of the time applicants are shown as having withdrawn their application; the term "withdrawn" is used in a general sense and includes situations where applicants did not follow up an original request (for various reasons), where income was too high to qualify, where Public Housing facilities were considered too small for particularly large families, or when the applicants were considered undesirable by the manager of the housing development. In most cases, however, the applicant simply "went away" and could not be found at his previously listed address when the housing authority attempted to contact him.

Applicant origin is particularly surprising, the average individual having lived in Houston for 17 years, and only 5% of them having come from out of state.

- THE DATA HAS BEEN COMPILED (AND IS AVAILABLE) IN THE CATEGORIES BELOW:

  - OVERALL AVERAGE
  - RACE
  - ORIGIN (CENSUS TRACT)
  - H OF H $\leq$ 40 YEARS
  - H OF H > 40 YEARS
  - FEMALE H OF H
  - MALE H OF H
  - WELFARE RECIPIENTS
  - DATE OF APPLICATION

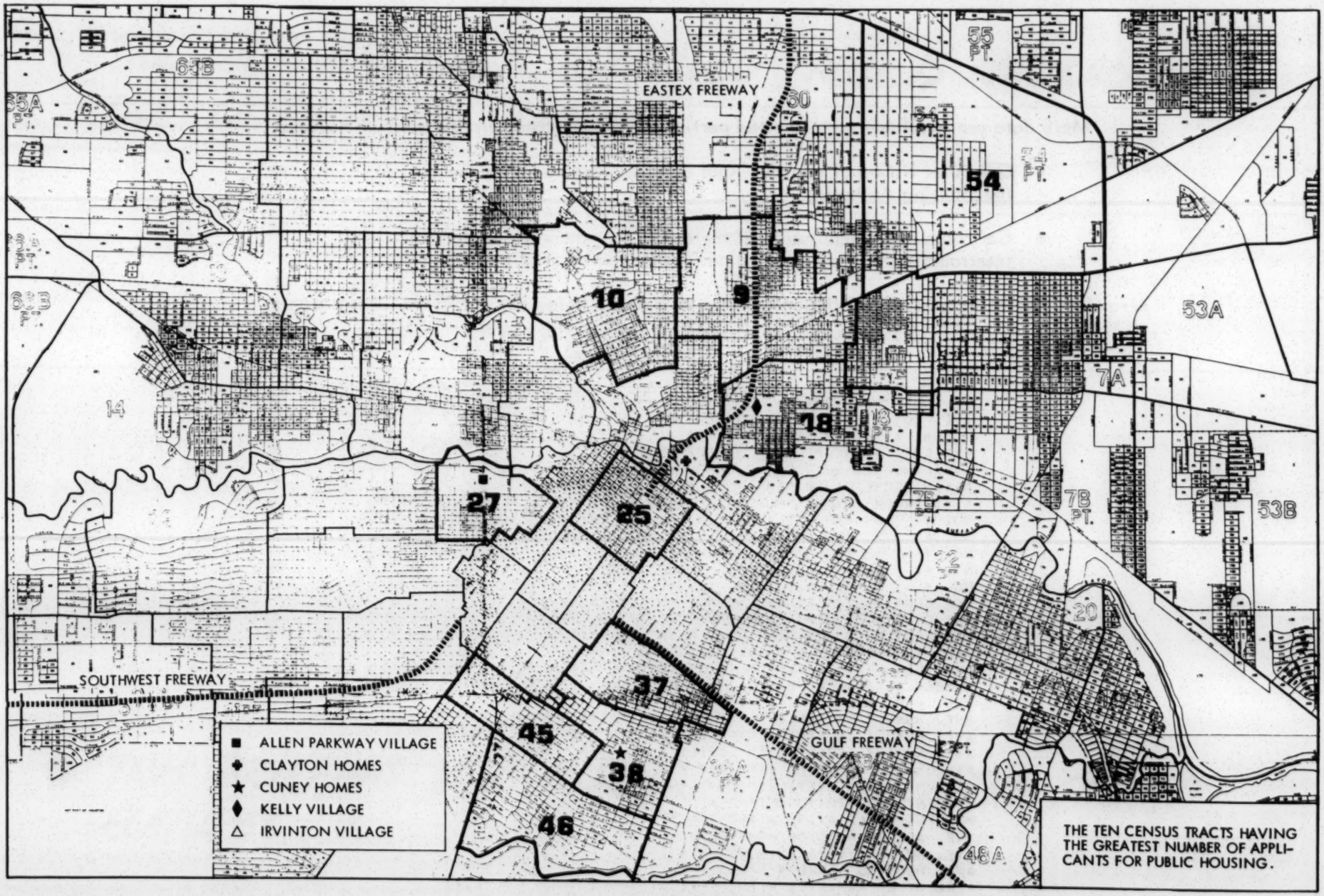
- THIS BRIEFING IS A SUMMARY OF ONLY THE SALIENT FEATURES

More data are available to interested parties than is indicated in this briefing - e.g.:

- Computer listing of the raw input data as extracted from the files of the Housing Authority.
- Collation and computation of the data in a matrix which permits interrogation of the file for a particular characteristic of the group.

A randomly selected example of the output format is shown below for one of the census tracts.

```
 CENSUS TRACT SORT #  10  AND FAMILY COUNT #  36
AVE. TOTAL INCOME/FAMILY PER MONTH # $ 153.79
INCOME AT 1 STD. DEV. # $ 232.64 AND  $  74.91
PER CAPITA INCOME # $  34.60/MONTH
AVE. INCOME, HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD #$ 183.47/MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER MEMBERS # $  51.00/MONTH
AVE. INCOME OTHER SOURCES # $ 115.44/MONTH
NO. #    4  AND O/O IS #  23.53, INCOME CHILD SUPPORT
NO. #    5  AND O/O IS #  29.41, INCOME WELFARE SUPPORT
NO. #    5  AND O/O IS #  29.41, INCOME SOC. SEC.
NO. #    1  AND O/O IS #   5.88, INCOME RETIREMENT.
NO. #    2  AND O/O IS #  11.76, INCOME OTHER SUPPORT
PER CENT #   36.11 AND NUMBER #   13 CAUCASIAN
PER CENT #   33.33 AND NUMBER #   12 NEGRO
PER CENT #   30.56 AND NUMBER #   11 LATIN
AVE. RENT/FAMILY # $  35.61/MONTH
AVE. PER CENT OF FAMILY INCOME DEVOTED TO RENT #    23.16
NUMBER #   9 AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES #   25.00 SHARING HOU
AVE. FAMILY SIZE #    4.44
AVE. NUMBER IN FAMILY LESS THAN 18 YEARS #    2.78
AVE. NUMBER IN FAMILY GREATER THAN 65 YEARS #   0.06
AVE. NUMBER EMPLOYED IN FAMILY #    0.64
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CAR #   13.89
PERCENT WITH SUBSTANDARD HOUSING #   81.82
PERCENT INSTITUTIONALIZED #    5.56
PERCENT APPLICATION WITHDRAWN #   19.44
AVE. AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD #   38.61
AVE. NO. OF YEARS IN HOUSTON # 14.59
AVE. HOUSING SCORE # 57.50
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE H # 36.11
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE T # 22.22
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH PREVIOUS ADDR. CODE U #  5.56
```



THE TEN CENSUS TRACTS HAVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING.

The following can be noted as significant on the Houston map:

- The generally contiguous core area from which the brunt (greater than 60%) of the applicants originate.

- The close proximity of the applicants to freeways. This is essentially meaningless in terms of applicant mobility since only 13% of the applicants in these ten tracts have a car.

- The apparent high commercial value of most of these tracts; particularly #27, 26, 37, 18, 10, and 9. The fact that, when indicated, 86% of the applicants from these ten tracts live in substandard housing, suggests an extremely disproportionate ratio of real property assessment vis-a-vis the value of improvements to the land.

- Close geographical relationship of these tracts to the five public housing units in Houston.

- For example, note that Allen Parkway Village is located in Tract #27. While proximity may be a cause of the high number of applications, it should also be noted that this tract was the lowest income area in Houston as of 1960.

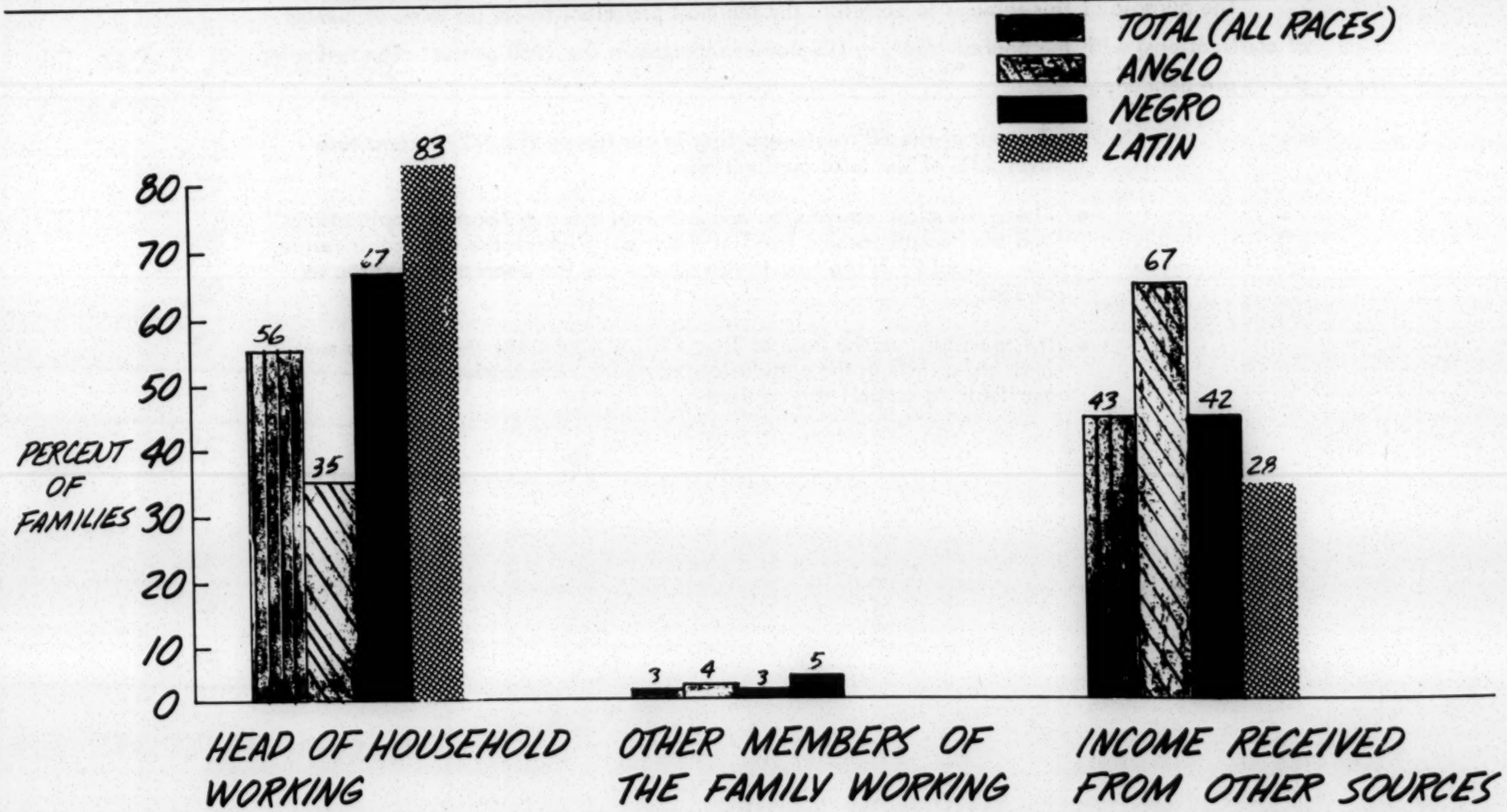
ORIGIN OF APPLICANTS BY TRACTS

10 MOST PREVALENT TRACTS *	% OF TOTAL	SURVEY RANK	INCOME RANKS AS OF '60 (POOREST FIRST) **
27	15.0	1	1
18	9.0	2	3
10	7.0	3	NOT IN LOWEST 25
37	6.8	4	6
9	5.3	5	11
25	4.7	6	7
38	4.3	7	2
46	3.7	8	NOT IN LOWEST 25
54	2.9	9	24
45	2.0	10	NOT IN LOWEST 25
* 80 TRACTS REPORTING	60.7 %		** BASED ON 1960 CENSUS-AVERAGE INCOME PER TRACT FOR HARRIS COUNTY

The purpose of this table is to correlate the ten most prevalent tracts (in terms of number of applications) with the poorest tracts in Houston as reported in the 1960 census. The following points are germane:

- Ten out of the 80 tracts reporting in our survey (12-1/2%) constitute over 60% of the total applications.
- There is a close correlation between frequency of housing applications and the overall income level of the tract in which the applicants reside; i.e., Tract 27 is the first in this survey and the poorest in Houston as of 1960.
- It is possible, in the case of Tracts 10, 45, and 46, that the data may indicate a shift in the population; however, information was not available to support this contention.

BASIC SOURCES OF INCOME



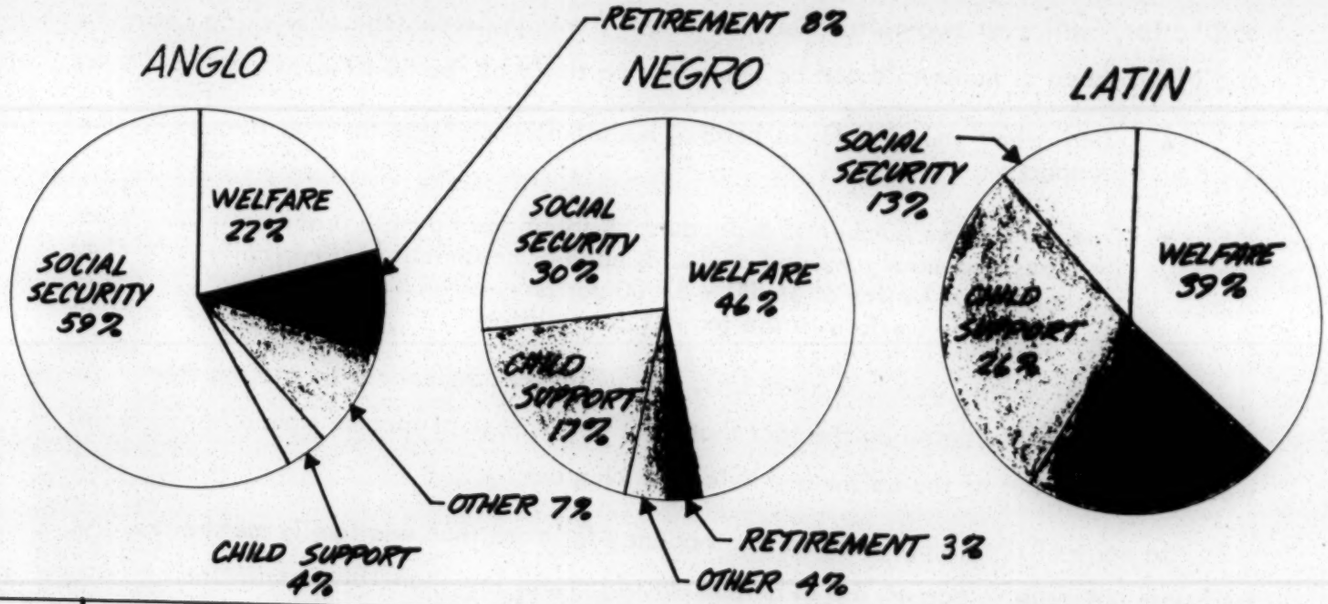
Over half of all the applicants had a working head of household and, for Negroes and Latins, well over two-thirds were working. The high percentage of working Latin and Negro head of household can be explained partially by the fact that:

- Latins had young males as head of household with large families to support.
- Due to a large number of dependent children and no male provider, Negroes had mostly young females as head of household who typically worked as domestics at $6.00 - $7.00 per day, often augmented by welfare in the form of commodities.

The Anglos were older, worked less, and were more dependent on income from other sources (as indicated by the fact that their percentage of income from other sources was half again that of the Latins and twice the Negroes.

In none of the groups was there a tendency for more than one family member to be employed, due in part to the large number of persons less than 18 years (in the average family, almost 3 out of 4.5 persons were less than 18 years).

"OTHER INCOME" - BY RACE

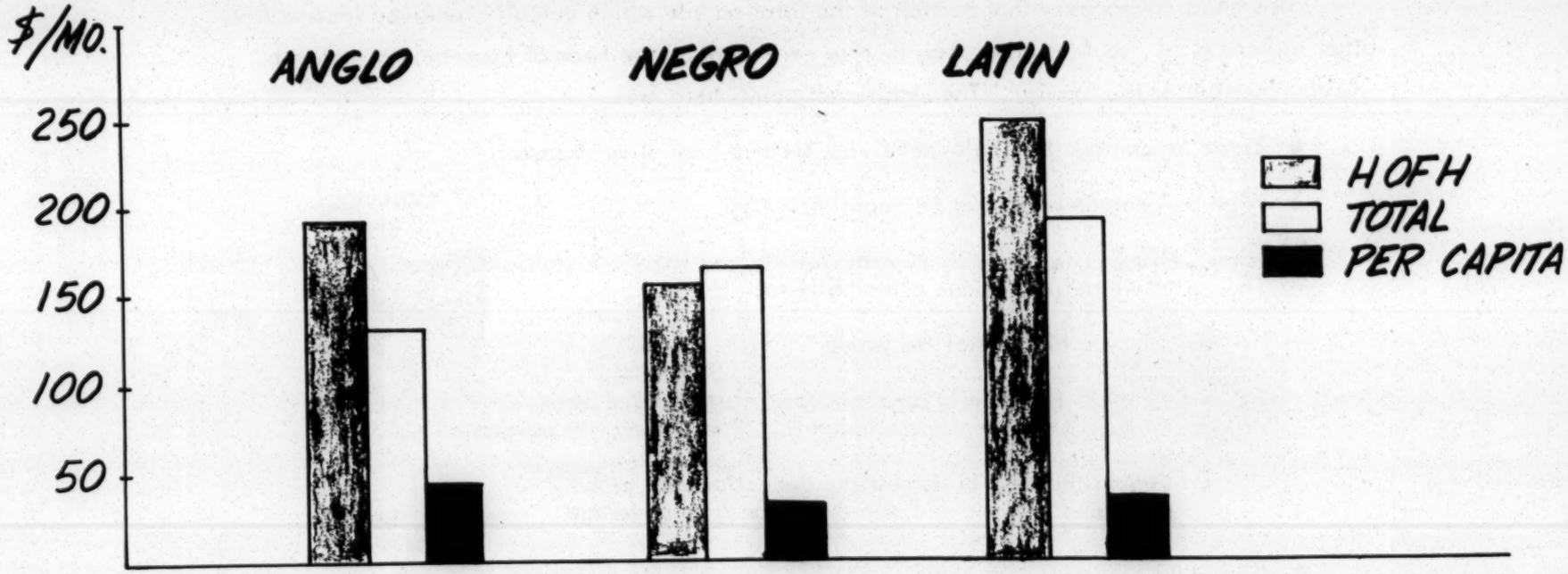


% OF FAMILIES RECEIVING INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	67%	42%	28%
% OF H OF H OVER 40 YRS.	57%	22%	13%

This chart covers only that portion of the total sample which actually received income from other sources (i.e., sources other than income generated by the head of household or another working member of the family). The significant points here are:

- Large percentage of Anglos receiving income from other sources.
- High percentage of Anglos on Social Security.
- High welfare experience by Negroes/Latins and little use of Social Security. The latter we believe is due principally to:
    - The youthfulness of the group
    - Many of the elderly have occupations that have been currently or recently excluded from Social Security coverage
    - Or, in the case of domestics, deductions are never made and there is de facto exclusion from coverage.
- As you go from Latin to Negro to Anglo, age, percent of income received from other sources, and receipt of Social Security all increase.
- Segments marked "other" on the diagrams represent, to a considerable extent, income received from relatives. The large segments for the Latin applicants may be indicative of stronger family units than among the other two groups.

INCOME BY RACE



FAMILY SIZE	TOTAL	2.8	5.8	4.7
	<18 YRS.	1.5	3.4	2.7
AGE : H OF H		48 YRS.	39 YRS.	32 YRS

The opposite chart shows three primary trends:

1) When the head of household works, the Latin group earns a significantly greater amount than his Anglo or Negro counterparts, $248 versus $185 versus $152 per month, respectively. Again, reasons for this can be inferred from the high percentage of male breadwinners in the Latin group vis-a-vis the low percent for the other two groups.

2) Considering only total income from all sources, the Latin still receives the greatest income; the Anglo group has the lowest total income due to the high incidence of Social Security which reduces the average.

3) However, because of the size of the families, the Anglo has the largest per capita income, while the Negro has significantly less ($45 versus $30).

Once again the tendency is for the Latin to be the younger, the Anglo older, and the Negro the more populous.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD - BY SEX AND RACE

	ANGLO		NEGRO		LATIN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
% MALE/FEM	36%	64%	37%	63%	71%	29%
TOTAL INCOME	$178	$100	$182	$136	$205	$136
PER CAPITA INCOME	$53	$40	$34	$27	$44	$29
FAMILY SIZE	3.4	2.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6
% WITH CAR	35%	13%	25%	3%	27%	14%

In the light of other recent reports, it is surprising to find that the proportion of households with a woman as head was as large in the Anglo group as in the Negro group (indeed, it was slightly larger). It is also surprising that the lowest monthly income was recorded by the female Anglo rather than the female Negro head of household. Again, we believe this to be due to the age difference between the groups and the significant number of widowed Anglo heads of households.

In terms of per capita income, female Negroes and Latins were markedly lower than Anglos; also, as an indicator of their immobility, the percent of Negro females without cars and (inferentially) money for car fare is significant.

CHANGES BY DATE OF APPLICATION

	1957-61	1962-64	1965-66
NO. OF APPLICANTS	73	102	396
AV. TOTAL INCOME/MONTH	$153	$132	$157
PER CAPITA INCOME/MONTH	$26	$30	$37
% ANGLO	34	12	25
% NEGRO	64	85	56
% LATIN	2	3	19
AV. NO. IN FAMILY	5.9	4.4	4.2

Even though the sample covered a decade of applications, 87% were made during the past five years and two-thirds took place within the last 2 years.

Note an increase in two parallel factors:

a) Per capita income increased over 40%.

b) Because family size shrank from 5.9 to 4.2, --- but, average total income was static.

Note also that there was a sudden unexplained rise in Latin applications.

AGE DIFFERENCES

	*HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 0-40 YEARS	*HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 41→ YEARS
FAMILY COUNT	356	215
AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME	167	126
PER CAPITA INCOME	31	42
% ON WELFARE	52	28
% ON SOCIAL SECURITY	6	57
% ANGLO	16	36
% NEGRO	65	56
% LATIN	18	7
FAMILY SIZE	5.4	3.0
AGE : H OF H	29 YRS	58 YRS
YEARS IN HOUSTON	13 YRS	24 YRS

* MALE & FEMALE

The average age of the applicant (40 years) is somewhat misleading since 62% of the sample's head of household were 40 or less (the median age is less than 40). The group, then, is younger than would appear.

The younger group earns substantially more total income, on the average, but 25% less on a per capita basis. It also is 65% Negro and, though they are relatively young (average 29 years), they have resided in Houston a substantial period of time (13 years).

Summary of Basic Characteristics

1. The income evidenced is not only low, its at the furthermost reaches of the poverty level. The average total income of $1824 per year is only slightly more than half the OEO defined poverty limit of $3000 per annum. Per capita income of $1.10 per day should be related to another OEO poverty definition of 22¢ per capita per meal, or roughly 65¢ a day. These applicants, therefore, have a total of 45¢ per day to spend on housing, clothing, transportation, medical care, and entertainment, etc.

2. The population - which is predominantly Negro and Latin - has a high percentage of single or divorced women with 3-4 dependents, young male laborers with the same number of children, or older one- and two-person Anglo families subsisting on Social Security.

3. Most applicants are clustered in the central City areas commonly known as the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th wards.

4. The applicants are characterized by immobility in the sense that they have no apparent means of transportation (85% have no car).

5. These applicants are not newcomers; they have been in Houston an average of 17 years.

6. With the pronounced exception of the Latin group, two-thirds of the Negro and Anglo families were headed by females.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. No public housing has been built in Houston for the last 15 years.

2. Currently, there is a backlog of 1500 families who need public aid in solving their housing problems, and probably as many more families needing low cost housing who did not apply for Public Housing because they knew there was no vacancy.

3. Funds from the Federal government are not available because Houston does not have a Workable Program for Community Improvement as defined and sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

4. Houston cannot qualify for a Workable Program without a housing code, a comprehensive community plan with wide spread citizen participation, and an ordinance for citizens' protection on land and property use.

5. Support for low cost housing of any type, public or private, has not yet been evidenced by city government and/or the private citizenry on a scale large enough to solve the low cost housing problem in Houston.

6. The low cost housing situation in Houston will probably get worse if nothing is done.

It is recommended that a Citizens Advisory Committee be immediately established under the aegis of the Mayor addressing itself to the question, "How can Houston quickly and effectively satisfy its low cost housing needs?"

It is further recommended that this Committee be expected and directed to engage in whatever research activity is reasonable and necessary to formulate and submit specific recommendations for action to the Mayor and City Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Housing Committee
Houston Council on Human Relations

Change of Address
for Rabbi E. N.
Leipziger from
New Orleans to:
2027 Addison
Road
Houston 25, Tex.

Kilpatrick, Harold C.
1400 Guadalupe
Austin 1

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

EB I think you will find HCF has or knows of some mimeod material on R'd, Rtl, Dhm conference.

Leaflet is gret leaflet.

Stik him in a A for A, with the (separate) packet you send. That and the last two New Souths, and a promotion folder on Changing Pat erns.

GSM

C O P Y

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Tom,

Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and public relations

309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have been interested to read of your work and new program to prepare the South "for the calm acceptance" of the Supreme Court's recent decision on school segregation. I hasten to offer my help.

My experience in Texas with desegregation of Mexican children has been ample, practical and marked by success. I should like to refer you to an article that I wrote for The Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1952, titled "Texas Tackles the Race Problem," and if you are interested, I will send you a copy. Our emphasis in approaching the settlement of racial tensions was always on the local level, and the only real trouble we had was caused by well-intentioned reformers who did not understand, or for political reasons pertaining to their profession did not wish to understand, the mechanics of reform through the patterns and structure of local society.

I believe that I can be useful to your program in Texas, particularly, and should like to be one of your consultants. The recent experience I have had in community organization around racial and international problems has come as executive secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, executive director of the Texas Human Relations Council, and director of the Southwest Office of the Institute of International Education. In this last post, I organized communities in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas, as well as Texas.

When you or any of your assistants come to Austin, please call on me. I should like to be a consultant on a fee basis, as I have opened an office specializing in such relations; but I assure you, I shall be glad to give you the benefit of any advice you may need that I have regardless of fee. One doesn't get into this business without convictions, and I have long been convinced of the urgent truth of your statement that "If we are to prove to the dark-skinned people of the earth that we mean democracy in the truest sense, we must go along with the Supreme Court's ruling."

Looking forward to hearing from you, or better, talking over these questions, I am sincerely

/s/ Tom Sutherland

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold Fleming
From: Fred Routh

Subj.: Trip to Nashville for Dallas effort.

We met in John Hope's home. Present were: John Hope, C.H. Parrish, Bonita Valien, Will Campbell, and Fred Routh. We discussed what has been done in Dallas, what the present situation there is, and what should be the next steps for SRC.

We recognized that we had an obligation to the agency-staffers with whom CH Parrish and FHR met in October in Austin. This obligation consists of assisting them to become a functioning strategy committee. We also recognized that this group could not play an "action" role in Dallas but that it could work with local constituents there in implementing strategy. Therefore, it was decided that we should call a second meeting of the strategy committee, that it should meet in Dallas, and that certain key local people be added to the group. Generally, it was felt that top-status people should not be invited at this time since their presence might tend to stifle free discussion. We stressed the importance of bringing in new persons who knew the Dallas community, who had agency ties, and who might be identified as "thoughtful."

Present at the October meeting of the strategy committee were: Gus Falk, AJC-Dallas; "Hutch" Hutchins, AFSC-Austin; Harold Kilpatrick, Texas Council of Churches, Jerry Holleman, Texas state AFL-CIO; Lyman Jones, Texas Observer; Ed Kloppe, Texas Council on Human Relations; and CHP & FHR.

These people will be asked to meet again in Dallas. Thee meeting will take place in February. Mrs. Bonita Valien will go to Dallas several days prior to the meeting and will remain a day or two after the meeting. She will talk with local leadership before the meeting and get a more complete picture of the Dallas situation. She will serve as SRC's consultant but will assist Kloppe in his function of secretariat to the stmategy committee.

We plan to ask the following "new" people to the next meeting (exact list subject to Mrs. Valien's pre-meeting talks with local leaders): Dean Cunningim, SMU's Perkins School of Theology; Attorney Durham, NAACP lawyer; Rev. E.C. Estelle, Negro leader (may be working with SCEF ?); Ted Friedman, ADL-Houston; Rev. Paul Simms, Negro leader and Disciples of Christ executive for "Negro" work; A. Maceo Smith, Negro leader; and Rev. Foy Valentine, Texas Baptist Convention (Texas' AC Miller). A very few more may be added depending on what Mrs. Valien finds in her preliminary spade work.

NOTE: Some of the members of the power structure, who happen to be Jewish, felt that no minority-group person should take the lead of the desegregation forces. Negro leaders felt that some of the Key-people who would be included in such a category would be thought of merely as part of the white power structure...certainly that is how they are recognized in the Negro community. They are thought of as "white" not "Jews."

The next morning we met in Will Campbell's office and discussed proposals for a tentative agenda for the Dallas meeting of the enlarged strategy committee. It was decided that FHR should chair the meeting, and that Kloppe's Report on Dallas should be sent to participants in advance. Proposed Agenda items include: 1) Brief discription by Kloppe of his report; full discussion of it by the group; 2) Census of group re: what is being done, by whom, what more needs to be done, who can do it, what new resources are needed; 3) Outline of SRC's approach to strategy--CHP; 4) Analysis of needed steps in community participation in desegregation using experiences

from St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, and Louisville to document each step. This will be a sensitive job of presenting alternatives to the group, not of telling them "if you do A, B, C, D you will successfully desgregate your public school system."

Finally, the group will be asked what are the next steps for them; should they meet again, should a local strategy group be set up in Dallas, how can SRC be of further help in the area?

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Memo : Possible Community Leardership for SRC

From - GTH

Texas :Dallas - Mr. Jerome Crossman, Suite 2008, First Nat. Bank Bldg.
Ryan Petroleum Corporation
Pres. of Dallas Interracial Ass.(Outgrowth of C.ofC)

Mr. George Allen - Southwestern School of Business
Active in Community Chest (now integrated - meal mtgs.
of Budget Com. - "Victory" Campaign dinners etc.

Americans for Democratic Action - Includes many
influential Dallas citizens..... 50 members opened
homes to delegated to NAACP convention.

United Church women integrated this year.

First Methodist Church encouraging Negroes to worship
there.

Methodist ministers meet together.

(Possible court action in rear future to open eating
facilities at municipal golf course - opened for
players after May 28th Supreme Court decision.)

Austin -

Rev. Blake Smith, University Bapt. Church
2130 Guadalupe Street

Dr. Edward Heinsohn- Minister of important church-
possibly Methodist... member of Bd. of trustees
Houston-Tillotson College.

Austin Nursery school - privately financed, accepts
white and Negro children.

San Antonio - Little organized leadership for inetrracial com-
unication.
NAACP -good laderzhip

Atty. Harry Bellinger, 916 E. Commerce St. Negro

Dr. Ruth Bellinger - (Physician - very able) "

Mrs. Katherine Voight - "Yarborough democrat" -Good.White

Mrs. Allison Peery - 551 Queen Anne Court "

Houston - Rev. Albert Bristol - First Methodist Church -Educ.Dir.
(Highly recommended by Carter Wesley)

April, '60

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~~309 W. 21st Street~~
~~Austin, Texas~~

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Fred Schmidt
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Austin

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On April 6, 1961, a federal court ruling that the Dallas public school system must desegregate, beginning with the fall term, became final.

In September, facing these changes in their school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major crossroads in their city's history.

How Dallasites conduct themselves, the manner in which they comply with the law of the land -- as comply they must -- will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of community life, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the livos and well-being of the city's children.

The paramount need, if Dallas is to avoid the mistakes and their consequences of other Southern cities faced with this problem, is the establishment of a community climate conducive to a peaceful acceptance of the law.

Recognizing this need, the Dallas Citizens Council has formulated a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas prior to the opening of the schools in September.

The Dallas Citizens Council -- composed of 250 chief executives of the city's largest corporations -- is a non-political organization with but a single purpose. Its sole function is to work quietly and without fanfare for the greater good of Dallas, a policy it has pursued through a variety of projects since its founding almost 25 years ago.

The background of the Council's present program, its aims, and it's methods of implementation are explained fully in this booklet.

DALLAS AT THE CROSSROADS

Background

In the face of any community crisis, when strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. Extremists on each side take control, seize the public imagination and, in many cases, receive active public support.

One of the responsibilities of civic leadership, as conceived by the Dallas Citizens Council, is public conditioning.

To assume this responsibility, the Council over a year ago appointed a seven-man committee to study the problem of desegregation in all its aspects, with particular emphasis on the public schools. This committee has met of ten, and fruitfully, with a seven-man committee representing the Negro community of Dallas.

Out of these meeting has come two determinations:

1. Racial violence, and situations which might provide the setting for such violence, must be avoided at all costs in Dallas.

2. While the Citizens Council formulates and puts into effect a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas to accept school desegregation peacefully, both whites and Negroes must refrain from actions which would tend to agitate or inflame members of either race.

Program Aim

The principal aim of this conditioning program is simply stated: To persuade the citizens of Dallas to conduct themselves peacefully, in accordance with the law.

The program does not advocate integration, it does not advocate segregation. The right of every citizen to hold whatever personal opinions he chooses on this subject is not disputed. The program confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate, and that the good citizen obeys the law.

By way of contrast, through the program the public is made aware of the severe social and economic effects on the community that resorts to violence to meet its problems. A particular theme stressed are the lasting harmful effects on the city's children when exposed to violence and disorder.

The program further stresses that the individual who does not obey the law, who takes his disagreement with the law to the streets with brickbats and clubs, is a bad citizen and lawbreaker who deserves, and will receive, the condemnation of his fellow citizens. He will be punished for his actions, and will stand alone.

Reaching the Public: Setting the Behavior Pattern

It is a recognized fact that the majority of citizens will act in accordance with standards established by those whom the citizens recognize as leaders of the community.

From the beginning, then, it was deemed essential to promote the establishment of a behavior pattern by the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community. This behavior pattern could be established and promoted by the active endorsement of and participation in this program by all leading city groups, by asking all leading citizens to "stand up and be counted" for law and order.

The program was literally "walked through" these groups for their approval and support.

As representatives of Dallas' principal opinion molders, the executives of the city's newspapers, television stations, and radio stations were consulted during the formative stage of the program. Their solid support and participation was secured, and their suggestions and help have been invaluable.

The Dallas Bar Association, Dallas County Medical Society, and Greater Dallas Council of Churches were asked and readily agreed to act as sponsors of all material prepared for distribution to the public in connection with the program.

As the program progressed, other leading groups have been asked to use their influence and set an example of good citizenship for the community to advance the cause of law and order.

Reaching the Public: The Hard to Contact

It was recognized that many members of the public do not belong to organized service clubs, do not regularly attend church, do not as a matter of course read the editorial pages of the daily papers. It is likely that events of violence, should they occur, would spring from this group.

Material related to the program will be, as was done with the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community, "walked through" this group. This includes house to house distribution of this material in specially selected low income neighborhoods.

Booklets, graphically illustrated posters, and other program materials will be placed in quantity in recreational areas, such as bowling alleys and taverns, business establishments, such as banks and department stores, and other locations where citizens gather in large numbers.

Reaching the Public:
Materials

The material prepared for public distribution in connection with the program is largely based on the three documents enclosed in this booklet: "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility", and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship".

These instruments include:

1. A documentary film for showing to all organized groups--civic, social church, employee, professional-- that will schedule it for their meetings. The film will be partly composed of clips showing scenes of violence and disorder attending desegregation in Little Rock, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, and which will be contrasted with scenes of a peaceful, healthy Dallas. Brief segments will be commentaries from a leading physician, attorney, law enforcement official, the mayor and others on specific aspects of the necessity of meeting the changed school situation peacefully.

2. For lower income families in specially selected neighborhoods, single-sheet resumes on the problem. These fact sheets, written specifically for this economic and social level, will be distributed on a door-to-door basis.

3. For business and industrial employees, pay envelope enclosures to be included with paychecks or pay envelopes. At least two such messages, dealing with separate aspects of the problem, will be distributed at the end of the two pay periods.

4. Posters for prominent display in all public gathering places, with graphic illustrations of Dallas' children, the Dallas skyline, etc., with short, pointed appeals for law and order.

5. Mass communication through newspaper and trade paper editorials, television panels, and radio and television spot announcements,

Meetings with Dallas Leaders

As mentioned earlier, under "Setting the Behavior Pattern", meetings were held wherever possible with representatives of leading Dallas groups.

In each case, the background of the program was explained, the necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas was stressed, and the cooperation of the group involved was sought.

A booklet containing the three basic documents on which the program was built, and an outline of the methods of reaching the public with the program was given each group.

These documents, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship," plus cover letters for some of the groups involved are contained in the following pages.

DALLAS' OPPORTUNITY

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law - he brings changes about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a law-breaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Sheer pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation, and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from their leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MINISTRY

This fall, in facing the changes in our school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major crossroad in our city's history.

How we conduct ourselves, the manner in which we comply with the law of the land--as comply we must--will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of our community, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the lives and well-being of our children.

Dallas leaders, assuming their responsibilities of civic leadership, have formulated and undertaken a program of public conditioning to create a peaceful climate in which the school changes can take place. From the beginning, we have recognized that one of the most influential groups in the city, and one of its greatest assets in molding public opinion, are its ministers. We have worked long and closely with individual ministers and with Dr. Luther Holcomb. We have asked, and had, their help and cooperation in formulating a program which would be most likely to achieve the aims of peace and good citizenship in Dallas.

Without the contributions of these individuals in the ministry, there would be no program.

We now ask your help in putting this program into effect.

No minister, or any individual in the city, for that matter, is being asked to advocate either segregation or desegregation. We do ask that you help, in contacts with your congregations, to stress the vital necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas.

In this little booklet, we have outlined some of the basic facts on which the program is built. You should find this material helpful in your own analysis of the problem.

Your assistance in helping accomplish this program is earnestly solicited. You, the members of your congregations, and all other responsible members of the community, have a real stake in the success of the program. With all of us working together, it cannot fail.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS LEGAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity", "The Family's Responsibility", and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship".

The Dallas legal profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area.
2. Whether it will sanction individual attorneys functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas attorneys, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak and act as lawyers -- discussing the program from the position of law rather than morals.

The Citizens Council would like to suggest these specific ways in which members of the legal profession can participate effectively in the overall program:

1. By standing up and being counted, both as attorneys and as private citizens, for law and order in Dallas.

2. By organizing a task force of attorneys available to speak to community groups on the vital necessity of city wide respect for the law, by outlining the law as it applies to the community on this problem, and by stressing the fact that there are legal avenues open to those who, dissatisfied with the law, can change it.

3. By working in the courts, and using their influence with judges and juries, to see that the law comes to apply to the Negro in the same fashion as to the white -- thus increasing respect for their race in the courts.

TO: DALLAS COUNTY MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

This fall, in facing the changes in the school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major crossroads in the city's history.

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements.

When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

The Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education to avoid the violence which has occured in other cities.

Federal law says that the Dallas schools must desegregate this fall. How this is accomplished, whether in peace and good order or at the point of bayonets is the choice of the citizenry.

Basically, this program appeals to the public to be peaceful, law-abiding citizens in meeting the school changes. In appealing to the public, we are also appealing to all the citizens of Dallas County.

Methods of reaching the public and the facts on which the program is based, are outlined on the following pages.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MEDICAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements of the city. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

The Dallas medical profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area.

2. Whether it will sanction individual doctors functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas doctors, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak as medical men -- discussing the problem from the position of health rather than morals. A practical explanation of the effects of violence on physical and mental health -- particularly of children -- should reach parents who otherwise might resort to violence through ignorance.

The Citizens Council would like to suggest three specific ways in which members of the medical profession can participate effectively in the overall program:

1. By organizing a task force of doctors available to the Police Department, the P.T.A., and other community groups needing counsel on emotional strain, how to recognize it and how to handle it.

2. By statements on health issued by individual doctors designed to reach the general public through mass news media. These can be made by talks to large civic organizations, and deal with the danger to community health caused by emotional strain connected with violence. Exerpts from these talks can then be made available to newspapers, radio and television stations, and other mass news media.

3. By improved communications with the Negro medical profession in one or both of the following directions:

   a. Higher standards of medical care in the Negro community.

   b. Better education of the Negro community on health and care, using Negro doctors.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

To meet this challenge in Dallas, and to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the aims of the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

TO: AIR MEDIAOF THE DALLAS AREA

Public conditioning to peacfully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements.

When strong civic leadership fails violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

As you know, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities.

The aim, simply stated, is to create a civic climate in which acts of violence in connection with changes in the school system this fall will be at an absolute minimum. Isolated cases of violence can then be handled quickly and efficiently by the police department. Lawbreakers can then be publicized and punished, not as segregationists or desegregationists, but as the lawbreakers they are.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

Although we have requested that this meeting be "off the record", we feel that it is important that you be aware of the progress of this program. We also feel it is important that you be informed of the preparations which the police department is making in this area.

We are not seeking publicity on the effort at this time because we feel it would be likely to be harmful to its aims. We do, however, want you to be informed for your own background information on both the activities of the Citizens Council committee and the police department.

The police department is also anxious to assure you that should the time come for the reporting of news stories on this problem, quick and easy channels of communication are open between you and the department.

Participation in the Program

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West - The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic ...it is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

Felix McKnight - The Dallas Times Herald

"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors, Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

R. L. Thornton, Sr.

"We highly value active good citizenship. The most important thing any of us can be is a good citizen."

Dallas AFL-CIO Council

"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

The Dallas Morning News Section 4

DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1961 ****

Local News . . . Editorials . . . Classified

Editors Pledge Aid For Peaceful Mixing

By FRANCIS RAFFETTO

Two top Dallas newsmen — Dick West of The Dallas News and Felix R. McKnight of the Dallas Times Herald—Friday outlined press procedures to aid peaceful school integration this fall for the influential Dallas Citizens Council.

"Our policy will be to say or write nothing to incite extremists," promised West, editor of The News' editorial page.

"Our policy should take the offensive to prove that Dallas has nothing to gain by senseless strife."

McKnight told the top officials of 200 Dallas businesses: "You don't have to like the U.S. Supreme Court — it was proper through litigation to challenge the court's right to make law rather than interpret it.

"But," continued McKnight, the Times Herald's vice-president and executive editor, "worthy citizens do not resort to violence because they disapprove of a law. Only chaos and anarchy could result from such impulsive action."

McKnight pledged that his paper will not suppress "true, newsworthy events . . . but will exercise editorial judgment" in handling "manufactured emotional outbursts."

West, in turn, asked the Dallas leaders to help in every way avoid "what happened in the lovely city of Little Rock, which lost 15 major industries because of its tragic integration experience."

The Dallas News editorial writer gave recognition to Dallas' "sincere, reasonable and sound Negro leaders—who have been a great influence on Dallas and love Dallas."

Both newsmen warned of trouble ahead when Dallas follows court orders and integrates its first grades in September.

Full text of Dick West's talk may be found on the editorial page, Sec. 4, Page 2.

"If instances should occur — let's not fool ourselves—we must prepare for them—let's support our fine law enforcement officers who are preparing for them, too," said West.

"There is a very small but very vocal group in this community that will not let this change go unnoticed," McKnight warned.

"We know who they are—we know instances will be created—but because we know who they are, we will be able to put values on their action," he said. "We do not want the nation to regard us as a rebellious community."

Robert Cullum, board chairman of Tom Thumb Super Markets and program chairman who introduced the two newsmen to their influential audience, made a solemn vow which drew spontaneous applause:

"We will not tolerate in Dallas any sort of action that scars the life and warps the memories of our 6-year-old children of whatever race."

Cullum spoke of an existing DCC-sponsored biracial committee which has quietly been preparing for the coming integration.

"But it cannot reach far enough into this city. It doesn't touch enough people — we must reach beyond the confines of this room. We are turning to the press for assistance."

Cullum cited a 30 per cent business loss in other communities torn by racial strife.

"But other effects far transcend those of the cash register.

"We will back to the hilt our proud school system—one of the greatest in America. We will support in full measure our law enforcement agents as they discharge their solemn duty to keep the law.

"We will preserve the integrity of our beloved home town."

The Dallas Morning News

Editor Discusses a Challenge

The following address was delivered yesterday by Dick West, editorial editor of The News, to the annual meeting of the Dallas Citizens Council.

TOP LEADERSHIP of Dallas is gathered here to meet one of the greatest challenges in the history of this community. My assignment is to tell how an editor can help meet that challenge.

I would like for each of you to imagine you are the editorial director of a big newspaper. For a few minutes constitute yourselves as leaders of opinion in a county of a million people.

Ahead of you is a drastic and dramatic change in your community: Integration will start in Dallas public schools in September.

BEHIND YOU is the experience of other Southern cities. Some of it is good. Some is tragic. Your editorial challenge is to create a climate of good will, an atmosphere of calm.

The transition from segregation to integration must be fair and just to everybody.

The tragedies that have engulfed a few cities must be avoided at all costs. The community you love cannot afford the trouble of senseless strife that benefits nobody.

There is too much at stake. Both whites and Negroes have made too much progress in Dallas. It is a progress based on enlightened leadership and mutual understanding.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW about that progress? Development of Dallas in the last 15 years is one of the amazing stories of our time.

Since the end of World War II:

Dallas has built more office space — 7,500,000 square feet—than any other city in America except New York.

Our population has jumped from 650,000 to nearly 1,000,000. This increase—just the increase—is equal to a city the size of Toledo.

Our buying power—the total purchasing power of Dallas residents—has tripled and is now $2,334,000,000. The increase in our buying power—just the increase—is greater than the entire buying power of Memphis, Tenn.

The increase in Dallas workers employed in manufacturing plants—just the increase since World War II—is greater than the entire number of manufacturing workers in New Orleans.

When the war ended, Dallas bank deposits were $950,000,000. Today they are $2,700,000,000.

It's quite a story—population up 65 per cent, employment up 73 per cent, retail sales up 88 per cent, buying power up 193 per cent.

BUT WE HAVE even more important assets to preserve than the physical and material.

Dallas has an enviable reputation of decency and fairness, as well as progressiveness. Our human elements—those of all races and creeds—always have lived in mutual respect.

We are a city that meets its obligations to the poor. We are a city of magnificent churches that do, as well as preach.

Our business leadership has been unselfish, as well as progressive. At times it differs on tactics—but usually it pulls together to win the battles.

These are factors we cannot destroy. We have nothing to gain by extremism. We have everything to gain—including our own self-respect—by harmony.

A FEW MINUTES AGO I asked each of you to imagine you were the editorial director of a Dallas newspaper. So, together, in an editorial conference similar to the one we have every morning at The Dallas News, let us formulate a policy to meet the challenge that faces this city. Remember that a good editorial tells the people which way the cat will jump—and the people will take care of the cat.

This policy must meet the two basic considerations of every subject: Is it right? Is it in the public interest?

In my opinion, here is how we should approach this problem editorially:

1—We must not inflame passions or incite extremists into action.

2—We must create an atmosphere of calm and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads.

3—If incidents occur, let us make certain they are handled quickly and fairly—and let us support the best efforts of police.

4—Let us do everything we can to encourage the sincere and reasonable leadership of the Negro people, the great majority of whom love this city as much as we do.

THE COLORED PEOPLE of Dallas are proving their willingness to earn respect instead of demanding it.

Dallas is fortunate, in that Negro leadership here is in the hands of God-fearing, peace-loving men and women. They have exhibited a marvelous self-control which has profited their race far beyond the incitement of those selfish Negro leaders who stir just for the sensation of stirring.

Although thousands believe that the Supreme Court decree was premature and without basis in law, it is possible for Dallas to comply and go ahead calmly and prayerfully.

Dallas must turn a deaf ear to the Ku Klux Klan thinking, on the one hand, and the NAACP thinking on the other. In that spirit, we can do justice, love mercy and walk humbly with our God.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

Editor Appeals For Calmness In Desegregation

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of a speech delivered before the Dallas Citizen's Council Friday by Felix R. McKnight, vice president and executive editor of The Times Herald.

* * *

In a country blessed with precious freedoms we, in Dallas, have been abundantly endowed with good citizens who have never violated rights and privileges

Our life has been the good life. It has been built upon sound ground. Its basic ingredients have been integrity, tolerance and unselfishness.

In immodesty, perhaps, I challenge any city in America to match Dallas for overall cultural, spiritual and civic stature. We have already reached the maturity long to be sought by other cities. And we reached it because old-fashioned level heads have prevailed, generation after generation.

Today, more than ever before, we need the wisdom, the tolerance, the calmness, the patience of every citizen.

WE HAVE ONLY one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools.

It is simple, it is just, it is realistic . . . it is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order.

Our Board of Education, after most comprehensive study and dignified litigation, has left the courtroom and is now completing intelligent planning for integration in September.

The responsible individual citizen (and our citizens are responsible) must remove himself from the area of personal feelings and re-dedicate himself to the very backbone of our national structure—the respect for law and order previously mentioned.

THESE TIMES are perilous and the faith of man is challenged.

In faraway lands the struggle goes on. Review these highly incendiary brush fires from any viewpoint and the final conclusion is always the same—shall the dignity of man be maintained?

God teaches brotherhood of man, but He leaves implementation to the conscience of man. He did not issue an overnight decree; He suggested it in the laws of living.

On the free soil of our nation, established long ago by those who fled law by decree in search of the true freedoms, there is turmoil. The splitting shaft of judicial decree has divided our own people . . . but the gap is narrowing and reason is taking a dominant hand.

TODAY WE DO NOT gather to argue the merits or demerits of the integration matter. We are approaching a settled issue with an eye to wise planning for the future.

It is the privilege of every citizen to live his own life, to hold his own views . . . so long as he acts within the law. Worthy citizens do not resort to violence because they disapprove of a law. Only chaos and anarchy could result from such impulsive action.

A person who creates civil disorder is a lawbreaker and a bad citizen who deserves the contempt and condemnation of his neighbor. Over the years, almost from the beginning of this free land, there have been laws that have not had the full and enthusiastic support of every citizen. But they have been obeyed by the vast percentage of our people.

WE DO NOT have to like the Supreme Court decision that brought about our current crisis. It was proper, through litigation, to challenge the court's right to make law, rather than interpret it. But we are now past merits and demerits and down to the business of orderly obedience.

Most certainly the newspaper has an imperative role in this planning. It is our job to soundly and sanely present the mechanics of this operation and to wisely appraise developments as they occur—and then determine what should be published in the public interest.

We will not suppress true, newsporthy events and keep facts from the people, but we will exercise editorial judgment in the handling of obviously inspired demonstrations. We have the same sense of responsibility as any other individual or firm, and we do not intend to capitalize on manufactured emotional outbursts.

IT MIGHT BE WELL for you to know that in the past 18 months, with many forms of demonstrations plaguing most Southern cities, Dallas has had the very minimum of difficulty because of the cooperative efforts of leaders of both races, the merchants, and the press.

After one opening incident, the lesson was learned. Sit-ins, freedom rides and all other devices designed to gain notoriety at high cost cannot succeed without the fullest glare of publicity.

I do not mean to say that we would suppress news . . . I abhor the thought of it. In fact, as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, I am now engaged in a vigorous effort to keep the free flow of information going to American readers. Censorship is only for emergency, wartime used.

BUT THERE ALSO is an area of responsibility to be considered by all newspapers, whether it be national security or the security of its own community. In this instance, I think of my own local situation; my own neighbors.

Legitimate, newsworthy events will be published as the desegration story unfolds in Dallas. It would be a violation of a newspaper's trust and a serious error of judgment not to fully inform our people. But we will not be sucker bait for propaganda stunts or for the violent whose passions represent only their sick thinking—and not a law-abiding community.

We cannot influence outside publications or network television and radio . . . but we can give them only the GOOD story to report to the rest of the nation by our behaviour as thinking, law-abiding citizens.

FINALLY, may I appeal to you as men of God?

Pray that men will respect each other; that sound minds will pause and appraise both sides of this issue. If civil disunity comes in any form could we be more pleasing in the sight of our enemies?

Better that we pause and study God's teachings and bring issues to the altar of prayer and study.

There is an answer . . . somewhere. It MUST be in the minds of God-fearing men themselves.

Let us search for it!

The Dallas Morning News

The News, oldest business institution in Texas, was established in 1842 while Texas was a Republic

E. M. (Ted) Dealey
Publisher and Chairman of the Board

James M. Moroney Sr.
Vice-Chairman of the Board

Joseph M. Dealey
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Senior Vice-President

H. Ben Decherd Jr.
Vice-President and Secretary

James M. Moroney Jr.
Vice-President and Treasurer

Jack B. Krueger
Managing Editor

Dick West
Editorial Editor

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1961

Integration for Dallas

IF IT IS LEFT to extremists on both sides of the integration issue, we can have mobs, fighting around the schools, disgraceful scenes inside and outside the school buildings and a bitter hubbub of hatred which would leave lasting scars on pretty nearly everything good in Dallas. It is time now to sit down quietly and face up to that possibility. If there is anything on which all of us ought to agree, it is that we want no trouble next fall in Dallas.

The responsible school authorities here are under orders to integrate the first-graders. That is what the courts say. The chances that the courts will say otherwise have all been explored. The Dallas Independent School District has at long length decided to accept the situation for what it is.

The citizenry must now face that situation as the school board faces it. Alternative No. 1 is to do as Little Rock has done and as New Orleans is doing. In the opinion of The News, there is neither merit nor satisfaction in that course. Alternative No. 2 is to begin now preparing in every way we honestly can to go ahead with this experiment under conditions which will give it a chance to succeed.

Some of us are not going to like it. But we cannot have mob rule in Dallas.

So far as the little people are concerned for next September, they will have no problem at all. They will not be conscious that there is a problem for anybody, unless their elders so misbehave as to become a problem themselves.

We may be sure that it is the concern of the school administration to take every step to make the changeover peaceful. That means that the teaching personnel immediately to be in charge of integrated classes will all be picked people. It means that troublemakers in any school can be transferred out before trouble becomes serious. It means that every effort will be made to satisfy patrons from both racial groups. And it means police preparation against intimidation of any sort against anybody.

In the meantime, let us discourage uproar and contention as much as we can. That will call for self-restraint on the part of black and white citizens alike. Let's lay our banners down. Let's try, in a spirit of live and let live, to get along together. Surely we can do that for the sake of the Dallas we all love.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

DALLAS, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1961

Dallas Starts Move Toward Peaceful Desegregation

By KENNETH SMART
Staff Writer

A vast public conditioning program, believed the first of its scope in the nation, is under way in Dallas to pave the way for peaceful desegregation of the city's schools next month.

Details of the plan—which includes desegregation of some other community facilities as well as schools—were unfolded Friday at a press conference called by the sponsoring Dallas Citizens Council, an organization of leading business executives not to be confused with the segregationist White Citizens Councils.

As a first step in the program, the desegregation of food service facilities at 40 establishments was carried out without incident July 26.

HOTELS EYE CHANGE

Major downtown hotels will begin soliciting integrated convention business in mid-October, if school desegregation proceeds without unpleasant incidents by Sept. 15, according to Randall Davis, manager of the Sheraton—Dallas.

Color barriers at the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Musicals were dropped earlier this summer—again, without incident.

"Other business institutions are expected to follow suit soon, many prior to the opening of the public schools in September," C. A. Tatum, Dallas Citizens Council president, said in a prepared statement.

He outlined a vast public relations program that will reach almost every Dallasite between now and the opening of public schools Sept. 6.

More than 100,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Dallas at the Crossroads," will be distributed through the city's churches this Sunday.

MESSAGES TO WORKERS

Workers will find messages in their pay envelopes telling how violence can hurt a city and its children.

Already, thousands of citizens have viewed a 22-minute motion picture contrasting peaceful Dallas with cities where riots accompanied school desegregation. Many thousands more will see the film in the next three weeks.

The emphasis now is on peaceful desegregation of schools. Dallas is under a federal court order to begin a stair-step plan, with desegregation of at least one grade a year, starting with the first grade this fall.

School officials aren't saying yet which schools—or how many—will be desegregated. Negro parents who wish their children to attend a previously all-white school must file an application after Aug. 14.

COMMUNITY EFFORT

Mr. Tatum stressed that the program to prepare for desegregation is a community effort.

"The city's labor leaders, its elected and appointed public officials, its businessmen, its civic organizations, and many, many others have contributed heavily of their time and effort toward the program's success," he said.

A seven-man Citizens Council committee began studying the program in March, 1960. They were assisted by seven Negro leaders. The Dallas Bar Association, the Dallas County Medical Society, and the Greater Dallas Council of Churches were enlisted as sponsors.

Community leaders felt the city's children would be required to pay the greatest price in school desegregation. They concluded that desegregation should be an adult experience, too.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS

Thus, the desegregation of the 40 eating places in department stores and other retail establishments was planned. Carefully chosen Negro couples received service in selected eating places, with advance approval of management. There were no demonstrations.

Mr. Tatum described the restaurant desegregation as only one step in a broad program. He did not specify what other businesses may follow suit.

He said the Citizens Council, composed of about 250 of the city's top business executives, has not pressured any business on the desegregation question. "It's strictly voluntary. It's their decision," he said.

How successful has the program been?

"It is not a success yet," Mr. Tatum said. "We are

See PEACEFUL INTEGRATION PLAN on Page 2

C. A. Tatum: "A community effort."

"Good citizenship, peaceful compliance."

"We have taken a first step."

"We are at a critical period."

★ PEACEFUL INTEGRATION PLAN

Continued From Page 1

right at a critical period. We have taken a first step. The most critical is ahead of us."

Rev. Brooks Joshua, one of the Negro leaders on the committee, Saturday spoke in terms of "marvelous success." "The way it's coming out is highly pleasing to all the races," he said. "The business interests are pleased with the developments so far. The colored people are cooperating very wonderfully."

Clarence A. Laws, southwest regional secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was less optimistic.

"Significant progress has been made only at eating establishments. Negroes continue to be discriminated against in education, training, employment, housing, the National Guard, hotels, theaters and elsewhere," he said.

Mr. Laws added: "Certainly, some progress has been made and those have worked in good conscience to bring this about should be commended. But let's not delude ourselves; the job has scarcely begun."

PRESS COMMENDED

At the press conference Friday, Mr. Tatum commended the Dallas press for its support of the program.

"The Dallas press—printed and air—has recognized its responsibilities to the city in their entirety. The assumption of these responsibilities, has to a very great degree made possible the work that has been done toward a peaceful and happy city."

Others who spoke briefly at the press conference were former Mayor R. L. Thornton Sr.; Dr. Floyd Norman, representing the Dallas County Medical Society; Dr. Luther Holcomb, executive secretary of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches; James F. Chambers Jr., president of The Times Herald; and Walter Moore, representing the Dallas Morning News.

THORNTON CONFIDENT

Mr. Thornton expressed confidence that Dallas will not have mob violence similar to that which accompanied school desegregation in Little Rock and New Orleans.

"We will do it in a lawful manner, in a way that Dallas will come out of it and not be hurt, but with pride," he stated.

Mr. Thornton pointed to the peaceful desegregation of the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Musicals this summer as proof that desegregation need not be disorderly.

Dr. Norman said the medical society's interest in peaceful school desegregation comes within the scope of preventive medicine. He said children can suffer great emotional damage when they see anger, hatred, and violence expressed by the adults to whom they look for leadership.

Prayers that Dallas citizens will abide by law and order will be offered Sunday in many Dallas churches, Dr. Holcomb told newsmen.

EMPHASIS ON ORDER

This appeal for law and order is the main emphasis of the entire program.

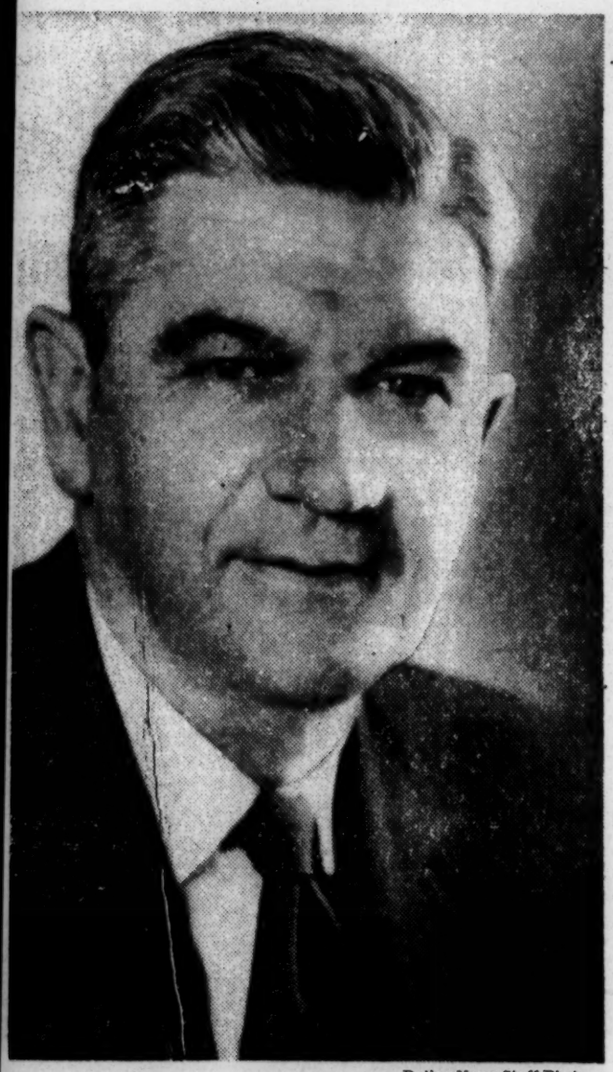
"The project's aim, from its inception, has not been to advocate either segregation or desegregation, but simply to stress the absolute necessity of good citizenship and peaceful compliance with the law," Mr. Tatum explained.

This is the main emphasis in the specially prepared motion picture which is being widely shown throughout the city, both to white and Negro audiences.

Television newsmen Walter Cronkite narrates a portion of the film, and community leaders in the fields of medicine, religion, law, labor, journalism and government stress the need for good citizenship.

The Dallas Morning News

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1961



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

C. A. Tatum . . . Respect for law is vital.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

DCC Works for Peaceful Mixing

By DENNIS HOOVER

Details of a vast educational program to condition Dallas residents for peaceful acceptance of public school desegregation beginning Sept. 6 were bared Saturday.

The program has been quietly under way for about 17 months, ramrodded by 250 of the city's super civic dads who make up the Dallas Citizens Council.

Almost every organization in Dallas—civic, religious, service, fraternal, labor and professional—has joined in a community-wide move to assure law-abiding transition to the new era, it was stressed in a press briefing held by DCC leaders.

Early in 1960 the DCC saw ultimate desegregation as inevitable. It vowed that for the well-being of Dallas the strife of a Little Rock or New Orleans must be avoided, absolutely.

Since then, plans have been carefully laid and carried out.

Co-operating have been such encompassing organizations as the Dallas Bar Association, Dallas County Medical Society and Greater Dallas Council of Churches.

The inevitable became clear last April 6 when school authorities' last legal bastion in a 5½-year court battle crumbled.

The new era will start in about four weeks, when a 12-year "stair step" desegregation plan, beginning with first graders at some of the district's 100 elementary schools, will be launched. A potential 10,858 white and 3,102 Negro first graders will be involved.

If the launching is minus brickbats, blood and mob hysteria, it will be because thousands of Dallas people, humble and prominent alike, agree with the DCC's central tenet. This is: whether you favor desegregation or not, good citizens obey the law.

The DCC comprises the chief executives of Dallas' largest corporations. Many times in the past this organization has acted when it deemed the welfare of Dallas at stake.

Educational Project Unveiled

Last week President C. A. Tatum and other DCC leaders decided it was time to unveil formally the educational project—its mechanics, philosophy and success to date. The conference of news media representatives was called at Hotel Adolphus.

A hint of the program's success is the fact that on July 26, a Wednesday, precisely 156 Negro men and women lunched alongside whites in 40 major restaurants and store eating places in downtown Dallas and suburban shopping areas.

There wasn't an incident.

This was not a freak episode or a "sit-in" planned by agitators. It was a deliberately staged test by the city's most responsible white and Negro leaders. It proved, say these leaders, that desegregation of the city's major eating places has been accomplished, with Negro leaders, white proprietors and the general public ready to behave responsibly.

Silence on the conditioning program has hitherto been observed for two reasons, it has been brought out. One, to avoid stirring up extremist elements. Two, to avoid setting up personal targets for citizens rabid over the desegregation question.

But now all can be told. Here are the mechanics of "operation education for desegregation":

Committee Mapped the Plan

Out of the deliberations that began 17 months ago inside the DCC came a 7-member committee.

This committee, after consultation with psychologists, law enforcement officials and citizens of other communities that have faced desegregation problems, has been rallying organizations numbering tens of thousands of Dallas residents to the cause of peaceful compliance with the law.

Members of the committee are Karl Hoblitzelle, C. A. Tatum, W. W. Overton, James Aston, Carr P. Collins, Julius Schepps and John E. Mitchell.

No major group of citizens, whether Parent-Teacher Assn., service club, women's club or communications outlet, has been overlooked. All the sharpest tools have been used, including professional public relations guidance, to get across the message: good citizenship and the well-being of Dallas necessitate respect for the law.

Among tools used in the program has been a potent, locally prepared documentary film entitled "Dallas at the Crossroads." The movie contrasts scenes of a happy, forward-marching Dallas with pictures of violence in other cities confronted with changes in their school systems. It contains personal pleas from top Dallas civic leaders to avoid making these mistakes.

The film has had scores of showings, and will have hundreds more between now and Sept. 6. Its showing is always after an introduction by the leader of the group to which it is shown—a firm head, church rector, labor leader, women's club president, etc. Viewers are made conscious of the desegregation problem as it could affect them individually.

Today in churches over Dallas 100,000 "Dallas at the Crossroads" booklets are being distributed to church congregations with the enthusiastic approval of the clergy and lay religious leaders.

Inserts bearing the same message are to be distributed by many companies with their employes' paychecks. Thousands of posters presenting the face of a happy Dallas and urging that its citizens avoid violence, have been prepared for display in all public gathering places.

Typical of the reception accorded the movement, say its leaders, is that of Dallas organized labor. It voted overwhelmingly to help immunize Dallas against desegregation violence. Labor's viewpoint is that a city's reputation has definite bearing on job opportunities.

Most particularly, the otherwise unnamed DCC "committee of seven" has been working with a Negro "committee of seven" that represents 125 Negro organizations numbering hordes of members.

As occasion required, the two committees have met to iron out problems and plan action. This action, as the July 26 luncheon test indicates, has been broader than that linked directly to mixing school classes.

Significantly, national organizations concerned with the desegregation dispute have been trusting the white and Negro civic committees to oversee desegregation in Texas' second largest city. This evidences the degree to which Dallas' effort to meet the question in advance is unique.

Negro Committee Plans, Too

W. J. Durham, regional counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a member of the Negro committee. His associates on the panel are A. Maceo Smith, George Allen, Ed Reed, Jack Clark, the Rev. Brooks Joshua and the Rev. E. C. Estell Sr.

A tract widely distributed by the DCC committee puts the educational mission into focus. It reads in part:

". . . by law, white and colored children will attend school together in Dallas for the first time.

"Further, if Dallas' experience parallels that of other Southern cities—and there is no reason to suppose that it will not—the schools are only one area of community life in which Negro leaders will press for change. Restaurants, theaters, increased use of department store facilities, hotels, churches—all are likely targets. Here, as with the schools, the problem may ultimately have to be resolved by law.

"Respect for and acceptance of the law is a vital part of the American tradition. It is also a part of the American tradition that every citizen may hold whatever opinions he chooses on the questions of his time

"Where his opinions differ from the law as defined by the courts, the good citizen does not resort to violence to express his disapproval or attempt to violate the law. He endeavors to change the law by peaceful and orderly means. This is his right as a free American.

"In the present problem, brought to a head by the court's decision, the Dallasite is not asked to change his opinion on the subject, be it 'pro' or 'con'. He is asked to respect the law."

Desegregation Violence Shunned

Other written pieces and speakers on behalf of the opinion-molding program have been stressing the devastation wreaked by desegregation violence. They point out that not only has Little Rock lost in population and industry, but unofficial evidence points to widespread emotional illness among the populace —particularly children.

Warns a committee pamphlet entitled "Dallas Opportunity":

"Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility."

If the "conditioning" effort works as planned, extremists will feel lonely on desegregation day, the committee believes.

Because "good" citizens obey the law, those who do not will perforce be labeled as "bad" citizens and have difficulty gaining a following.

Moreover, via the documentary film and otherwise potential troublemakers are being assured that every Dallas policeman has been specially trained to cope with disrupters of law and order.

With apparent understatement, former Mayor R. L. Thornton Sr. noted at the briefing last week: "Our law enforcement authorities have ample means to be very helpful if a disturbance arises."

Racial Bars Lifted Elsewhere

While the city's white and Negro leaders have addressed themselves to the main aim of a peaceful Sept. 6 in elementary school environs, other areas of racial discord have quietly been smoothed out in Dallas.

It is no mere fortuity that Dallas has had little "sit-in" trouble and been by-passed by "freedom riders," say these leaders.

Also labeled products of the "conditioning" program are such changes as:

The recent shifting of Dallas Negro plainclothes policemen into uniforms.

Desegregation of the State Fair Musicals.

The re-classification of jobs by many Dallas employers. (It was found that 139 types of jobs over Dallas were being lumped under the titles of janitor and porter. Reclassification made one erstwhile porter a "receiving clerk"—the job he was actually performing.)

Desegregation of Fair Park's amusement area at the start of this summer season.

Progress being made toward accommodating mixed groups at Dallas hotels. Even now, visiting Negro government leaders and other dignitaries are being accommodated.

Those who have ramrodded the education project seem to be optimistic about its outcome.

They believe the doctrines of "active acceptance" of the inevitable by white Dallas people, and "active containment" by Negroes of perhaps normal instincts will pay off in a continuing peaceful, progressing and wholesome Dallas.

The Dallas Morning News
DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1961 ****

Let Us Live by the Law

Dallas' respect for the law, as evidenced by its sane, step-by-step compliance with court rulings on integration, has won nationwide acclaim and approval. This first step is one of which every Dallas citizen can be proud. It is a record everyone in Dallas must work to maintain.

TATUM

Many Dallas organizations have joined in the well-planned educational program developed by Dallas Citizens Council, with C. A. Tatum as president. A seven-member committee of white citizens has worked closely with a similar committee of Negro leaders. The newspapers, radio and television stations and many others have helped to develop the program of good citizenship through obedience to the law.

"The outlook is promising," in the words of the New York Times, because of Dallas' dominant spirit of "moderation and good will." Now, the responsibility of maintaining this spirit rests with the individuals, white and black, of this city. What the individual does, what the private business does, is that person's decision. What he decides, however, is a part of the reputation of Dallas now. It can influence the future of this city for many years to come.

As Mr. Tatum and other civic leaders have emphasized, the critical days, weeks and months are ahead. Let us live by the law, so that this crisis will become a proud period in the progress of the city we love.

Throughout the period the Citizens Council committee has been engaged in its program dealing with school desegregation, it has been a principal thought that desegregation in Dallas should rightfully be an adult as well as a child's experience.

Toward this end, Dallas retailers, hotelkeepers, restaurant owners, and managers of other institutions with segregated facilities were asked to review their individual operations as related to this problem.

Where these individuals felt that desegregation would be practicable, and that they would act "with the wind behind them" as part of a community effort, the material on the following pages was submitted to them as suggestions for dealing with various phases of the problem.

This is Part I of three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

This first section examines the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers. The section outlines such a method, which is most likely to satisfy the customer and, at the same time, minimize the chance of the salesperson involved mishandling the situation.

Part II is a staunch presentation of the various factors entering into management's decision to desegregate store facilities. This presentation can be used to assure store executives and personnel alike of the correctness of and necessity for the action. It stresses, among other things, the fact that the store by no means is acting alone in the business community in taking this step.

Because the degree of customer acceptance of desegregation will be a big morale factor among personnel, it is essential that all employees fully understand management's decision in this area.

Part III outlines suggestions for the ultimate handling of complaints by executives, directly with the customers, in this area. These complaints will have been referred to management level by the store personnel first receiving them, as described in the body of Part I.

One of the questions, and an important one, connected with the desegregation of facilities in your place of business will be the reactions of your customers.

The Dissident Few

The experience of stores and other institutions which have desegregated their facilities has been that the vast majority of patrons has accepted the change without visible reaction or comment.

There are certain to be, however, a dissident few who object to the changes, and voice their objections to your salespeople.

The types of complainers and their remarks will, of course, vary. They will range from the individual who only casually notes the fact of desegregated store facilities to a clerk, to a customer with strong and deep convictions on the subject who "never thought I'd live to see the day that Smith's would allow this sort of thing."

Between the two will be many variations.

How the dissident few, and their comments and complaints, are handled by your salespeople is of paramount importance to your store. To the customer who is voicing a reaction on this subject, the salesperson to whom he is talking is the store.

The satisfaction -- or lack of it -- that he gets from the salesperson involved is certain to affect not only his own future attitude toward your store, but is likely to influence the friends and acquaintances to whom he reports the conversation.

Finding the Answer

An answer to complaints of this nature must meet several requirements.

1. It must be tactful. The customer must feel some degree of dissatisfaction, or he would not be voicing the complaint in the first place.

2. It must be brief. An answer which generates a prolonged or enlarged discussion is likely only to increase further the customer's dissatisfaction. Moreover, the salesperson is not in a position to fully discuss, explain, or justify management's decisions and actions in this area. An involved discussion will only get him in over his head.

3. It must be genuine and spontaneous. It cannot be an answer to be read, memorized, or parroted. The customer on no account must feel that he is being given a standard "line".

4. Most importantly, it must make the customer, as a patron of your store, feel that his views are important to the operations of the institution.

Because, as pointed out earlier, customer's reactions will vary widely, finding the one proper response to meet all complaints is difficult. Further, finding one answer which will meet all four requirements listed above is equally difficult.

Considerable study and consultation with psychologists indicates that a response along the following lines on the part of the salesperson involved will be most satisfactory. The statement, of course, should be in the salesperson's own words, although it must not vary in thought or content. Particularly to be avoided are the words or phrases, "I'm sorry", "I regret", and "Policy".

Salesperson--

"My gracious, but you must know that I didn't take part in the store's decision to desegregate the facilities. The store's management is very interested in your opinions on the subject, and I know they would like to talk to you about it. May I have your name and telephone number, and one of the executives of the store will call you and go into the whole matter? I know they will want to have your opinion".

This type of response, in addition to meeting the four basic requirements, has several important additional advantages.

1. First, it will weed out the chronic complainer who is voicing a protest merely for the pleasure of having something to complain about. The large majority of complainers will not feel strongly enough on the subject to go on record by giving the salespersons their names or telephone numbers.

Those who do give this information will be customers who genuinely have deep convictions in this area. These people, who will include some old and valued customers, deserve management answers to their questions.

2. Secondly, a uniform type of response will reduce the hazard of having the problem handled unevenly, and handled by those least in a position to cope with it. It will concentrate the problem in the hands of a relatively few executives who, by education and training, are best equipped to handle the problem.

3. Thirdly, the necessary lapse of time between the voicing of a complaint on the sales floor and a telephone call from a member of management will be valuable. At the time he is making his complaint, the customer is likely to be disturbed and aroused; colloquially, he will be "hot under the collar".

By the time he arrives at home, and a member of management is able to reach him by telephone, he will have cooled off and be much more responsive to an explanation of the reasons behind the store's decision to desegregate its facilities.

This is Part II of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

Part I examined the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers, as well as suggesting such a method.

Part III offers suggestions for handling such complaints by executives of the store.

This section is a detailing of the various factors entering into the store's decision to desegregate its facilities. It is suggested that the attached memorandum, in whole or part, be distributed to members of your staff. It is important that, if desegregation in your store be accomplished successfully, all employees thoroughly understand management's approach to this problem.

TO OUR ASSOCIATES:

The management of your company has given many prayerful hours to the decision resulting in the desegregation of our facilites.

Your management first believes that it is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, which has already made mandatory the desegregation of the Dallas Public School System this fall.

Your management has also come to the conclusion that desegregation of our facilities is not only right and just, but inevitable. Better that we, as an organization that merits and has the support and confidence of Dallas as a whole and our customers individually, take this action now -- while all the weight of organized civic strength is behind and with us -- than wait until we are forced to act alone.

To insure that school desegregation in September take place peacefully and in a law-abiding fashion -- to see that Dallas does not become another Little Rock or New Orleans -- powerful civic factions of Dallas are working, and have been working for months, to see that this particular change in our customers is accepted as a matter of course.

These groups and individuals include the Dallas Bar Association, the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas County Medical Society, the city's elected public officials, its newspapers, its labor leaders, its largest employers, and others.

All of these groups and individuals feel that Dallas and all of her citizens have much to lose if school desegregation does not take place in an orderly fashion. The national and international reputation of the city, the health

of its economy, the very safety of its people, demand that law and order prevail when the schools open this fall. It is toward this and that Dallas' leaders are working.

Your management, along with the heads of some 35 other retail institutions in Dallas, believes that this is the time for us to take parallel action.

We have concluded that the best interests of good citizenship and of our city will be served if we voluntarily support Dallas' leadership in the effort to keep Dallas a peaceful and prosperous community. We do not feel that this store can afford to act in a manner contrary to the aims of this leadership.

Further, your management has concluded that our greatest responsibility lies in protecting the physical well being of our customers, particularly the women and children who patronize our store. We feel that this can best be done by avoiding violence or demonstrations in our store, through voluntarily following the leadership of the community in desegregated facilities.

Your management sincerely believes that our decision to desegregate is in the best interest of every individual employee, and offers the best possible avenue for continued security of employment, as well as continued progress for each employee and the firm.

We would ask that you, as an individual employee, accept the desegregation of our facilities in a calm, workaday fashion. Your management believes that this change has the greatest chance of success without violence, without abuse, and, practically, we trust, without notice if you perform your individual job as you did the day before our facilities were integrated.

In the spirit of cooperation, of individual participation and responsibility, we can all go forward to greater achievement and security.

This is Part III of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities. Part I, discussing the handling of customer complaints by your salespeople, and Part II, a presentation for your employees of factors involved in management's decision to desegregate, have preceeded this final section.

Part III is a brief discussion of the ultimate handling of customer complaints, on a follow-up basis, by members of the executive personnel of your store.

According to plan, such complaints as may be received on the sales floors concerning the desegregation of your facilities will be relayed to the executive level for ultimate handling. Several points are offered for consideration in this handling.

1. Complaints should be handled by telephone rather than letter. A letter tends to leave, no matter how worded, a cool, impersonal impression. This is not true of a telephone conversation.

2. One member of the executive staff should be assigned, if possible, to handle these complaints. Familiarity in dealing with this problem will bring a greater ease of handling as time passes. Also, one person handling all such complaints will be in a better position to compile a report of the general tenor of customer reaction in this area.

3. Content of the conversation will necessarily vary with the nature of the complaint and the method the customer uses in voicing it. The same principal explanations given to store employees should be given to the customer -- that the store is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, that its chief obligation is to the safety of its customers and that management believes that desegregation removes the chance of violence or incidents in the store, and that your store is taking part in a community wide effort to meet this problem as the schools are being required to meet it, so that desegregation may be an adult experience instead of only a child's.

In talking with each complainant, such phrases as "we regret" and "we are sorry" should be avoided.

A complete list of complainants should be kept, and a clearing house set up to check the experiences of various stores which have desegregated their facilities. The chronic complainer will thus be isolated fairly early, and may be handled as such.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

I. Miscellaneous Data

A. Population

City of Houston 1950 - U.S. Census	Native White	Negro	Foreign born white	Other	Total
	453,105	124,766	17,398	894	596,163

Later population figures n.a.; however, the Houston Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Harris County. Harris County's population:

	White	Negro	Total
1950 (U.S. Census)	657,415	149,286	806,701
1956 (Estimate, Texas Employment Commission)	N.A.	N.A.	1,096,000
1958 (Estimate, Texas Employment Commission)	N.A.	N.A.	1,195,000

B. Education

Median School Years Completed by Persons over 25, 1950, Harris County:

	Harris County	Texas	United States
White	(Male, 10.2; Female, 10.5)	9.7	9.7
Non-white	7.6	7.0	6.9

C. Voter Registration

Qualified Negro Voters, 1958, Harris County: 45,994

D. Income

1949 Median Income, families and unrelated individuals, Harris County: $3,078.00

1949 Median Income, nonwhite families and unrelated individuals, Harris County: $1,681.00

E. <u>Occupation Groups</u> - Harris County Non-white population:
Source, U. S. Census, 1950

Total non-white males employed - 40,893

Breakdown, occupation groups utilizing 1,000 workers or more

1.	Laborers, except farm and mine	14,836
2.	Operatives and kindred workers	9,393
3.	Service workers, except private household	7,990
4.	Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3,112
5.	Clerical and kindred workers	1,339
6.	Managers, officials, and proprietors	1,286
		37,956

Total non-white females employed - 24,444

Breakdown, occupation groups utilizing 1,000 workers or more

1.	Private household workers	12,118
2.	Service workers, except private household	6,159
3.	Operatives and kindred workers	2,608
4.	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,266
		22,151

II. Education

School Enrollment: The Houston Independent School District is the sixth largest school district in the nation; the largest segregated school district.

Elementary Schools:	White	Negro
1959-60	79,750	33,190
1958-59	77,707	30,111
Per cent increase:	2.6	10.2
Junior High Schools		
1959-60	25,310	7,689
1958-59	23,279	7,071
Per cent Increase	8.3	8.7
Senior High Schools		
1959-60	17,453	4,870
1958-59	16,176	4,736
Per cent Increase	7.9	2.8

Total 1959-60 enrollment: 168,262 (White - 122,513; Negro 45,749) an increase of 5.7 per cent over 195859.

Chairman, 7-member School Board: Dr. Henry A. Petersen

Superintendent of Schools: John W. McFarland

One member of school board is a Negro, Mrs. Charles E. White (elected November, 1958). (See attached news clips for further information on schools.)

School Segregation Legislation, Texas:

1957 - HB 65 prohibits future desegregation without the approval of a majority of the voters in the school district concerned and provides for re-segregation upon the approval of a majority of the electors in any desegregated district. Measure denies state school funds to districts desegregating without referendum.

HB 231 provides for the placement of pupils in schools by local school authorities on the basis of 17 educational and psychological factors, not including race, "national origin" or "ancestral language".

1957 Special Session - SB1 provides for closing public schools to prevent use of troops on the premises.

SB2 appropriates $50,000 for use by attorney general in defending state laws when attacked in local school districts.

HB5 authorizes county judges to require registration of any organization deemed to be interfering with operation of public schools and allows judges to call for membership lists.

III. Economy

In terms of bank debits to demand deposits, Houston was (as of last three months of 1959) the 12th largest banking center in the United States, and second largest in the South (largest: Dallas).

A. Employees in Manufacturing (averages in 1,000's)

1955	- 84.4
1956	- 89.2
1957	- 92.5
1958	- 88.1
Oct., 1958	- 90.2
Sept., 1959	- 89.7
Oct., 1959	- 89.0

B. Gross ~~hours of~~ earnings of production workers in manufacturing

Oct. 1958	-	$97.12	
Sept. 1959	-	106.07	
Oct. 1959	-	101.50	
Oct. 1959,	national average	- 89.06	
"	Birmingham	- 71.51	
"	Atlanta	- 83.41	
"	Louisville	- 96.54	
"	Detroit	- 117.87	
"	Baton Rouge	- 118.16	(Southern high)
"	Fort Worth	- 106.34	(Texas high)
"	Kenosha (Wis.)	- 120.18	(National high)

C. Monthly Department Store Sales
Per cent change corresponding period year ago

	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 months, 1959
United States	plus 6	plus 7	plus 7
Dallas federal reserve district	plus 9	plus 7	plus 9
Houston	plus 16	plus 10	plus 12

IV. Housing

1950 data from U. S. Census of Housing:	Negro	White
Number of owner-occupied units:	11,417	79,157
Number of renter-occupied units:	23,909	66,155

	White	White & Non-white combined
Total dwelling units:	35,540	191,681
Median Number of persons per dwelling:	2.9	2.9
Dwellings having 1.51 or more persons, per room	4,043	11,737
Median value, owner-occupied one-dwelling unit structures:	$ 4,461.	$ 7,846
Median rent, renter-occupied units:	$39.50	$45.40
Hot and cold piped running water inside structure	13,637	152,134
Only cold piped running water inside structure	17,380	30,290
Piped running water outside structure	2,437	3,924
No piped running water	1,907	3,448
Not reported	179	1,885
Flush toilet inside structure, exclusive use	26,714	164,840
Flush toilet inside structure, shared	1,821	10,274
Other toilet facilities (including privy)	6,436	13,073
No toilet	362	1,411
Not reported	207	2,083
Condition and Plumbing Facilities, Not dilapidated:		
With private toilet & bath, & hot water	11,687	138,775
" " " " only cold water	9,022	13,938
With running water, lacking private toilet or bath	5,127	16,531
No running water	2,724	4,665
Dilapidated:		
With private toilet & bath, hot r. water	579	2,898
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath	5,520	10,378
Not reported	881	4,496

Housing, continued.

Miscellaneous Data

1. A plan to separate Negro and white sections in a public housing project by a brick dividing wall was approved by the Houston Housing Authority. (Nov., 1956)

V. Public Accommodations

Four Houston Negroes filed suit in U. S. district court seeking to enjoin officials from denying Negroes use of Sylvan Park Beach. (June 1958) Outcome unknown.

Houston's golf courses are desegregated.

Bus station facilities are reportedly segregated. One train station has separate waiting rooms while the other has only one general waiting room. A recently constructed airport does not have segregated waiting room facilities but does maintain segregation in the restaurant.

One of the largest hotels (name unknown) reportedly adopted policy permitting interracial conventions and banquets. (1954-56)

Memphis Press-Scimitar
7/22/59

Negro Girl Is Rejected At Lanier

Time Conflict In Courses, Mother Told by Principal

Ed. Stephan

A 13-year-old Negro girl was denied admittance to white Lanier Junior High School during registration for the second semester of summer classes Tuesday.

Carole Reynaud, who lives at 2512 Wheeler Ave, said she tried to enroll at Lanier because it is much closer to her home than Kashmere Gardens, the closest Negro school with summer classes during the second semester.

THE GIRL regularly attends Miller Junior High School, which is just a few blocks from her home. She attended summer classes during the first semester, too, at Miller.

But Miller does not offer summer courses during the second semester.

"So yesterday," Mrs Viola Williams, her mother said, "I took her to Kashmere Gardens to enroll. It's so far, about 10 miles away I guess, so we decided it was too far.

"Carole is due at school at the same time I'm due at work in Tanglewood, and I have to pass Lanier on the way to work. So I decided to go with her this morning to apply there."

Why did she choose Lanier?

"I thought about it first," Mrs Williams said. "I knew that some people might say somebody had sent me, or that we were pushing an issue or something. It was none of those things.

"The only thing I'm interested in is in educating my two children. I work and have to sacrifice to see that it's done. Do you realize it takes almost a week's

See NEGRO on Page 3

NEGRO REJECTED

Continued From Page 1

salary to pay her tuition to one semester of summer classes?

"BUT I KNEW it was worth it. Carole's birthday is on Sept 24. It falls right after the school year begins, so she's always been behind a half-year. Her teachers advised her to make it up before she got to high school, because it would be easier on her.

"I knew that if she could get four courses off this summer she would be in the low ninth this fall, where she belongs. So I was willing to sacrifice. She took two courses the first semester at Miller, but it isn't open now.

"So we tried Lanier. We hoped she could get in there so she wouldn't have to take any split level classes when she went back to school this fall."

Mrs Williams said her daughter made mostly A's and B's, and produced every report card her child has ever received to prove her point.

"Carole's a smart child," she said.

MRS WILLIAMS and Carole said that when they arrived at Lanier, there was a waiting line, so they got at the end of it.

"When our turn came," Carole said, "the lad at the desk asked us to step into the principal's office and told us she would be there in a few minutes."

"We did," Mrs Williams interrupted, "but it was almost an hour before anybody showed up. After the other children that had been in back of us were assigned to classes, a woman I assume was the principal came in where we were.

"The principal told us that Carole couldn't attend Lanier because the two subjects she wanted are being offered at the same time and there was a conflict of times."

Carole said she wanted to take history and science.

The principal of the school at 2600 Woodhead St, Mrs Leona Ruebright, said that both courses are being offered this summer, but there is a time conflict. She declined further comment.

MRS WILLIAMS said that Mrs Ruebright encouraged her and Carole to attend Kashmere Gardens, which offers both courses without a time conflict.

"The principal told me," Mrs Williams said, "that she wouldn't send her child to two full semesters of summer school anyway. I explained to her that the school rules allow children with an A or B average to attend both semesters."

CAROLE REYNAUD
"Mother Sacrifices. . ."

Asked if trying to enroll Carole was her own idea, or if she was asked to try by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mrs Williams said:

"It was strictly my own idea," she said. "Lanier was more convenient for us."

Supt John W. McFarland said that Carole was not admitted to Lanier because "one of the subjects she was asking for was not offered at Lanier."

"She was told, too," the superintendent said, "that rules didn't permit any student to take four courses during any one summer.

"She also did not have the approval card from her own principal, which she must have to enroll."

Mrs Williams and Carole both said they had such a card with them, and that Carole's high grades would have enabled her to enroll for four courses, but no one asked them for any papers.

ASKED IF Carole's papers had been in order, would she have been allowed to enroll, the superintendent said:

"Well, they were all not in order, so I couldn't answer that."

Then he added:

"The Houston Independent School District is still a segregated school systeym."

Hous Post 1957

Dallas Schools Plea Overruled

New Orleans — The 11th court of civil appeals overruled Friday a petition asking a rehearing in the Dallas school district muddle.

The district wants the court to give a declaratory judgment telling it what to do about desegregation. State law prohibits mixing the races in classrooms without approval of the voters. Federal courts have ordered the district to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

The board is expected to appeal to the Texas supreme court.

The attached clipping is illustrative only. With no apparent connection with racial issues, the School Board and the Superintendent have been for some months under general and varied criticism.

Houston Post 7/22/67

School Board Draws Fire of Top Educators

Ed. Sign.

Curbing of Superintendent's Personnel Authority Criticized

By RON MOSKOWITZ

Leading educators across the nation Tuesday criticized the Houston School Board for stripping the superintendent and his staff of some administrative duties.

The board's majority faction voted Monday night to set up a three-member personnel committee designed to select school administrators. In doing so, it took away from the superintendent one of his prime duties—the job of screening applicants and making recommendations to the board as a whole.

THE CHIEF criticism launched at the board was the setting up of any standing committee to assume any of the powers of the superintendent and the staff.

Joining in the criticism were Robert E. Willis, president of the National School Board Association; Howard E. Wilson, dean of the School of Education at the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr Stephen Romine, dean of the School of Education at the University of Colorado; and Dr Francis Keppel, dean of the Graduate School of Education at the Harvard University.

Willis, speaking from Bradenton, Fla, where he is a member of the Board of Education of the public schools, said:

"THE NATIONAL School Board Association's policy is clear. The board should set policy. Choosing and screening of personnel is the administrator's job, although the board should have the final say-so.

"Certainly we feel that boards of education should not work through committees but as committees of the whole. Certainly that is approved procedure and that is what they should be doing."

Houston Post 7/22/67

EDUCATORS CRITICAL

Continued From Page 1

through the superintendent, not around him.

"UNLESS THEY have that kind of operation, trouble always results, and it is the students in the long run who will suffer. Some boards have committees, but they are fact-finding committees. That type of committee is all right. It gathers facts and then reports back to the board as a whole, which discusses the facts and draws intelligent conclusions. Apparently this is a different type of committee."

At Cambridge, Mass, Keppel said:

"The wisest thing for the board to do is to act as a committee of the whole to review nominations given by the superintendent.

"WITH A CITY the size of Houston, that is the only type of system that can operate well.

"The very nature of the superintendency requires that selection of personnel shall be done by trained persons. It is that way in any large enterprise.

"School superintendents are professionally trained to judge the professional qualifications of personnel. It is clearly part of the superintendent's job to assess the various qualifications of applicants and report to the board through recommendations to the board as a whole.

"HE IS BETTER qualified to do that than any subcommittee."

The Texas Education Agency in Austin publishes a handbook for Texas school board members. On Page 7 of that handbook, there is a paragraph, which reads:

"Almost three-fourths of the nation's school boards operate without standing committees. There is little need for standing committees if the board confines its time and efforts to general policy - making and appraisal and delegates administrative details to the professional staff.

"BOARDS WHICH permit one or a few members to take care of athletic policies and decisions, for example, are apt to find themselves sharing public blame for actions which they did not discuss, much less approve. The task of collecting information and reporting findings with recommendations should be handled by the administrative staff, leaving the board free for critical study and appraisal."

In adopting the new standing committee policy, Board Chairman Dr Henry A. Petersen indicated the personnel committee would be only the first of four such committees. He suggested others: One for finances, one for facilities and one for curriculum.

In adopting the policy, the board ignored its own rules and regulations, which were pointed out by Supt John W. McFarland before the action was taken.

THEY SPECIFY that no standing committees shall be appointed by the Houston School Board later than June 30 of any year.

This committee was appointed on July 20.

Desegregation Delay Is Asked by School Board

vestigation and study. The investigation and study will require a complete analysis of all the schools and the status of practically all of the children."

The Reynolds plan is a "salt and-pepper" type scheme for desegregation. Unlike the first plan considered, it would not be desegregation by grade, but rather by area.

Some schools—where patrons

McFARLAND, LEFT, AND REYNOLDS
School Superintendent and Attorney File Report
—Post Photo by Keith Hawkins

Overcrowding Danger Cited

By RON MOORHOUSE and C. W. SKIPPER

Immediate desegregation of Houston's public schools would be disastrous because there would be overcrowding and a shortage of funds with which to run the schools.

This was the theme of a 373-page and 100,000-word report filed Monday at 3:08 PM in the U. S. District Clerk's office by Supt John W. McFarland and School Board Atty Joe Reynolds.

THE REPORT was requested several weeks ago by U. S. District Judge Ben C. Connally, who gave the district until Monday to get it in. His request came after attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs in the school desegregation suit filed a petition for relief and immediate action in the case last May 20.

The report prepared by Atty Reynolds and school administration stated that "forced integration" in elementary schools would result if desegregation had to begin now. [illegible] building program has [illegible] still [illegible] was [illegible] a [illegible] for desegregation until a [illegible] election on desegregation in Houston was held in compliance with state law.

[illegible] desegregated without voter approval, the report said, the district would lose approxi-

REPORT ON SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1

touch every elementary school eliminating the absolutely necessary policy of no forced integration."

THE REPORT then discussed the second plan studied by the school board, the plan drawn up by Atty Reynolds. While it did not go into the pros and cons of the Reynolds plan for desegregation, the report said:

"The plan has merits and demerits, and needs additional investigation and study. The investigation and study will require a complete analysis of all the schools and the status of practically all of the children."

The Reynolds plan is a "salt and-pepper" type scheme for desegregation. Unlike the first plan considered, it would not be desegregation by grade, but rather by area.

Some schools—where patrons and pupils showed the least resistance—would be desegregated first. Pupils would have to first prove they could keep up with children in the preferred school before transfers to the desegregated school would be allowed.

The Reynolds plan would keep other schools segregated, both for whites and Negroes. Only a few would be mixed.

BUT THE school board has adopted no plan — neither the grade-by-grade nor the area-by-area plan.

The report said it will not do so until it can make the adoption in accordance with state as well as federal law. It urged the judge to allow time for a referendum election to be called. The report continued:

"We believe the Democratic process of allowing the people of this district to decide whether or not they desire to support a public, free, desegregated school system is of great importance. To us, this principle in the final analysis will determine the future of the school system. To determine this question, to solve this dilemma, and to maintain a sound educational program is the duty of this district. This is its real purpose."

THE FIRST report then contended that the two plaintiffs in the desegregation suit no longer are representative of a class, the other Negro school children. Reynolds included in the report exerpts from depositions taken about a month ago in his office. In these depositions, the two plaintiffs and their families testified under oath.

Reynolds cited from a circuit court judgment that it is necessary for a plaintiff to show injury to himself to entitle him to seek judicial relief. He shows how, in the deposition, Beneva Williams, one of the plaintiffs, is now quite satisfied attending her present school.

Reynolds contended that in accepting legal aid from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the plaintiffs had gotten "unclean hands" because the NAACP was operating in Texas against a state statute.

A 11-PAGE volume dealing with the building program was authored by Deputy Supt Glenn Fletcher. It stated that the district's building requirements wouldn't level off until after the next three years.

Many of the largest school enrollments, it read, are in adjacent white and Negro communities and would cause many problems now under a crowded, desegregated system.

A 35-page volume dealing with boundaries stated that tentative boundaries for 77 elementary schools had been worked out among various principals already, but that further study was needed. The report indicated that separate white and Negro boundaries could be maintained if a liberal transfer policy were initiated between white and Negro schools.

A 41-page volume dealt with the differing achievements of white and Negro students. It pointed out that achievement is much lower among Negro students than white, percentagewise, and would lower the average standards in white schools if there was mixing now.

The last report, which dealt with in-service training programs for teachers, was 214 pages long. It gave detailed analysis of the work being done to upgrade the Negro pupils and teachers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Houston Schools Enroll 154,853 for New Record

The Houston Post
El Tejano SEP 9 1965

Tuesday enrollment reached an all-time peak Tuesday as 154,853 students returned to classes in Houston's public schools.

Although six elementary schools were on double session and two junior high school student bodies were sharing one building, most everything went smoothly for the first day of school, Supt John W. McFarland reported.

NO NEGRO students applied at white schools, he said. And no white students applied at Negro schools.

Although there was some crowding at a few schools where there were more students than expected, most of the situations were taken care of by the time the first day ended.

Bellaire High School traded places for the first time with Reagan High School as the largest in the city. Bellaire's enrollment jumped from 2,310 last semester to 2,677 this semester while Reagan's climbed only slightly—from 2,445 to 2,484.

And Marshall Junior High School turned out to be the biggest in its class level Tuesday, although its enrollment dropped 10 students, from 2,015 to 2,005. Reason: Burbank's last year enrollment of 2,444 dropped to a low 1,554 Tuesday due to the non-opening of Fonville, a new junior high school.

FONVILLE IS expected to open in a few weeks. Until then, that student body will share the Burbank building with that school's student body. Work on Fonville was delayed because of sewer line trouble.

Although the 154,853 students who went to school Tuesday set a new record, it was a blow to Dr McFarland that there were not more.

"There are about 12,000 students," he said, "who should have been enrolled Tuesday but who, for some reason, did not go to school. They should all be in classes tomorrow. Each day they miss is a handicap for them."

School enrollment usually reaches its peak at the end of

See SCHOOLS on Page 8

FONVILLE STUDENTS STUDY IN BURBANK LUNCHROOM
Ann Weingartner, Left, Teaches Them Eighth Grade English
—Post Photo by Don Harris

SCHOOLS CROWDED

Continued From Page 1

the first six-week period, then drops off again. Dr Henry Jahnke, director of pupil accounting, said he anticipates a peak enrollment next month of 167,000.

THE PEAK enrollment last year was 159,180. But the first day enrollment last year was only 148,113.

The 154,853 enrollment Tuesday marked a 4.6 per cent increase over first-day enrollment last year, and set a new record.

The largest white elementary school is Alcott, where 1,695 were enrolled Tuesday. The Negro elementary enrollment was at Grimes, where 1,344 crowded in. E. O. Smith's 1,701 students marked the largest Negro junior high school and Wheatley's 1,216 students represented the largest Negro senior high school.

Johnston Junior High School opened its classroom section only Tuesday to 1,138 students. But the new school's cafeteria portion was not completed in time for school opening. Dr McFarland said that Canteen, Inc. would cater hot food to students there until the lunchroom can be completed. Then a regular school lunchroom will be set up.

"I visited many schools myself today," Dr McFarland said, "to see how things were getting along the first day. I found students studying history, working mathematics problems. Generally well organized."

WE VISITED Sherman, Looscan and Brock Elementary Schools, Marshall Junior High School and Davis Senior High School.

Classes in six elementary schools will remain on double session, he said, until temporary buildings due to be moved to their campuses can get there. They include:

Six second grade classes at Almeda, two first grade classes at Bastian, six first grade classes at Lubbock, 12 first and second grade classes at Parker, four first grade classes at Westbury and four first grade classes at Sunnyside.

Of the total 154,853 enrollment Tuesday, 74,912 were in 101 white elementary schools, 27,077 in 35 Negro elementary schools, 24,333 in 17 white junior high schools, 6,766 in eight Negro junior high schools, 17,187 in 10 white senior high schools and 4,578 in five Negro senior high schools.

This makes a total of 101,989 elementary students, 31,099 junior high school students and 21,765 senior high school students. There are 176 schools.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OCT 17 1959

Try for Race Issue Vote To Be Pressed

Elec. Texas

An intensified campaign to obtain the 46,691 signatures required to call a desegregation election will begin Monday, School Supt John W. McFarland announced Friday.

To date, only 5,936 signatures have been returned to his office, although the original request for signatures was issued by the Houston School Board more than four months ago.

To supplement this meager start, Dr McFarland said he has enlisted the aid and support of the Houston City Council of Parent-Teacher Associations. This is the master association from which 107 individual P-TAs in white elementary and secondary schools operate.

BEGINNING MONDAY, co-operating P-TAs throughout the city will begin the intensified drive for new signatures, he said. He said co-operation was promised from more than 600 representatives who gathered this week to hear the superintendent's request.

"At the meeting," he said, "I emphasized that signing these petitions is a way of giving the general public a 'chance' to express their will regarding whether or not they want segregation. Signing doesn't commit anyone for or against the argument."

The superintendent explained that if the district were to desegregate without obtaining local voter approval, the district would lose about $5 Million in state funds.

"AND OUR HIGH schools would lose their accreditation," he said. "I feel sure that if the state refused them accreditation, the Southern Association of Secondary Schools would do the same.

"If that happens, graduates from Houston public high schools would have to take entrance examinations at almost every institution of higher learning in the country before they could enter.

State law requires a school district to hold a public referendum election and obtain an affirmative vote of the people before desegregating or the Texas Education Agency will invoke penalties.

McFARLAND SAID, however, that School Atty Joe Reynolds has given an opinion that even if the public were to approve desegregation in such an election, it would not be mandatory for the school board to desegregate the schools.

In other words, he said, approval by voters would give the board permission to desegregate the schools but would not order the board to do so.

"I feel confident," McFarland said, "that we will have 50,000 signatures by Jan 1 with the new campaign. Obviously, though, we won't have enough to hold an election this year, as we had planned at first. Now we will have to go back and recheck the signatures of early signers to make sure they have purchased new poll taxes and get the new numbers on the petitions."

Mixed 12th Grade Plan Is Favored

Houston Post
NOV 4 1958

McFarland Backs Starting at Top, Working Downward

By RON MOSKOWITZ

Desegregation starting in the 12th grade and extending gradually toward the first grade was disclosed Tuesday night by Supt. John W. McFarland as his personal preference for a plan.

The McFarland plan would leave some all-white schools and some all-Negro schools. The rest would be desegregated, he said.

THE DISCLOSURE came Tuesday night before an audience of more than 100 members of the Couples Club of Congregation Beth Israel. The superintendent gave his first answer to the often - asked question of which plan he preferred during the question-and-answer period that followed his speech about desegregation.

His answer did not include, however, when desegregation might commence in the Houston Independent School District, the largest segregated school system in the nation.

"I wouldn't predict," he said, in answer to a question as to when desegregation might take place if U. S. District Judge Ben

See McFARLAND on Page 4

Houston Post
NOV 4 1958

McFARLAND PLAN

Continued From Page 1

Connally told the Houston School Board to continue at its present pace, rather than set a date.

ASKED IF HE preferred starting desegregation in the first grade or in high school, he answered:

"My judgment has changed on this point a number of times during the past five years as I have dealt with this matter. There are two kinds of thinking on which way we could best implement desegregation. Some think it best starting at the top grade in senior high school, when the students are at their height of learning. Others think it best to start in the first grade, when the children are largely devoid of prejudice.

"I am inclined more to the first than to the latter, though I am in a minority who feel that way. Seniors in high school can achieve a more fair and just desegregation than in the lower grades, I feel.

"I call to your attention how well the plan has worked in Austin, where they started desegregation in high school. It is now down to junior high school and will eventually go into ele-

ers to hear a lecturer, who only has one hour, naturally we would hold a meeting of the white and Negroes together. On the other hand, if the number of teachers is so large that we would divide them into groups, some would probably be naturally segregated."

During a half-hour address preceding the longer question-and-answer period, the superintendent pleaded with the citizens of Houston for time "to work out the difficult problems connected with this."

"It is very important to me," he said, "that the rights and privileges of the Negro boys and girls are protected. That is equally important as the rights of other boys and girls as well."

"MY PRAYER IS that desegregation will not interfere with my overriding concern that all boys and girls — black and white—receive the best possible education we can give them. They need it greater today than at any time in the past."

He contended that the school district was not denying either of the two plaintiffs in the local desegregation suit any of their rights "under Texas law, under the Texas Constitution, or under the United States Constitution."

He said the district was not now ready for desegregation because of the lack of classroom space, the difference in academic achievement between the white and Negro student, and the problem of teacher transfer that would arise in such a desegregated system.

"WE ARE FRANKLY striving harder now for the Negro students than the white," he said, pointing to five Negro high schools, four of which are less than two years old. "We are trying to provide opportunities that are equal to all."

The school district is under an October, 1957, order by Judge Connally to desegregate "with all deliberate speed." The case was reopened several months ago by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who asked the judge to make the district show cause why desegregation should not proceed.

The district recently filed its reasons with the court. It is now awaiting a new ruling from Judge Connally.

preference for keeping some schools on a segregated basis while others were desegregated.

HE ONLY HINT as to when he felt desegregation court orders might be implemented lay in his answer to still another question.

"The Houston Independent School District needs time," he said. "We have made much improvement in educating the Negroes during the past 15 years since the war. With courage, wisdom and understanding we can accomplish much more during the next 15 years.

"Students adjust better to the racial situation than their parents. Now I am not necessarily asking for this much time, but when the students now in school are parents, insurmountable problems now will be a lot less difficult.

"I PRAY VERY earnestly to God that I will have the wisdom and backbone to do what is best for all the boys and girls, black and white."

He was asked if the Houston district had a desegregation plan ready, should it lose the suit now pending in district court.

"We have several plans ready," he answered. "We are daily studying to see what we could do in various contingencies. What would finally be done, however, would depend largely on what circumstances were outlined in the court order."

Other questions and answers included:

Q) Should the court order desegregation, would Houston follow the Louisville or Little Rock method of complying?

A) **"I HAVE A** great deal of confidence that desegregation will be accomplished peacefully in Houston. But the worst time would be now — 1959."

Q) Is the shortage of teachers more prominent among white applicants than Negro applicants?

A) "We are actually overrun with applicants for teaching positions who are Negroes. The shortages are among the whites."

Q) Are there other cities where desegregation has been implemented with some segregated schools left in the system?

A) "Yes. Boston, San Francisco and Chicago all have schools which are attended solely by white students."

Q) **THE SUPREME COURT** specifically said that the theory of separate but equal schools was unconstitutional. By using the latitude the court gave us to carry out its orders to facilitate separate but equal facili-

ble?

A) "I challenge anyone to prove that the Houston Independent School District is not supplying Negro students today with the most efficient education in the nation — including integrated school systems."

Q) Have you desegregated your teachers' meetings yet?

A) "Some of them. The criteria for this is whether or not they are handled most effectively by desegregation. We have a small number of Negroes

Houston Strives for Faster Negro Learning To Smooth Integration

• • •

City Sets Up Summer Seminar, Telecasts to Aid Teachers; Negro Leaders Are Skeptical

Apr 28, 1958

By ROGER W. BENNECT
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

HOUSTON — On the morning of June 4, about 150 Negro principals and teachers will quietly enter a hidden gallery in a "laboratory schoolroom" set up on the neatly landscaped grounds of G.B.M. Turner Elementary School here.

Concealed behind a special one-way glass, they will secretly observe white Negro students, unaware they are being watched, are taught by picked Negro teachers and white teaching instructors.

Putting a whole classroom on display is a planned feature of a controversial seven-week experiment that could have far-reaching effects on the future pace of school desegregation in the South.

Bridging the Gulf

Its aim: To show Negro teachers how they can accelerate the rate at which the average Negro child learns his lessons, bridging smooth the way for mixing of white and colored pupils.

"There can be no hope for the success of integration in the Houston public schools unless we can somehow bridge the gulf in learning achievement between white and Negro children," says Mrs. Frank G. Dyer, chairman of the school board. She considers "upgrading" the quality of instruction in Negro schools "an important first step" toward complying with the federal court order to remove racial barriers in the nation's largest segregated school system.

Many Negro leaders take sharp exception. However: "This so-called upgrading program is a complete farce - just another game of hide-and-seek with the community," charges Mrs. C. W. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "It is just another attempt to delay desegregation as long as possible."

School administrators are taking a middle-of-the-road approach. "We do not claim our program is either advancing or retarding desegregation," says Dr. Charles Nelson, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, who heads the project. "Our only objective is to raise the level of learning of the average colored student to the norm for all students."

All sides seem to agree on one point: The average Negro child is not progressing as rapidly in his schoolwork as his counterpart in the white schools—a fact that could spell scholastic hardship for both youngsters in an integrated classroom.

Tests in the Houston public schools during the last two years indicate that by the time the average Negro student reaches the seventh grade, he has fallen about three years behind the leaping pace set by the average white child, Mrs. Dyer claims. Similar tests in Dallas, Atlanta and Miami schools show the average Negro child lagging two to four years behind the average white student.

Why does the average Negro pupil fall behind? Both white and Negro educators point to such handicaps as poorer socio-economic conditions and less parental guidance in the youngster's education (his parents often have had little schooling). Houston officials feel there is still another factor: Insufficient schoolroom experience and lack of knowledge of teaching techniques on the part of many Negro teachers.

"We have lowered the minimum acceptable grade for Negro applicants taking our standard teaching examination, and still we have difficulty finding enough qualified people," says Mrs. Dyer.

Favorable Comparison

Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer, daily Negro newspaper, disputes these figures, however. "I believe that Negro teachers in Houston compare favorably with white teachers in educational background and experience," he says. "Many of them are graduates of such universities as Columbia, Chicago and California."

Observation of actual classroom situations is one of several methods Houston is using to help Negro teachers get better results, reports Assistant Superintendent Nelson. Telecasts, lectures and discussion groups also are being used to show them how to quicken the learning pace of their students.

Pilot classes are being set up in some Negro schools here. These are limited to about 20 students—much smaller than the average Negro class—and close records are kept of each student's achievement in relation to his po-

Please Turn to Page 21, Column 1

Houston Strives for Faster Negro Learning To Smooth Integration

Continued From First Page

tential learning ability. Where a youngster with natural ability is lagging in his studies, an effort is made to find out why.

The summer program, however, is the most ambitious effort to date, Dr. Nelson reports. In addition to watching Negro and white teachers in action, those participating in the sessions will attend lectures given by professors from the University of Houston, take part in discussion groups and practice new teaching methods. Next fall, they will attempt to pass on what they learn to the rest of the approximately 800 Negro elementary school teachers in the city's schools.

"The major point we will try to make is that a teacher must know whether her students are learning as rapidly as they should be, and what to do if they are not," says Mrs. Aliene S. Cooper, a white teaching supervisor who will work with Negro teachers in the laboratory schoolroom. "To bring her pupils up to their proper level of achievement, the teacher must plan accelerated daily lessons, and must present this new material in a way that the youngster can understand with the knowledge he already possesses."

Dr. Nelson feels the key to keeping track of each student's progress is accurate testing. To help Negro teachers give better tests and make more profitable use of tests results, lectures and demonstrations at the summer sessions will concentrate on this field, he says.

Some "upgrading" work already is under way. For example, faculties of Negro schools periodically gather in the homes of teachers to view and discuss telecasts over the local educational TV station. This year, they have watched six programs on the teaching of English and four on spelling instruction. Future telecasts will deal with arithmetic, reading and geography.

Not all Houston educators agree that the upgrading program is the best method of dealing with the gap in learning achievement between white and Negro children. "It is foolish to think we can educate all children the same way," says Dr. W. W. Kammerer, retired president of the University of Houston and a school board member. "I believe we should split each grade into three levels based on the student's ability. Gifted Negro children would fall in the gifted level, below average students in the below average level."

Mr. Wesley believed the problem could be solved by putting students in the grades in which they belong. "We don't say all people are born equal," he says, "only that they should have an equal opportunity. If some of our children haven't kept up in their school work, then they will have to pay the price of desegregation by being dropped down a grade or two."

DESPITE PROGRESS

Negro Pupils Lag, U.S. Court Told

By DON MOFFITT

Negro school children here are learning faster and better than ever before but still lag behind white children.

That was a conclusion of a detailed report Monday to U. S. District Judge Ben Connally.

The report, entitled "Achievement of Negro Pupils in the Houston Independent School District," was prepared by Alberta Baines, assistant superintendent in charge of special services.

IT WAS PART of the progress report on school desegregation here which School Board Atty Joe Reynolds filed in federal court.

In one test of children's learning, the Metropolitan Readiness Test, the median score of Negro grade-school children rose from 50 in 1955 to 57 in 1959. For white children, the 1959 median was 77.

Both Negro scores are "low normal," the report said, "but the increase has been steady and consistent."

The six-part Stanford Achievement Battery showed Negro high-sixth graders, on the whole, are now doing low-sixth quality work, whereas in 1955, high-sixth Negroes were doing high-fourth grade work.

A CONSIDERABLE gap between Negro and white children in learning was shown by tests, however.

Though 72 per cent of white grade-school pupils got superior, high normal or average scores on the Metropolitan Readiness Test, only 36 per cent of Negro students got such scores.

And 63 per cent of Negro students got low normal and poor risk scores on the test, though only 27 per cent of white children did so.

90-to-109 Range About the Same

Intelligence quotients showed similar lags.

About the same per cent of Negroes as whites, on tests in January, 1958, scored in the 90-109 IQ range.

Only 13 per cent of Negro children scored above 109, while 43 per cent of white children did.

And 40 per cent of Negro children had IQ's of less than 90, while only 13 per cent of white children did.

THE STANFORD Reading Achievement Test showed 41 per cent of white children one or more grades above their level in reading, while only 7.25 per cent of Negro children were similarly advanced.

And 79.75 per cent of Negro children were under their grade level in reading, while only 37 per cent of white children were.

Success in most of the tests depends to a great extent on ability to read quickly.

THE REPORT blamed environmental factors for retarding the reading ability of Negro children.

"Children who live in impoverished environments, surrounded by commercial business houses, railroad tracks and heavily traveled thoroughfares, whose families are tenants with low incomes, and who are left without adult supervision for extended periods because both parents work, are afforded little opportunity to have the enriching experiences which result in superior readiness for reading," the report said.

In 1955, the median quality level of high-sixth Negroes was 4.7 (seventh month of the fourth grade) on the Stanford Battery.

BROKEN DOWN, the quality level was 4.1 in paragraph meaning, 4.5 in word meaning, 5.6 in spelling, 5.3 in language, 5.2 in arithmetical reasoning and 5.5 in arithmetical computation.

In 1959, the median levels had risen to 6.2 in pargraph meaning, 6.4 in word meaning, 6.7 in spelling, 6.0 in language, 6.8 in arithmetical reasoning and 6.3 in arithmetical computation.

Difference Is Being Cut Down

"These test results show the measurable progress is being made to reduce the differences between the medians made by Negro children and the theoretical grade placements at the times the tests are given," the report said.

"THE FACTS WERE used to indicate that the Houston Independent School District is aware of the problems which grow out of its wide scholastic differences and are working earnestly to overcome these difficulties," the report ended.

The largest segment of the report filed Monday was the 214-page "In-Service Training Activities For the Improvement of Teaching and Learning in Colored Elementary and Secondary Schools."

Most of the report consists of outlines of the entire In-Service Training Program.

HOWEVER, ONE part of the report outlined the shortage of library facilities and the goal the school board has set to overcome the deficiencies.

In the school year of 1956-1957, the report said, only four elementary schools for Negro pupils had central libraries and 30 elementary schools were served by a single librarian.

For the year 1957-1958, five Negro schools had central libraries and 30 elementary schools were served by two librarians.

In 1958-1959, there were 14 Negro elementary schools with central libraries, and 31 schools were served by eight librarians.

A RECENT STUDY revealed that 7 per cent of the schools for white children had less than one book per pupil, while 60 per cent of the Negro school libraries had less than one book per pupil.

Although 70 per cent of the schools for white pupils had two books or more in their libraries, but 6 per cent of the schools for Negro pupils had two or more library books.

Libraries Are To Be Improved

The schools will begin a four-year program in the coming school year to improve the library conditions in Negro schools, the report said.

DURING THE NEXT three years the school budget allocations will be scheduled so that all schools will have at least three volumes per pupil by 1961, four volumes per pupil by 1962 and five volumes for each pupil enrolled by 1963.

"It is obvious that most of the money to be allocated by the board for library books in the schools with less than two books per pupil will be spent in schools for Negro pupils," the report said.

The report said that library books in the past have been supplied through district funds as well as the funds raised by the local school and its Parent-Teacher organizations.

BECAUSE OF THE purchase of books through local activity funds, the schools with the best collections of books are usually those where parents have provided vigorous support to money-raising activities, the report said.

On June 22, the school board approved the assignment of 24 visiting counselors to work in the elementary schools. Seven of these counselors are Negroes, the report said.

One of their major assignments will be to assist the principals with their efforts to improve parent attitudes toward the importance of high standards of academic scholarship.

THE REPORT SAID the principals report that one of the main deterrents to a higher level of pupil achievement in schools for Negro pupils is parent apathy toward high standards in academic scholarship.

"It is recognized that parent education which involves changes in attitudes to this type is a slow process and will require several years to accomplish reasonable results in the improvement of pupil achievement levels," the report added.

The report claimed advanced courses for gifted Negro students in the secondary schools.

Single Course for Gifted Students

There was but one course for gifted students in math in the school year 1957-1958, and that at Wheatley High School, the report said.

During the 1958-1959 school year, a course in advanced algebra was offered at Kashmere (13 students), Wheatley (22 students) and Yates (18 students).

During 1957-1958 Wheatley offered the gifted science students a class in biology (22) and chemistry (24).

In 1958-1959, 12 students at Kashmere, 22 at Wheatley and [illegible] at Yates took advanced courses in chemistry. At Washington, 13 gifted students took biology.

SEVENTY STUDENTS in the [illegible] were given organ courses at Wheatley, and many are [illegible] organists in their churches, the report said.

All of the courses for gifted students are given before and after regular school hours.

The report noted that [illegible] of oral and written language skills of pupils from [illegible] through the sixth [illegible]

THE REPORT SAID [illegible] of meetings [illegible] counselors by [illegible] principals to ensure [illegible] curriculum and [illegible] changes approved by [illegible] will be implemented [illegible] and with reasonable [illegible] the Negro elementary [illegible] well as the white schools.

Some of the meetings will be desegregated, others [illegible] the report added. Negro principals and supervisors [illegible] their own [illegible] have their own [illegible] meetings. The meetings [illegible] organized when [illegible] school principals [illegible] discussed.

Houston Post 12/7/67

Mann, Webb And Swanson Elected To City Council

troduce zoning and federally-su
ported urban redevelopment
issues were made by some ca
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FRANK E. MANN
Gets At-Large Position

ROBERT S. WEBB
District A Winner

Vote Total Is Higher In Runoffs

The following are election returns from all of the City of Houston's 185 voting precincts, as tabulated by The Houston Post:

COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE, POSITION 3	
Frank E. Mann	35,584
Edward V. Hill	22,031
COUNCILMAN, DISTRICT A	
Robert S. (Bob) Webb	29,192
Rick Cass	23,193
COUNCILMAN, DISTRICT D	
Bill T. Swanson	30,591
Matt Wilson	22,460

Three new city councilmen thundered into office Tuesday in the climax to the most unusual political campaign in Houston's history.

Complete returns tabulated by The Houston Post showed nearly 60,000 persons cast ballots and gave these results:

Position 2 councilman-at-large --Frank E. Mann, 35,584; the Rev. Edward V. Hill, 22,031.

District A—Robert S. (Bob) Webb, 29,192; Rick Cass, 23,193.

District D — Bill T. Swanson, 30,591; Matt Wilson, 22,460.

THE TREND WAS set within an hour after the polls closed at 7 PM.

Mann and Webb spurted into long leads and Swanson was definitely out in front.

By far the greatest number of votes were cast in the Position 2 race which, by featuring the first Negro ever to reach the runoff in a Houston election, registered a total of 57,615 votes.

Hill, a Baptist minister, led the Position 2 race in the November election.

Tuesday's District A runoff produced [illegible] and District D a total of [illegible].

By comparison, the Position 2 total outstripped the November [illegible]—when [illegible] cast [illegible] and each [illegible] cast [illegible]

VOTE ON COUNCIL

Continued From Page 1

ejdct after precinct where one candidate or the other got virtually all the votes.

THE 1959 ELECTIONS won a place in history not only for record-low absentee voting and a disappointing turnout in November but with a mayor running unopposed.

Mayor Lewis Cutrer drew no opponent in his race. He got more than 37,000 votes.

Because there was no mayoralty fight, major issues went begging.

Only desultory attempts to introduce zoning and federally-supported urban redevelopment as issues were made by some candidates. A transit walkout struck some political sparks, but winked out when the strike was settled.

Only the spending of the Sharpstown bonds bloomed as a point of contention, and that in the later stages of the runoff campaign.

With election of the three councilmen Tuesday, Houston's council panel is complete for another two years.

THE FIVE PRESENT city councilmen were returned to office in the general election Nov 21.

They included District B Councilman Bill Ragan, District C Councilman Lee McLemore, District E Councilman W. H. Jones, Position 1 Councilman-at-Large Louie Welch and Position 3 Councilman - at - Large Johnny Goyen.

In that election, 48,600 votes were cast out of a potential strength of 226,285 in the city.

Even so, the decisive results in the case of the incumbents was noteworthy in the face of a possible lame duck council for the remainder of the year.

Had a majority of councilmen not been returned to office, no action on contracts or appropriations could have been taken. And the electorate saw to it that citywide construction would not bog down by reason of electing a lame duck council.

THIS WAS IN spite of the light voting in the general election, which some observers said was caused by the failure of an opponent to file against Mayor Lewis Cutrer.

Also, no major issues developed during the early campaigning.

Councilman-Elect Mann, 50 years old, will be returning to a post he held 17 years ago.

He served two terms in the City Hall as fire commissioner just prior to the start of World War II, resigning at that time to enter the military service.

He also served two terms in the Texas Legislature.

Mann, a practicing attorney and accountant, pledged himself to fight against closed-door negotiations in street right-of-way buying and for equitable spending of construction funds.

He is married and lives at 5430 West 43rd Ave.

His opponent, although defeated, got the distinction of becoming the first Negro [illegible] campaign his way into a [illegible] runoff against [illegible] position 2 voting in the November election.

Councilman-Elect Webb will be serving his first term at the council table. An attorney, Webb has promised to co-operate with Mayor Lewis Cutrer and the present council majority to continue Houston's forward construction program.

IN WINNING his race, Webb won out over one of the most determined candidates — and one of the most controversial — in Houston's recent history, Rick Cass.

Cass led the District A race in the general election last month and got good support in the runoff. But he tasted defeat for the second time. He lost out in the 1957 election.

Webb, 34, lives at 9322 Pine Lake Drive. He disavowed any role as a rubber stamp councilman even though he hopes to be a part of the Cutrer team.

"But I'll take off my coat and fight any time it's necessary," he said during his campaign.

Also a first-comer to the City Hall is Councilman-Elect Swanson.

HE HAS PROMISED to take with him his experience as a businessman.

Swanson defeated one of Houston's most venerable warhorses of politics — Matt Wilson. The latter has served four terms on the council, but was defeated in 1957.

Swanson, a plumbing contractor, lives at 3817 Ruth Ave.

TOTAL MAY REACH 425,000 Houston Post 2-1-60

Record 400,902 in County Pay Tax, Register To Vote

By KENT DEMARET

If figures mean anything, more Harris County voters should turn out this year than ever before.

Tax Collector-Assessor Carl S. Smith reported late Sunday that an alltime record of 400,902 county citizens have registered to vote. And he expected the total to reach 425,000.

THIS IS FAR above the 362,000 persons who bought poll tax in 1956, but Smith says it doesn't necessarily mean that we'll have a record number of voters at the polls.

He said it all depends on whether the people will have anything to vote against. Smith remembered that only 22 per cent of the registered voters turned out for the city election. He compared that with the 92 per cent who voted in the "wet or dry" issue.

Smith has had his full force of 250 workers busy selling poll taxes on overtime for the last two days. An additional 1,000 poll tax deputies were on duty up until recently, but Smith said 50 per cent of the voters have registered since Thursday.

BESIDES THE MAIN office at the Harris County Courthouse, branch offices were kept open in all sections of town until 5 PM Sunday.

Smith said the Baytown office did business with 31,011 persons who intend to vote, and the Pasadena office sold to 18,074.

Smith said final figures on how many persons registered before the Sunday midnight deadline will not be available until Monday, but he estimated that at least 425,000 would qualify themselves.

Out of the 1.2 million citizens of Harris County, Smith said, about 500,000 are eligible to vote.

THE RECORD number of registrations is attributed to three things:

1) Union drives to get their members to vote.

2) The fact that 1960 is a presidential election year.

3) The population increase in Harris County.

Houston Post 11/21/59

Legislators Get Letter on Poll Tax Ban

AUSTIN — (AP) — Members of the Legislature received letters Friday from W. G. Hall, Dickinson banker, inviting them to help collect signatures on petitions to outlaw the poll tax.

Hall's letter said U. S. Sens Lyndon Johnson and Ralph Yarborough, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, National Democratic Committeeman Byron Skelton and Democratic national committeewoman, Mrs R. D. Randolph are chairman of an honorary committee heading the drive.

The petitions will be presented to the State Democratic Executive Committee when they have enough signatures.

"It would follow that the proposition will be placed on the Democratic primary ballot in 1960; and in the regular legislative session of 1961, proper steps will be taken so that the (constitutional) amendment will be voted on in 1962," the letter said.

Hall said, "It is our conviction that there should be no financial penalty in the exercise of the ballot and that participation in our elections should be made easier and thus become more [illegible]

PAGE 12, SECTION F THE HOUSTON POST MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1959

Negro Voters Are Urged To Insure Rights in Elections

Negro voters were urged Sunday at a mass meeting in Emancipation Park to take all steps necessary to insure their right to vote in coming elections.

The Poll Tax Committee of the Harris County Council of Organization pointed out changes in methods of obtaining poll taxes. Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector Carl Smith recently decreed that Houston citizens will no longer be able to pay their poll tax to roving collectors, but must register at permanent stations, or pay by mail.

Negro leader Sid Hilliard, chairman of the Citizens Committee on Justice and Goodwill, urged the several hundred persons present at the meeting to "Buy your poll tax no matter how much red tape you have to go through."

The Poll Tax Committee pointed out that even under the old method only about one-third of the eligible voters registered.

WASHINGTON POST

Lopsided Justice

JAN 13 1960

The reputation of Montgomery County Peoples Court was not enhanced by the proceedings there on Monday. A 19-year-old Negro youth, Melvin Smith, who struck a police officer during a courtroom fracas a month ago, was given a savage sentence of three
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"There must be an example made of this young man so his act will not be repeated." But what sort of example of justice is being offered to the people of Montgomery County?

Next Sylvan Move Up To Negroes, Judge Holds

Houston Post 2-10-60

U. S. District Judge Joe Ingraham Tuesday signed two orders that in effect, said the next move is up to the nine Negroes who filed two federal court suits seeking admittance to Sylvan Beach Park.

In the case of the four dentists who filed suit against the Harris County commissioners and the county judge on June 5, 1956, Judge Ingraham said he would keep the case pending before his court for "a reasonable time" to give the plaintiffs an opportunity to exhaust the possibilities of administrative remedy.

THE JUDGE dismissed another case filed by four other men and a woman on May 6, 1957, for want of prosecution, except for good cause to be shown not later than Feb 29.

In the case of the four dentists, Ingraham said in his findings of fact and conclusions of law that the plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies by applying to the county or park officials for admittance to Sylvan Beach.

"If they had consulted these authorities, plaintiffs might have obtained the relief here requested or, at least, would have clarified the facts through defendants' refusal to grant their petition that the court might find a clear deprivation of rights," the judge's order said.

INGRAHAM CITED a similar case in which an appellate court had ruled, "We cannot assume that if plaintiffs had pursued that remedy they would have been denied the relief to which they were entitled."

The judge, in his conclusions, also answered the plaintiffs' contention that it would be a deprivation of their civil liberties and the ultimate in racial discrimination to hold that Negroes must formally petition for the use of the park, whereas all other citizens may use it without such petition.

"The founding fathers of our country did not consider themselves deprived of their rights merely because they had to petition their government for them," Judge Ingraham said.

"They protected and petitioned through every conceivable avenue. They did not require a statutory or administrative procedure to bring their complaints before their elected representatives."

THE JUDGE ADDED, "That our people must on occasion pe-

See SYLVAN on Page 9

SYLVAN

Continued From Page 1

tition and persuade their government to change its laws or policies is not a deprivation of civil liberties; it is, in fact, the essence of representative government."

Atty Roberson L. King filed the 1956 suit in behalf of Drs. Joseph R. Willie, Hugh H. Ford, Lee G. Manley and D. Farris Barclay.

The plaintiffs asked that the county be enjoined from "maintaining a policy of racial segregation and discrimination" at the park, and asked $20,000 damages for being turned away from the gate about two weeks before the filing of the suit.

The suit, in which cause must be shown why it should not be dismissed, was filed by Attys. Francis L. Williams and Henry E. Doyle in behalf of Leroy J. Beverly, Burrell C. Harris, Mrs. Shelley Hawthorne, Lee Rushing and W. D. Wyatt.

THE FOUR MEN said they were denied admittance to the park on June 4, 1956. Mrs. Hawthorne said she and six children were turned away from Sylvan Beach Park on Aug. 8, 1956.

Atty King, who filed the suit for the dentists, said that he had not yet received a copy of the order. Told of its contents, he said, "Then I guess we have no alternative but to approach the county commissioners and park officials."

Atty Williams, who has dissolved his partnership with Doyle since the other suit was filed, said he did not care to comment on the status of that complaint.

About $1 Million has been spent on the 15-acre park at La Porte, which has been operated on a segregated basis. Negroes can and do lease the park for special occasions.

WASHINGTON POST
MAY 13 1960

Lopsided Justice

The reputation of Montgomery County Peoples Court was not enhanced by the proceedings there on Monday. A 19-year-old Negro youth, Melvin Smith, who struck a police officer during a courtroom fracas a month ago, was given a savage sentence of three years in prison, with two years of the term suspended. But charges made by Smith—and corroborated by independent testimony—that four police officers beat him brutally after he was arrested were brushed aside and dismissed.

Smith's offense was certainly reprehensible. It was committed last Dec. 17 when his half-brother, Gordon Contee, found guilty in Circuit Court on a rape charge, became violent and had to be subdued by several police officers. Springing to Contee's aid from the audience, Smith punched one of the officers in the nose. Obviously, he deserved punishment. But a three-year prison sentence—or even a one-year prison sentence—imposed upon a minor for such a crime seems vindictive.

Smith brought charges against the police officers who arrested him, asserting that as he was being led, handcuffed up a flight of stairs to the jail of the Rockville Courthouse, he was kicked, punched and struck repeatedly with a nightstick. He suffered severe head cuts, he said, requiring medical treatment and four stitches. The policemen were tried on Smith's charges immediately following Smith's conviction, in the same courtroom, by the same judge, John B. Diamond; Assistant State's Attorney Harper M. Smith was the prosecutor in both trials. The trial of the policemen seems to have been an empty, perfunctory ritual.

As complaining witness, Melvin Smith was unsparingly denounced and vilified by lawyers for the accused policemen; State's Attorney Smith interposed no objection and did nothing to protect his witness. A reporter for the Washington *Daily News*, Francis A. Porter, testified that he had seen Melvin Smith beaten with "at least two nightsticks" and had also seen a "flailing of fists" after Smith had been arrested and had gone peacefully with the policemen. Nevertheless, Judge Diamond ruled that the prosecution evidence was not sufficient to hold the officers and dismissed the case without hearing defense testimony.

The doctor who had treated Melvin Smith in his cell was not called as a witness, although he told newsmen about Smith's injuries. Mr. Porter, who had seen the beating of Smith (before himself being ejected from the scene by policemen), was given scant opportunity to tell his story. Police Superintendent James S. McAuliffe Sr. admitted to reporters after the trial "one officer tapped Smith a couple of times with a nightstick"; but this was not brought out when he was on the stand. In explaining the severity of the sentence he imposed on Melvin Smith, Judge Diamond said, "There must be an example made of this young man so his act will not be repeated." But what sort of example of justice is being offered to the people of Montgomery County?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Council Hears Protest

Houston Post

On Police From NAACP

1/14/60

The Houston NAACP president told the City Council Wednesday that its members are responsible when policemen mistreat Negro citizens and cited the killing of an unarmed man, Willie Parker, a week ago.

The NAACP chapter head, Francis L. Williams, discussed several other incidents in which, he contended, police dealt unfairly with Negro citizens.

TWO OTHER MEN appeared before the council to complain of actions by the police.

One councilman, Louie Welch, said later:

"I am entering on my seventh year as a member of the council. And I never heard so many complaints against the police before."

Mayor Lewis Cutrer denied that there is any discrimination in law enforcement.

Patrolman J. D. Vlamides, who shot Parker Jan 6 when Parker ran away as the officer tried to question him about a possible theft, has been fired from the police force.

THE CASE WAS turned over to the district attorney's office for direct submission to the Harris County Grand Jury. Motorcycle Patrolman Jack Carter, who fired a shot into the ground while trying to stop the same man who was later killed by Vlamides, was suspended for five days. Patrolman Virgil Delfenbaugh, Vlamides' partner, was officially reprimanded.

Williams said the city administration is responsible for what the police do.

"I feel that the murder of Willie Parker should weigh heavily on the shoulders of the councilmen," he said.

"The administration is slackening its efforts in protecting the freedoms and liberties of individual citizens.

"IT IS PRETTY bad when the city spends thousands of dollars for a police academy and then sees the citizens' rights so flagrantly violated.

"It seems to the citizens I represent that somehow there is a lack at the top. The Negro citizens are not being assured of their rights."

The mother of the slain man sat quietly in the audience while Williams, who is a lawyer, made his protest.

Williams also complained about the much-discussed incident on New Year's Eve in which policemen were accused of peeping through the windows at the home of J. W. Robinson Jr. The Robinsons were giving a party for friends.

THE POLICE SAID the venetian blinds were open and denied that there was any peeping. Robinson asked the officers inside the house and a row followed. Later Patrolman Charles F. McRae was suspended for five days and Patrolman William Fritz for three. Two other officers were reprimanded.

Williams told Mayor Cutrer and the councilmen that some officers make a regular practice of going into Negro cafes and beer taverns and smelling the rims of cups to decide if there is liquor in them.

Without giving names, he cited another incident at a cafe on the Chocolate Bayou Road during the holidays. He said a patrolman knocked a woman down with a flashlight.

"IT SEEMS TO me," he said, "that the mayor, the police chief and the council are not too concerned about fair law enforcement."

"I am concerned about law enforcement," Mayor Cutrer said a little later. "The law should be and is being enforced fairly."

"There might be a few out of 1,150 officers who make mistakes. But the question of brutality works both ways. I think police officers should use what force is necessary to protect themselves when they are attacked."

Councilman W. H. Jones said he thought a committee from the Houston Crime Commission, headed by some such experienced man as John H. Crooker Sr, might well make a general investigation of complaints. But no action was taken on the suggestion.

THERE WERE TWO more complaints.

Samuel Stanley Richards of 1657 Eastex Freeway contended that when he was arrested Jan 8 and charged with possessing a policy slip the police themselves brought along a slip and pretended to find it under his television set.

He did not name the officers.

He said that when his wife protested one officer twisted her arm and she was later charged with cursing the officer, being drunk and possessing policy slips. He asked the council to have the charges dropped in County Court-at-Law.

Councilmen told Richards that only a court can dismiss the charge. A report was asked from the chief of police.

THE OTHER complainant was W. A. Whitley of 7606 Curry Road, who had appeared on a previous occasion when his three sons were arrested and questioned by juvenile officers.

He was dissatisfied with the police report to the council on the earlier incident. He also said two of his sons, Freddie, 15, and Jackie, 14, were taken to the Police Station and questioned one day last week when officers saw Freddie carrying a blanket and some canned goods.

Freddie was only going camping, Whitley said.

The council ordered still another report from the chief of

Houston Post 1-31-60

A Silent Prayer, Says Robin Curtis

To The Houston Post:

"Let's give a silent prayer for the depressed, miserable, and revealed drama critics of Houston . . .

One critic deplores the member, "placing apparently no slight a value on human life." This one must be too busy expressing his lack of power to describe his depression to read the rest of the editorial page. Otherwise he would have noted how very cheap a human life can be.

When an unarmed man can be shot in the back on suspicion of carrying two old radios—which "might" have been stolen—then life is indeed of little value . . .

ROBIN CURTIS

5303 Beekman

Episcopal Council Ends Session With Harmony

By NEIL ADDINGTON

The 11th annual council of Episcopal Diocese of Texas closed Saturday on a note of unity despite last minute efforts to halt the desegregation of Saint Stephen's Episcopal School in Austin.

A movement to withdraw from the Texas Council of Churches was also squashed.

OPENING OF the Austin secondary school to "all duly qualified students" will be in September 1961. Bishop John E. Hines, head of the Episcopal Diocese, pushed the move to desegregate. The 109th annual council paved the way for the action two years ago.

Anti-desegregationists Saturday, led by John McNamara of Waco, sought to block the move with McNamara proposing that Negro students not be admitted.

A standing vote on McNamara's motion drew less than 50 backers. More than 300 delegates stood to oppose it.

Austin's public schools have already been desegregated, as have a number of Catholic schools in the state.

The headmaster, Dr Allen W. Becker, said there are 28 day students attending classes at Saint Stephen's. The school also operates a boarding program which will not be affected by the council's action.

DOCTOR BECKER said most of the day students reside in Austin and ride the bus daily to classes.

P. A. Masquelette, treasurer of the school and a member of the board, said no applications are on file for Negro students. He said the school has received letters in the past from Negro parents regarding registration but added: "We have never received any applications."

The attempt to drop membership in the Texas Council of Churches was led by Herbert Treichler Jr of Saint Thomas Episcopal Church here. A motion was introduced to the council Friday and referred to a committee stamped a "do not recommend" on Treichler's move and suggested it be referred to an executive board committee for further study.

Dr Denton Kerr of Houston backed Treichler and told the council it should stick more closely to the gospel and if it did get out of the TCC "our capital fund would increase, as well as our membership."

DRURY PHILLIPS, Huntsville delegate and a member of the TCC committee for the Episcopal Diocese, told the council if it withdrew "we would be backing off from a hot issue."

New board members of Saint Stephen's School at Austin named Saturday included: W. Hobby Jr, Mrs Newton Raynor, Walter Fondren III, all of Houston; Charles Coates of Brenham; Judge W. St John Garwood of Austin; Adlai T. Muse Jr, Nacogdoches, and the Rev Warrin Fry of Longview.

New executive board members elected to the council include: The Rev G. R. Wheatcroft, Houston; the Rev W. W. Mahan, Waco, and Dr George Walmsley, Baytown.

A motion to obtain $5,000 from the diocese capital funds for use to establish a day school for Negroes at Saint Luke's Episcopal Church here was also rejected.

THE COUNCIL, in session since Thursday night at Christ Church Cathedral, ended its annual meeting Saturday afternoon. More than 700 delegates attended.

Meeting in conjunction with the council were the Episcopal Churchwomen of the Diocese. Three hundred eighty-two delegates attended that conference, held in the Rice Hotel. Mrs Maurice C. Barnes of Waco was elected president of the women's group Saturday.

Negro CC Will Install, Hear T. M. Alexander

Houston Post 1-29-60

The Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, at its 24th annual installation dinner Friday, will hear a speech by T. M. Alexander Sr of Atlanta, vice president of the Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Company.

Alexander

The dinner meeting will begin at 7:30 PM. It will be held in the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler Ave. Five outstanding citizens will be honored, Chamber President A. E. Warner said.

Alexander, a member of the mayor's housing committee, citizens' executive committee on urban renewal and a consultant on minority group housing in Atlanta, is active in the civic, religious and political life of his city.

He is a federal district appointee on the Volunteer Home Mortgage Credit Committee.

New Tabloid Presses Roll In Houston

Houston Post 1-29-60

The Forward Times, a new Negro tabloid newspaper, sold its first issues Thursday, according to Julius Carter, editor and publisher.

The 30-page issue was printed at the Forward Times' offices at 218 West Dallas Ave and had an initial press run of 20,000 copies.

The weekly newspaper will be on newsstands every Thursday, Carter said.

Managing editor of the newspaper is Allen Howard, University of Omaha graduate. Columnists and reporters include Musician Lionel Hampton, Ex-Baseball Star Jackie Robinson, Bill Lawson, Varee Shields, Bud Johnson, Betty Johnson and Vernon Chambers.

May 20, 1953

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee St.
Houston, Texas

List of names for nom. comm. use - under Texas - Lists

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

Many thanks for your letter written from the hotel here. Dr. Mitchell will answer it when he gets back from a week long trip. He had already dictated a letter, thanking you for working so hard on the nominating committee and asking for the addresses of various people you suggested for Board members; but your letter came before I had a chance to type it up. I believe he would still like to have the address of Mr. W. A. Clayton if you can find it.

Katherine Stoney is getting up your three packets of material and will send them on today.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

PIEDMONT HOTEL

450 ROOMS • 450 BATHS • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAY 15
Southern Regional Council

Thursday night

Dear Dr. Wheeler,

My deep thanks go to you for an informative and inspiring Board and Annual meeting, and for yourself, the keystone and arch!

Here are the addresses of my suggested people for the Board, some of which I presume you will need for notification. If you cannot read any of them, drop me a line and I'll clarify. I'll send you at once the address of Mr. Clayton.

Three requests:

1. Will you send me three packets, including the latest "Tenth Man" - for speakers' information to be used before clubs and church groups.

2. Do you know of any good Mayor's Committee, particularly in the South that can be given to Mayor of Houston, who is considering

Your Hotel in Atlanta

PIEDMONT HOTEL

450 ROOMS • 450 BATHS • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

the formation of one?

3. Do you know of a set of radio broadcasts, that we can buy for use in Houston? We have not been able for three years to find any for Transcribed use that are acceptable both to us and the Radio Stations.

I talked after you left to Mr. Fleming's assistant about the Baltimore School's inter-cultural course so that she could get, if you desire, the material used. I am getting it thru Emily Kunreuther, daughter of Sidney Hollander who sent warm greetings to you. I thought you might wish to consider putting something about it in the "New South". He received the Sydney Hollander yearly award, about three years ago. for its use. I plan to work on this in Houston, as I consider the attitude of teachers and school children basic.

Again most sincere congratulations and ever renewing good wishes.

Your Hotel in Atlanta Nine Hague

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 22 57
Southern Regional Council

Wednesday Night

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

The experience at SRC is still a glowing light. Margaret Crate and I will try to show it tomorrow at the Interracial Commission meeting, and try to get some members. The ones so happy to tell everybody who will listen, and since we all speak the same language they have both been open - of the highly deserved tribute to you, and of Dr. Clement's triumph.

My latest findings are, according to Eugenia Payzar, that Mr. Clayton

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

lives outside of Lexington, Kentucky,
and his mail is being received here
by Anderson, Clayton and Co. Cotton Exchange
Building, 1300 Prairie Ave. Perhaps
thinking of the Unequal Penalties Commission,
I should tell you that his son-in-law,
St. John Garwood, office 2nd National
Bank Building, is Associate Justice of
the Texas Supreme Court. I received a
year or so ago a note from him, expressing
his regret that his absence from the City
prevented his attendance at one of
our Council services, and voicing his
belief in the work. Quite recently,

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

he addressed the Law Graduating Class at T.S.U. so sincerely and urging them to communicate with him re any grievances, etc.

Please thank Miss Stoney for her gracious note, and to you both my warm appreciation of the check.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Olivia Hogue

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 25
Southern Regional Council

May 22, 1953.

Dear Miss Staley.

Thank you so much for the check re expenses to Nominating Committee meeting held this month. I have it on my "agenda" for early in June to check on some memberships to S.R.C.

In a few days, you will receive a check for $4.50 from the Rev. J. W. Logan, Treas. (both the Interracial and the Council accounts kept separate on the books but under Interracial Commission in the bank) for ~~four~~ three subscriptions, to

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

the New South. When it is received, will you kindly see that a slip is inserted thus: "with the compliments of the Houston Council on Education in Race Relations."

One subscription each is to be sent to:

Mr. George Carmack, Editor,
The Houston Press
3209 Teka

Mr. D Kilman, Editor,
The Houston Post
3906 Fernwood

Mr. Emmett C. Walters, Editor
The Houston Chronicle
8110 Ogden

5/
4 sent

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

These are the residence addresses; if the Public Relations technique is better, in the experience of you up there to send it to their papers and work Personal (to avoid the wastebasket of the Sec if perhaps!) here are the office addresses --

Press

2001 Rusk

Post

2318 Polk

Chronicle

Travis and Texas

I thought they might be more apt to be read at home, but I defer to more skilled judgment.

You people are a joy to meet. I hope it happens again before too long! Gratefully,

Olivia Hogue

P.S. Forgive errors, please, due to haste.

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

May 22, 1953

Dear Miss Stoney,

Please forgive my stupid mistake! The Chronicle Editor is M. L. Wharton (not Walters) and his residence address is 302 Terrace Drive - I discovered my error just after mailing my previous one to you and I hope this correction will not cause you further trouble.

Gratefully,

Olivia Hogue

RECEIVED
MAY 25 [redacted]
Southern Regional Council

Sent on the order of Mrs. Hogue. $4.50

1.8 -

ok -

sent to each w/ card

June 9, 1953

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee St.
Houston 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

You were a grand member of the nominating committee and a most helpful person all around. I do wish you were within easier reach, and we would draw on you for advice and facts.

In the note you wrote the night after the meeting there were two or three requests.

I believe Emily Calhoun sent the packets, including the TENTH MAN.

There are no Southern mayor's committees. New Orleans is talking about one, but hasn't done anything. Kentucky once had a State committee appointed by the governor, but it did nothing. Maryland has a State committee, but it's no good. Gould Beach, as you doubtless know, now works in the mayor's office in Houston. We wrote him at great length a couple of months ago all about mayor's committees. The best one I know anywhere is Cincinnati, where a man named Marshall Bragdon runs it and it does a lot of good.

The truth is, instead of a mayor's committee you ought to do some kind of a survey of the Negro community, and out of doing the survey comes spontaneously the cooperative corrective effort that does all and more than a mayor's committee would. Models: Jacksonville, Greenville, Shreveport.

I don't know of any radio broadcasts that would be usable in Houston.

I am going to be in Baltimore this week and will try to reach Miss Kunreuther by phone and see if we could get something from her for NEW SOUTH.

I have not quite yet written all the letters inviting people to be on the Board, but am getting to the remaining ones within a few days. I am much helped by all your careful notes and the addresses.

Mrs. William H. Hogue, June 9, 1953

Chief item of news from North Carolina. In Greensboro the Negro member of the City Council was re-elected last month. They have a city manager, and by custom, the councilman receiving the highest vote is mayor. The Negro councilman got the highest vote, but said, "Thank you very much, let somebody else be the mayor."

I hope the coming months will bring me to Houston and I can sit down with you and Mrs. Crate and really learn things about your city.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

5319 Cherokee St
Houston 5. Texas
June 9, 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

Congratulations and many of them on the May issue of the New South. Enclosed is a subscription - address: Mrs. William M. Minto, 3832 Gramercy, Houston, a fellow church member. A membership may come thru to your office from Mrs. C. L. Chadick* a close young friend, also member of my church. Shortly, you will receive a Summer Bulletin of the Texas

*(in-diagonal)

Commission which I have just finished. I know it's too long, and "format" is not so good, but we were trying to avoid bulk. See that the SRC is "plugged"; I do hope memberships are coming in!

Next week, there will be a meeting of the Exec. Comm. of the Texas Commission. It has occurred to me — and Morgan Crate concurs — that it would be very constructive to mail out to each County Superintendent of Schools, certain State School officials, the Governor, and Sutto. of any independent School Boards, such as Houston's, this May issue on segregation. I'd like your reaction, please, and the cost for

300 sort could propose at the meeting
I'd send them from the Commission.

Please remind Miss Storey of my bid for 3 pockets for speakers, which I requested.

I presume you have a copy of Justice Douglas' excellent speech before the American Bar Institute. I hope to send one to the Chairman of the Harris County Bar Assn. It analyzes with great effectiveness and dignity the corroding effects of the period thro' which we are passing — of which there is plenty of evidence here and at the State level at the present moment!

Thank you so much for your clarifying work — and for yourself!

Sincerely,
Oveta Hoge

September 23, 1953

Mrs. Wm. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee Street
Houston 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

Many thanks for the subscription for Mrs. Dorman which is duly entered and the current issues already sent out to her.

Yes, the Press, the Post, and theChronicle do now all receive New South. Some hitch on the address for one but that is now straight.

We are still hung up with the Ford people but expect that they will decide on us by December.

The Board now has 47 acceptances and I hope within a few days to get it within the complete number 50.

We could not have done that without your valiant help.

This latest issue of New South promises to be quite popular. I do hope you can get Mrs. Crate and her friends interested in using it widely with informal local and preferably bi-racial discussion groups in Texas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/ALLO
enclosure

Texas

September 18. 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

Congratulations on The New South: The Court and the School. Enclosed is a gift subscription to:

Mrs. C. H. Darman
109 Hawthorne
Apt. # 2
Houston Texas

Done.

$1.50 pd.

When you pass this on to the proper staff person, will you please ask them to send it at once, beginning with the above subscription. And could I have a word as to whether

the magazine is going to the three papers here. Press, Post and Chronicle, as I requested in May or June with my check.

Yes

I do hope the summer has brought you much of what your inspiring self desired.

Always with my truly good wishes for you and the work,

Sincerely,

Olivia Hogue

P.S. Thanks so much for informing me about the reactions of those I suggested for the Board.

October 29, 1953

Mrs. W. H, Hogue
5319 Cherokee St.,
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

Dr. Mitchell is out of town today so I am sending you on the copies of the "Checklist" you wanted and the list of Texas members of the SRC Board.

Dr. Lanier and Mr. Shaw have been invited but have not yet accepted, however, we are assuming that they will.

The pamphlets come to $2.00 plus postage as per the enclosed statement. I am returning the 74¢ in stamps as the best way. Hope this will be satisfactory.

Thank you for your good work. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Mrs. William H. Hogue

5319 Cherokee St., Houston 5, Texas

RECEIVED
OCT 29
Southern Regional Council

$3.00 pd

Oct. 27, 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Such release seems to get better and better — and that's saying a lot! Will you send me, at once if possible, 20 pamphlets "Check list for your local schools". I want to give it to the representatives on the Council on Education in Race Relations to read, if possible, before our next meeting which may come very soon. I've an idea to present to them on the gathering of facts to be used later, according to developments after the Supreme Court decision.

With my constant gratitude,

Olivia Hogue

P.S. Efforts articles on the "Minute Women"

have just been published by the Houston Post in which the Dr. Clement incident was reported quite fully - several columns. So Houston has now become a somewhat similar place in which to live. A number of favorable ~~articles~~ letters commending them for their courage in exposing goals and processes were published, and very few dissents. Please pardon above correction - writing hastily -

D. H.

A second request please. Could I have a list of the Texas members of your Board? I think we should have them on the State's Commission mailing list.

November 10, 1954

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

Appreciate your wire very much. We had a good meeting -- perhaps the most constructive meeting the Council Board has ever had.

We all need your continuing help with the program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201
(40)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1 AA53 NSD094

NS.HSA550 PD=HOUSTON TEX 9 1126AMC= ATLANTA

DR GEORGE MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

MY GRATEFUL CONGRATULATIONS AND CONFIDENT WISHES FOR THIS MEMORABLE MEETING=

MRS WILLIAM H HOGUE=

RECEIVED 11/9/72 Southern Regional Council

1:10 pm

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MRS. WILLIAM H. HOGUE
5319 CHEROKEE
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Tuesday Afternoon

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

Margaret Crane will return tonight or tomorrow morning and I shall relay the information to Mr. Buckridge gladly. In thinking over the information I stated that morning like a flash it came to me that I had reported what some one at Dallas had said incorrectly, and I'm so sorry. What was explained was that she got the impression that Mr. Buckridge instead of trying to sell the employer the abstract idea and philosophy first before he made the placement, made

the placement first, helping the contact and results. I suppose were a big part of the education. Of course, I have made clear to Mr. that as I understand it he did not go to see any big white men.

I am writing you because I realize I made an error which carried somewhat unattractive implication for the A.F.S.C. and I wished to straighten it out with you. I have also done likewise with those who were present, and will with Eugenia Jones when she returns from their ranch.

With constant appreciation of your worth and warmest congratulations on this latest achievement.

Sincerely,
Olivia Hague

December 1, 1954

Mr. Edward Kloppe
Kyle
Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

I perceive that the Texas Commission on Race Relations has, quite with our agreement, put Tom Sutherland on the job with them. Still, I hope you will remember that I think you are a good egg and have very important things to do ahead of you.

It is only once in a long time that I meet a guy with whom I am sufficiently in rapport to need do no more than begin sentences to convey and sense understanding.

Let me know about you from time to time please.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

The Bulletin

National Council of Jewish Women

Dallas Section

DESEGREGATION: A RESPONSIBILITY – A CHALLENGE

We Are Speaking Up! As Mothers And As Citizens!
We are Voicing Our Greatest Hopes And Our Underlying Fears!
We Are Exercising Our Freedom!

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1956 – 1:00 P.M.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BLDG., AUDITORIUM

• PROGRAM •

Invocation by Mrs. Karl Kahn

-- SPEAKER AND MODERATOR –

Dr. Howard Grimes

Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University
–A personality of unusual warmth and understanding
–Known for his dedicated, inspiring work with interfaith groups
–A chaplain in World War II

– DISCUSSION LEADERS –

Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser, Chairman of the Day
Mrs. Malcolm Brachman Mrs. Charles A. Hurst
Mrs. Julian Lerner

– OPEN FORUM –

The concluding portion of our meeting will be devoted to your voice on the matter at hand. We hope you will read "FACTS WITH WHICH TO ACT" enclosed in this issue.

NOTES FROM NATIONAL

The President of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Professor Benjamin Mazar, presented a citation expressing gratitude for moral and financial support which Council is rendering to the University's Department of Education. It commended Council for "playing a vital role in raising the educational standards in Israel."

The President of the National Council of Jewish Women of Australia, Mrs. Bernard Cohen, of Sydney, recipient of the second fellowship to a Volunteer Leader from abroad, is in this country, to devote the next four months to study and observe women's volunteer activities including Council Sections and their communities.

Mrs. Frances T. Cahn was appointed as Council's new Executive Director to replace Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein who has retired after nine years of service. Mrs. Cahn is a social work administrator, economist and educator.

★

COUNCILETTES

At the last Councilettes meeting a film and talk concerning Council's Program were presented. Guest speakers were our Dallas Section President, Mrs. George Cohen, and Past-Presidents, Mrs. Morris Waldman, and Mrs. S. Edward Sulkin.

The next get-together will be a "Bundles for the Thrift Shop" meeting. A style show will be seen with members as models. Call Carol Brooksaler for time and place, she is the chairman for this meeting. Sounds like fun! Don't miss it!

★

IT'S A MYSTERY!

Mystery fans: What has happened to all of the old paperbacks at your house? If they are in the attic—or in the closet—gather them up and take them to 6530 Lupton for the Parkland Hospital Library . . . The Fire Marshall will thank you—and so will all the mystery fans who are flat on their backs!

★

PUHLEEEZE ! ! !

Your THRIFT SHOP needs every kind of merchandise, clothing and household. We don't want to fall behind last year's figures, but we will do just that if we haven't the goods to sell. Remember, the Thrift Shop is our only fund raising venture. Will you please call TENISON 0164 FOR PICKUP. Wish you would visit us to see our new flooring, asphalt tile, and how we have tried to rejuvenate the store. Nothing, however will help without merchandise, so PLEASE CAST-OFF IN OUR DIRECTION!

DALLAS HOSTS CONFERENCE

The Dallas Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., will play host to the Twenty-Eighth Southwestern Interstate Regional Conference in Dallas, on March 4, 5, 6, 1956.

This biennial conference will be attended by an approximate 72 delegates from 19 Council Sections, including the states of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The entire three-day business sessions will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Principal speaker, and National Representative for the conference will be Mrs. Charles Hymes of Minneapolis, Minnesota, First Vice-President of the National Council.

Outstanding among the many scheduled events will be a banquet on the evening of March 4th featuring a panel program. The subject, "These are Our Children," will be discussed from the point of view of the relationship of the child to his home, school and community. Participating in the panel will be Dr. George Nicolaou, Clinical Psychologist, who will discuss the child in relation to his home, Judge Sarah Hughes, speaking of the child in the community, and Dr. A. O. Spain, Professor at T.C.U., representing the child from a school viewpoint.

An Installation Luncheon on Tuesday will also be the occasion for the Annual Dallas Section Birthday Luncheon. New Regional Officers will be installed by Mrs. Hymes at this affair. The three-day schedule includes a full program of question periods, committee reports, workshops and Regional Board meetings.

In charge of Local Arrangements for the Conference are Mesdames Bernard Bitterman, Jerome Crossman and Henry Jacobus.

All Council members are urged to save the dates of March 4th through 6th and plan to attend the Banquet and Luncheons as well as conference sessions. Details of the schedule will appear in next month's Bulletin.

★

LITERALLY SPEAKING . . .

What part does the National Council of Jewish Women play in maintaining the precious promise of the Bill of Rights? . . . Freedom to read is a vital subject today.

It's YOUR library! Freedom to read in Dallas and the U.S.A. is a vital subject today. What part does the National Council of Jewish Women play in maintaining this precious promise of the Bill of Rights? Your STUDY GROUP invites you to come and comment.

Date: February 15th at 10:00 A.M.

Place: Mrs. Alex F. Weisberg, 8726 Douglas

Speaker: Mrs. Milton Greene, Social Legislation Chrmn.
Film: "Freedom to Read"

FACTS WITH WHICH TO ACT

Dallas Section of Council has been asked to take action on Desegregation. You as a member must decide whether Council should act in your name. On February 7th, at our General Meeting, it is our desire that all of our members express their true feelings on this important subject. The following is offered in the hope that you will come armed with facts and understanding with which to make this decision.

I. The Supreme Court Decision and Its Relation to Freedom In Our Country and The World

On May 17, 1954 the Supreme Court of our land declared that the segregation of races in public schools was unconstitutional. For the first time in its history, a Decision was based on a sociological truth rather than legal fact or precedent. This as much as any other single factor has made the Decision a controversial one.

Our country first declared its independence by stating that the equality of man, and the inalienable rights of man were self-evident truths. From these very basic truths have sprung the roots of our freedom, a way of life directly responsible for everything we hold dear. This freedom, the freedom to think—and then to speak, to disagree, to vote, to worship, is the secret of our greatness.

Opponents of desegregation claim that if educational facilities are made equal in physical plant and teaching standards, we are denying to no man this freedom. But if we examine closely the "separate but equal" doctrine, the inherant lie becomes obvious. In modern times, the Negro no matter how separated in residential areas or school facilities must still make his way in a mixed society; a society whose culture and folkways are the direct result of the mingling of many societies and cultures. Man learns to think and to make social adjustments just as he learns the other skills necessary to growth, in his childhood years. It must then follow that the Negro who is educated in a society and environment that is limited to just one way of life will therefore be limited in his ability to understand and live in the more diverse world with which he comes in daily contact. Thus "separate" can never equal, and we deny to citizens of the United States the most basic of the freedoms guaranteed to all citizens in the Constitution of our country.

But we must broaden the base of our freedoms by extending them to all our peoples not only for their welfare or because it is right, but for our own good as well. The great strides we have made in conquering our physical environment and developing our high cultural standards have been made because all peoples coming to our shores have been free to share their minds and accomplishments with those already here. History shows that each time the living standard of one group is elevated, this gain is shared by all. History also shows that where one group is denied their freedom, all freedom is soon threatened.

Here is but one more step in man's quest for freedom, — one important fragment in the entire history of man. We must concern ourselves with the past because we must use the tools and knowledge it has given us. We are concerned with the present because we must live in it, largely within the scheme of things as they already exist. It is only the future which we are free to influence and to which we have any possibility of making a real contribution. And it is in this realm that we as mothers are most interested. We hope to make the world a better place, so that our children may enjoy the fruits of our labors. The future will result from the legacy we choose to leave. We should want our children to love freedom to think, and to hate bigotry and ignorance; to put moral principal and conviction before expediency; to cherish universal values and recognize their responsibilities to fellowman and to acknowledge the demands of unimpeded conscience that strives for the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

II. The Supreme Court Decision In Its Relation to The States Effected By It

When the Supreme Court made its historic decision, it gave to American citizens more than a legal concept or code of ethics. It gave to us a practical objective towards which to work if we are to make democracy real. This objective is just one more step in a long line of social development. As it has taken many years to achieve every stage of social progress, so it will take many years to arrive at this new goal.

The Decision directly affects 21 states in the nation. These may be broken down into three categories: five of the border states, Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, which immediately desegregated their schools; twelve states surrounding the deep south who have declared their intention to comply with the Decision and are proceeding gradually towards that objective; and the four "deep south" states, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, who have announced their intention to defy the Decision by whatever means are necessary.

The problems facing these states are real. Negroes comprise over 50% of their population. Because of unequal educational facilities in the past—these states spent in 1950 almost twice as much per white child as per Negro, and the value of school property per white child was 3½ times that per Negro—there is a wide economic and cultural gap between Negro and white. Though living standards for all are lower here than in the rest of the nation, illiteracy, crime, illegitimacy and disease are all far more prevalent among the Negro. White parents fear for their children the influence of these lower standards.

These are facts which we recognize and for which we must find an answer. The opposition is well organized, and their tactics must be abhored. Economic pressures have been brought to bear on both Negro and white who would seek to support the Decision. The leaders of these states have said they will take any measures ne-

cessary to assure continued segregation and have sponsored legislation to that effect.

But many of these same situations exist in selected areas in the states that have already proceeded with desegregation. Our research has shown that where desegregation has been permitted to occur along normal residential lines—that is, children attending the school closest to their home—most schools remain predominently white or Negro. Only the fringe areas, mostly comprised of low income families, have truly bi-racial schools. When children were allowed to associate freely, unhampered by adults, they got along very well. Where trouble existed, it was instigated by parents. However, as soon as the school administration and school board took a firm stand, active opposition ceased, experience was gained, and an attitude of mere tolerance gave way to acceptance.

In many areas where a "wait and see" attitude has been allowed to develop, the delay itself has created a complete chain of events. It places doubts and questions in the minds of the people. It allows the opposition to organize and become disproportionately vocal. Once this has happened, it is necessary to hear the opposition completely. The unfounded fears must be allayed by establishing free communications between all groups, especially between races. Teachers, school administrators, citizen groups and the children themselves will then understand the problems they share in common. Community leaders, both lay and professional, must lead the way with a firm statement of intent. We shall then be free to proceed with a positive method of desegregation, not with a technique that perpetuates the delay or appeases the segregators. We must get our feet wet to more fully realize that experience itself gives rise to knowledge, and knowledge is the answer to fear.

III. The Supreme Court Decision In Its Relation to Texas and To Dallas

We turn our attention to Texas and to Dallas. An estimated 65 school districts, the majority in west Texas, announced the beginning of desegregation this year. No action has been taken in East Texas where 90% of the Negro population of the state dwell. Some of the cities in the state which have desegregated include El Paso, San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi, Lubbock, San Angelo and Big Spring. Waco, which had planned to desegregate this year in the first grade, postponed its action until 1956.

The attitude of the leaders in the state were revealed in the famous Big Spring Case. Attorney General John Ben Sheppard declared that districts which desegregated without waiting for the legislature to study and to recommend needed changes in the school laws "don't care whether they get state money or not." The Big Spring school district authorized Negro children to attend white elementary schools. The case filed at Big Spring was filed by four citizens—one of them a school trustee, and by the Texas Citizens Council, a pro-segregation group. The Texas Citizens Council Group based their case on an article in the Constitution of the State of Texas which says that "separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children; and impartial provision shall be made for both." Article 2900 says that white and Negro students may not attend the same schools. The Supreme Court of Texas handed down the decision that those articles are unconstitutional to the extent that they require segregation of white and Negro students in the public schools. The state court upheld the opinion of District Judge Charlie N. Sullivan of Big Spring that state laws and the constitution must yield if they conflict with the United States Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. Attorney General Sheppard feels that while this case settled the laws in Texas on a statewide basis "integration will be a district by district matter." Governor Alan Shivers feels that no school district should feel compelled to take "hasty or unnecessary action." The State Board of Education meeting in October said its integration policy would be to leave integration decisions in the hands of the local communities and their school boards.

In regard to the situation here in Dallas, the President of the School Board in a prepared statement on July 13th of this year said, in essence, that months before this date the Board of Education instructed Dr. White, Superintendent of Schools, to proceed with a "detailed study of the problems inherent to desegregating a major school system," and that these studies are now in progress. The Board of Education has the final say as to how the Supreme Court Decision should be enacted in a particular locale. This study is to be completed sometime before the start of the 1956 school year. Two reports have been presented to the School Board—one dealing with scholastic boundaries of individual schools with relation to racial groups contained therein, and the second headed—Scholastic Aptitudes of Children Enrolled in the Dallas Schools. With the study completed plans will be made by the Board of Education to implement the Supreme Court Decision.

In September of this year 28 students applied for admittance to four white schools. They were refused. The case was brought to court and at that time Federal Judge William Atwell denied an application to compel immediate abolition of racial segregation in the Dallas schools. Atwell found that Dallas provided equal school facilities for white and Negro and the Supreme Court's ruling requires that districts shall do away with segregation after having worked out a proper plan. This does not mean that a long time shall expire before that plan is agreed upon. He then dismissed the case without prejudice to refile at a later date.

Jesuit High School has opened its doors, and two Negroes were enrolled this September. Reverend Kramer, Principal of Jesuit, said "that while the U.S. Supreme Court Decision does not extend to private institutions, its spirit plainly does." Highland Park voted to continue segregation for at least a year. The University of Texas will accept students in September of 1956 without regard to race at all levels of the University. Last month a federal judge ordered the doors of North Texas State College at Denton opened to Negroes. Texas Western in ElPaso has also opened its doors.

An "Open Door" to freedom is the goal toward which we strive,—so that no man shall stand outside the house where freedom lives.

Original Research by
Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser, Mrs. Julian Lerner, Mrs. Charles A. Hurst, Mrs. Malcolm Brachman
Condensation by Mrs. Norman Shain
Adaptation by Mrs. Howard Rosene.

REUNION IN FREEDOM

From Athens to America is the happy story of a number of young Jewish girls who were victims of Nazi persecution in Greece during the wartime occupation.

Seven of these girls who as teen-agers were in Nazi concentration camps or labor crews, or spent years hiding in the Greek mountains, have just had a reunion in New York City. With them were their American husbands and children.

Their meeting in America came about as follows:
In the postwar years, their homes and families gone, 65 girls found their way to the Athens Home for displaced Jewish girls which was opened by the National Council of Jewish Women in 1946 and maintained by Council as long as the need for it continued, until December, 1949. The Director of the Home was Miss Celia Bloom, a social worker from Rochester, New York.

The years at the Athens Home gave the girls a normal home environment, and a chance to recover their health and their identities as members of society. They were taught self governing, trained at trades; with each other, developed a family feeling. Miss Bloom was very much a mother to the girls, Council was very much the godmother. The organization provided dowries for those who became engaged, and 24 of the girls were married in Greece.

About 20 of the girls found opportunities to immigrate to America, mostly to marry G.I.'s. Miss Bloom, in the meantime, returned to America, retired from work, and went to live in Los Angeles.

Recently she returned to New York for a visit. A number of "her girls," now women in their middle twenties, are living in the New York area. She had not seen them in five years, had never met their American husbands and children. So, a gathering was arranged at the home of one of them, Mrs. Leonard Korman.

Miss Bloom gazed with pride at the young housewives, and found it hard to recall how miserable they were when she first saw them. "How happy and normal they all seem now!"

It is just six years, this month, by the way, since the Athens Home was closed.

★

INSIDE ISRAEL

Do you know what cultural advances have been made by the youngest democracy in the world?

Your STUDY GROUP terminates the sessions of Contemporary Jewish Affairs with "The Cultural Contributions of Israel."

Date: February 1st at 10:00 A.M.

Place: Mrs. Asher Mintz, 5138 De Loache

Speaker: Mr. Gershon Kanaan, Israeli architect, now with George Dahl

EVENING BRANCH MEETING

February 7, 8:00 P.M. Dallas Public Library

Topic: Freedom to Read

Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Coordinator of Adult Services, will acquaint the women of the Evening Branch with the programs and services provided for or sponsored by the Dallas Public Library.

Mrs. David Pertschuk will lead discussion on Council's "Freedom to Read" campaign.

★

At our January general meeting the following delegates and alternates were elected for the Regional Conference at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, March 4th 5th, and 6th.

Delegates: Mrs. George Cohen
Mrs. Bernard Bitterman
Mrs. John Franklin
Mrs. Milton Paletz
Mrs. Bruce Sherman
Mrs. Howard Rosene
Mrs. Norman Shain

Alternates: Mrs. Fred Brooksaler
Mrs. Lee H. Berg
Mrs. James Wedeles
Mrs. Neil Turell
Mrs. Edwin Ornish
Mrs. Maurice Peiser
Mrs. Nathan Tobey

★

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We will celebrate "Council Sabbath" on Friday evening, February 24th at 8:30 P.M. at Shearith Israel Synagogue, 1324 Park Ave. There will be an Oneg Shabbat after the service.

As you know for more than 25 years, Purim has been the religious occasion for the observance of Council's role as a National Jewish Women's Organization. This holiday was selected because Queen Esther holds a place of honor and esteem in Jewish womenhood, and has always been a source of inspiration to the Jewish people.

All Council members, your husbands and friends are urged to attend "Council Sabbath" to celebrate Purim with us.

Edna S. Cohen

★

GOLDEN AGE GROUP

Your meetings in February:

February 9th—Rehearsal for Purim Play

February 23rd—Purim Play and Party

Activities like these are always enjoyable.
Do plan to attend

THE BULLETIN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Dallas Section
5548 Boaz — Dallas 9, Texas

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February 27, 1956

Mr. Edw. J. Kloppe,
~~Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland~~, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 16, 1956

Rev. Edward H. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

If Mrs. Peaser doesn't belong to the Texas Commission you should get her in. Worth a trip to enlist the support of her and of the Dallas Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, in which she evidently has responsibility.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

March 16, 1956

Mr. Kenneth Holbert
2531 Forest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Holbert:

Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser, at 6106 Park Lane, Dallas 25, needs a copy of Answers for Action. We are clean out. Here is eighteen cents in postage. Please send her one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

March 16, 1956

Mrs. Maurice Bondy Peiser
6106 Park Lane
Dallas 25, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peiser:

I am all appreciation.

Your Dallas Section is being wise and right. The thing to do is to study the matter, and join with others in the various neighborhood to piece together a factual pciture of the Dallas School System. Then there will be at least a few people, white and Negro, who have the accurate facts, and who can quiet the silly rumors that will pop when desegregation gets nearer. And in the process of studying the facts together the women will make friends, and that is the beginning of all health.

Item in the red-bordered FACTS WITH WHICH TO ACT. Under II. (Sp. matter in the title -- Affected). "The problems facing these States are real. Negroes comprise over 50% of their population." No so. 45% (and less) in Mississippi. Lower still in the next highest, which is South Carolina. Quite true as we all know that there are counties with figures up to 84%; but not any whole States - not since the census of 1920, I believe.

I have asked Mr. Hurlbert, who lives in Dallas and works for the Texas Commission on Race Relations, which we help, to send you a copy of a pamphlet we did called ANSWERS FOR ACTION. Never mind the text (though it's useful). Peer at the map in the back. That teaches volumes. And answers most of your Texas problems.

We or any friends we may have in Texas are at your service.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMimcf

cc: Rev. Edw. Kloppe

RECEIVED MAR 14 1956

Mrs. Maurice Bondy Peiser

6106 Park Lane, Dallas 25, Texas

March 12, 1956

Mr. G. S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Sidney Pines of Dallas suggested that you might be interested in the enclosed facts sheet on desegregation which we included in our monthly bulletin to the entire membership of the Dallas Section, National Council of Jewish Women. I am sending the entire bulletin so that you can relate it to the program planned and presented at the monthly open meeting. This program followed continuous study and report, and planned meetings on the subject to a more limited study group (60-80 women attended each session), and of course continued study is still in progress, in the hopes that we can find some sane and sensible avenue through which we can direct our efforts and help the situation effectively. The "facts sheet" is greatly condensed from our original presentations, but we felt that it did give sufficient background to provoke thinking among the membership and to enlighten them. It was written just prior to the time that Virginia and Alabama became so vocal in their determination to maintain segregated schools.

Our National organization has gone on record in support of the Supreme Court Decision, and our local Section (membership 900) is prepared to take effective action locally. Naturally we feel that impetuous action would do more harm than good to

the cause, and whatever direction is taken must be carefully evaluated. If you have suggestions on this phase of the subject, we would appreciate hearing from you.

I hope this information may be helpful to you in your constructive endeavors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser

Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser
Chairman, Committee for the
Study of Desegregation.

March 19, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 2 1 1956

Mrs. Maurice B. Peiser
6106 Park Lane
Dallas 25, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peiser:

I have been advised by Dr. George S. Mitchell Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council Inc. that you desired a copy of the booklet, Answers for Action .

I am today sending you under separate cover, the following;

DESEGREGATION IN THE BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS

ANSWERS FOR ACTION

THE RABBIT BROTHERS

THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH

TEXAS CHURCHES SPEAK ON INTEGRATION

NEW SOUTH, December 1955, January 1956.

I will be happy to place you on the mailing list of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, and notify of the next meeting of the Dallas Chapter of the Commission.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth F. Holbert

Kenneth F. Holbert
Associate Director

CC: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 22, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I like the people who do this Southern Project of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. They could only send us six copies of the report. GSM would like each State office to look through. Ed is asked to send the booklet on to Nat Griswold when he is through with it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

Encl.

cc: Nat Griswold

April 6, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe;

I was at a meeting of Negro high school principals from all over the South at Dillard late in March. The only one from your State was Dr. John E. Codwell, Principal of Phillis Wheatley High School, Houston. Maybe he would join the Texas Commission.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

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April 6, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Now that I have been informed that I need to assume some of the responsibilities here in the office, I notice that my first responsibility is to get to work on the "Survey of Desegregation" mentioned in your March 23 Memorandum.

In order to get together some specifics in several of the categories, I intend to do some research over the weekend. This is to inform you then that on next Monday we hope to get this report in the mail.

Asking your forgiveness for this delay, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Kloppe

E. G. Kloppe

April 9, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

We were glad to receive your letter explaining the change in relationship between you and the Texas Commission. We understand that you will give priority to the responsibilities to "Acting Director," but hope that it will be possible for you and Ken Holbert to follow through on the hotel project.

I have talked with Mrs. Alexander, our Secretary-Treasurer, about tax-exemptions and these do refer to you and your Social Security number. It has been a long-standing policy of SRC to pay staff only after we have received their tax-exemption form and Social Security number. We must deduct Withholding Taxes here in the central office. Therefore please hurry your form # W-4 and your Social Security number to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth House Alexander.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to see the Texas Commission through this period of transition. Those of us who know you have great confidence in your ability.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

RECEIVED APR 7 1956

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(1) RHA - Quick - Taxes
(2) FR

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April 6, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This letter marks a change in my relationship to both the Texas Commission on Race Relations and the Southern Regional Council. Consequently, you might expect to hear from me on at least a weekly basis. Up to the receipt of this last letter from Mrs. Crate (said letter followed your phone conversation with her) I had understood that my "relationship" to the Texas Commission was that of a "project director" working on the hotel situation.

I hasten to add that I have always been available to step in as the need arose (fill in as speaker, etc.). I happen to remember how Mrs. Lombard was called on to "run the office" during Mr. Sutherland's frequent absences; this was one reason I did not presume to make any changes by assuming leadership in the management of the office. But the primary reason was that I needed to spend all the time possible on the hotel project; for it was the feeling of several Board members that we had to show the C.I.O. some results if we hoped to get additional funds.

Now for the record, I have some serious misgivings about being both "acting director" and working on this hotel project. One reason is that I will be most vulnerable to criticism if something is left undone in <u>either</u> area of work. While I wish to register my feelings on this now, I nevertheless wish to express my continued willingness to pitch in and help here in the office until the new director is chosen (which I hope might be this month).

I hope it is understood then that I give priority to the responsibilities of "acting director," and when there is a conflict I will simply have to postpone plans relating to thehotel project. For instance, I am postponing a trip to

Dallas which had been planned, in order that I might get to work on the survey information requested by Mr. Fleming. Will you kindly forward the inclosed letter to Mr. Fleming.

I quote a portion of Mrs. Crate's letter of April 3:

"Dr. Mitchell phoned me from Atlanta yesterday wanting to know your status in our work. It is his understanding that you are acting director with main emphasis on the hotel project -- but taking Mr. Sutherland's place as that is what the salary covers, this I assured him was our understanding and that this was why I requested you to work closely with Mrs. Lombard. (~~I have told her this~~) He also wanted you to check and clear your tax exemption with the Texas laws as he said these would govern the report. Just what this means I am leaving up to you to clear with Dr. Mitchell if necessary as it may mean the report should be in by April 15th if this is what he refers to.....

To the above I would like make the following comments: 1) yes, I will forthwith assume the responsibility of "taking Mr. Sutherland's place" with certain "misgivings" -- several of which were referred to on page 1 of this letter; 2) I presume the "tax exemptions" referred to by Mrs. Crate to mean my long overdue social security number -- should this mean something else, please advise me accordingly.

By the way, Mrs. Lombard mentioned the delay in my getting a social security number, didn't she? Since there are the new provisions which include the clergy for the first time, I have gotten several "bum steers" down at the local social security office. But the good lady assures me the my number will come up any day now.....

Thanking you for your assistance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Edwin G. Kloppe.

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe, Texas Commission on Race Relations, Austin, Texas

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:e
enc.

April 12, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Thanks very much for your good response to our request for examples of desegregation since May, 1954. We will observe your caution about the listing of Kerrville and we will look forward to a report on progress in AFL-CIO.

The door won't be closed finally on this fact-finding until May 1st, so if you find additional items that should be included, we will appreciate your passing them on to us.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

April 18, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

I have no advice. Just keep on being honest and doing what an honest man ought to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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Huntsville

April 9, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia:

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In separate letters my Social Security number has been forwarded and the report has been sent to Mr. Fleming.

The copy of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students is on its way to Nat Griswold, as you requested. In my next Houston trip I hope to include a visit to Dr. John E. Codwell, Principal of Phillis Wheatley High School, Houston, and hope to enlist his interest in our Texas Commission.

Are there any other items of "unfinished business" of which I might not at present be aware. Unless you have additional items, I will be governed by what Mrs. Lombard suggests.

By the way, I had a very friendly chat with Mr. Richard Morehead, who reports to the Southern School News. If I could win his friendship, I'm sure that he would be willing to let me in on some very fresh news items -- as he did today, for instance. I detected that Tom Sutherland was not on too friendly terms with Mr. Morehead. Would there be any words of caution you would like to direct my way?

Most sincerely yours,

Ed

Edwin G. Kloppe.

Texas

April 18, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I am puzzled by this curious item. Long experience has taught me that there are two sides to every question, and never, never, never does it pay to go off half-cocked having heard only one side.

Will you tell me what you know about this? If you don't think you know enough, maybe you can find out some more and then advise.

I would think Kloppe would have the courage to handle it if there is something wrong.

eab/

Encl. Ltr. from Allen Robert Desmond
7737A. Piedmont, Dallas 27, Texas
dtd 4/14/56, addressed to Mrs. Crate.

April 19, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street,
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of April 16. Mrs. Alexander informs me that your Social Security number was there on her desk the same day that I wrote you so all is well regarding your check and your Social Security coverage.

I would be interested in the names of people who are being considered to fill the spot of Executive Director and would like to fly out there and sit in on the meeting of the Personnel Committee when candidates are interviewed. I should add here I personally think highly of Edwin G. Kloppe for the position, but the decision must rest with him and with the Board of the Texas Commission.

Regarding your postscript and the enclosed reproductions of the articles on interposition: I think they are well done and would like to suggest that you send a copy to each of our other State-affiliated organizations. I see no harm but rather considerable good from sending them out with your next Newsletter.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

AIR

June 7, 1956

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe. Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of June 6, and I am pleased to hear that you are going to be at the Conference at Norman, Oklahoma.

I am more than pleased that you have accepted the Directorship of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and trust that you can interpret to your Board the necessity of undertaking an adequate, efficient, effective program. I will be glad to discuss all details with you while we are at the University of Oklahoma.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote Mrs. Crate which I thought might be of minor interest.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

Enclosure

July 10, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
[illegible] West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

The Texas State Federation of Labor, through Hank Brown, has a Workers' Education Institute August 27-31 at Lake Travis Lodge, twenty miles from Austin. They have wired me to come down, and of course I will go.

I am now giving you advance notice that I will be in your hair and thereabouts those days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

July 17, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of July 16, which we received today. I am glad to see that you and Sam Gibbs are wrapped up in the school study, for I feel that this will have real significance. I am interested that you feel that you will have some valuable additions to make to Southern School News.

I am enclosing a copy of the monthly reports from Arkansas and Florida, both of which I feel are well done.

Mrs. Alexander is preparing a list of New South subscribers in Texas and as soon as it is compiled, we will forward it to you at your new office address.

We have received a copy of the letter terminating Mrs. Lombard's employment with the Texas Commission and a copy of the letter from Mrs. Lombard to Mrs. Crate, resigning. Dr. Mitchell is writing Mrs. Crate a note on this. We feel that questions regarding clerical personnel are rightfully settled by the State organization and that it would be a highly unusual situation where SRC would take a direct interest in a local policy decision.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

Enclosures
Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed in his absence by his secretary.

July 27, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on the press release, which is a honey!

At your service for a meeting. My choice would be the afternoon of Friday, August 31st. I have bought a sleeper from Austin to Dallas for the night of August 31st, sticking me in Dallas early Saturday, September 1st, in order to take the 8:15 a.m. day-coach non-stop fly-plane Dallas-Atlanta.

I am also aware from some experience out of these labor institutes that the last night of such a show is the time for fun when the students take off on the faculty; and do expect that faculty people be around to see that fun is poked at them properly. So, on that chance that it will be coming up at the Texas schools, I ought to be available back in Austin on the evening of the 31st.

On the other hand, Texas geography being what it is, maybe nobody in Texas would stay after the last Friday morning class. Anyhow, Hank Brown would know what he plans. My purpose is to do whatever best fits the plans he makes for the Institute.

But Friday afternoon, August 31st, sounds grand; if it happens, expellent!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

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309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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Huntsville

July 23, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 24 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am glad that Hank Brown managed to find you available for the Workers' Education Institute August 27-31. How convenient that you will be "up the river a piece." You know, with the curse of super-abundant geography such as Texas has, it's remarkable that you managed to be only 20 miles from Austin ---such short distances are rare in these parts.....

When I saw Mrs. Crate last Friday, I mentioned this welcome news. Today her letter asks about the possibility of having a Board meeting to fit in with your visit. Two questions:

1) how about Friday, August 31; are you tied up all day, or could you be with us for part of it?
2) or would Saturday, Sept. 1, be better for a board meeting?

We had been talking about a September board meeting, this being the important meeting which sets up things for the next fiscal year. By taking advantage of your presence, it might save a trip later. Please give us your reactions.

Under separate cover is Arna Bontemps' fascinating book. It arrived in time for me to spend the week-end with it.

Inclosed is a copy of our first press release. Those who have been hearing the words of our politicians, might be assuming that East Texas has the only legitimate view on the integration question. This press release hopes to spread some light where we have had only unwelcome heat.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Kloppe

Edwin G. Kloppe.

August 2, 1956

Mr. Edwin O. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I received from Hank Brown a schedule for the Summer Institute of the Texas Federation of Labor.

They have me down to be lecturer each afternoon of the week of August 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, from 2:30 to 4:45.

So far as I am concerned such a schedule has to be the law of the Medes and Persians.

So if there is to be a Board meeting or some other occasion that I ought to be at, I think the only thing to do is to put it in a forenoon session and have somebody poised to scoot me back out to the Camp some minutes before 2:30 p.m. on that day. What say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 8, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

We have a big thick book about foundations. Here is what it says about one in Dallas.

Doesn't sound really promising, but you might cultivate them and see what could happen.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - Description of Hall-David Graham Hall Foundation

Hall-David Graham Hall Foundation
3504 Gillon Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Established in 1940. Donor: Dr. David Graham Hall

Purpose: Research in public health practice and administration throughout the State of Texas for the purpose of disclosing waste and encouraging sound programs and procedures.

Limitations: State of Texas.

Methods: Full time staff constantly analyzing public health programs, conducting administrative research, and making recommendations to governmental and private agencies relative to waste, sound practices, and essentials in the public health field; maintenance of library on public health and allied fields; minor grants to other organizations.

Financial Data (year ended December 31, 1954): Total assets, $175,000 (income of the David Graham Hall Trust, corpus of which amounts to $1,100,000 is also at the disposal of the Foundation); total expenditures, $27,704; total grants, approximately $5,500. Minor grants in the fields of children, health, intercultural relations, social welfare.

Officers and Trustees: Homer Mitchell, Chairman; R. F. Voyer, Director; Gus Bowman, Albert W. Carleton, E. G. Prud'homme.

August 21, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Here is another outfit from the foundation book.

Trull — B. W. Trull Foundation
Palacios, Texas
Established about 1950.

Financial Data (year ended December 31, 1951): Total assets, $77,058 (net worth, $49,558); total expenditures, $43,605; grants out of income, $43,400. Nature of grants: Civic, scholarships, intercultural relations, religion (Protestant).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 24, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I remind you that I am a'coming.

Maybe you can have a note waiting for me at Lake Travis Lodges saying what, if any, morning chore you have for me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 5, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

You said the Citizens Committee in Galveston had done a bang-up report. Please rush me a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

J.C.
from

September 10, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Thank you for your letter of September 7th and the enclosed copy of the Texas Observer.

9/14/56
gave to
J.C.

Dr. Mitchell will return to the office the first of next week, and your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely,

Secretary

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Affiliated With

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504 W. 24th
Austin, Texas

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September 7, 1956

RECEIVED SEP 10 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The one copy of the Galveston report was lent to the Texas Observer. On page 3 of the enclosed copy you will see their treatment of it.

As soon as I can get the pamphlet from them, it will be on its way to you.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin G. Kloppe

EGK:sl

Enclosure "Texas Churches Speak on Integration" to flai

September 19, 1956

Reverend Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West 24th Street
~~Richmond, Virginia~~ Texas

Dear Ed,

Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic was recently through this office. He mentioned that on of their board members is a resident of the Lone Star State. The individual's name is Juble Parten, of Houston. Frank suggests that a subtle approach to this man should be helpful. We had in mind aquainting this chap with the work of the Texas Commission.

It would be wise to send him copies of Texas Schools in Transition when you get a couple. You might drop him an introductory letter explaining that the Texas Commission is a recipient of aid from the Fund of the Republic, through the Southern Reginal Council. You might say that you felt it a matter of courtesy to inform him of the activities of the Commission. You might want to aquaint him further with your organization. Sometime when you are in Houston, it would be well for you and Mrs. Crate to make an appointment and go by and visit the gentlemen.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

October 12, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I read your secretary just now my purpose to leave Columbus, Georgia on EAL Flight 162 at 2:14 EST, and bust into Birmingham at 1:59 p.m. CST, and bust out of Birmingham Dallas bound at 3:15 p.m. via DAL Flight 501.

Delta's Flight 501 hits Fort Worth, never stopping at Dallas, at 5:30 p.m. That means some kind soul ought to meet me at Fort Worth and haul me to whatever you have got working for that night. Also, please, use Texas resources to reserve a lower for me for the night of the 25th from Dallas to Houston. I will buy the ticket with a railroad travel card when I get to Dallas.

Point of this letter is to get you to let me know just as soon as you can whether or not this deal suits you. If it does I will buy the tickets and exert myself to meet the schedule.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

10/11/56

Note:

Kloppe is sure he could get Dallas Crowd together Thursday night, October 25th. Mitchell said if Kloppe could work out airplane transportation from Montgomery to Dallas, leaving Montgomery airport not earlier than 2:20 p.m. the 25th, Mitchell would be willing and happy to be at Dallas the night of the 25th. Additionally, Mitchell said he would be willing to attempt flight out of the Birmingham airport no earlier than 4:30 p.m., October 25th.

Mitchell also told Kloppe that if the Thursday night think cannot be worked out, Mitchell will be available in Dallas Sunday, October 28th. But would wish to leave Dall as the evening of the 28th to get home.

Kloppe will notify Mitchell what transportation Kloppe finds.

eab/

cc: RHA
FBR

October 12, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edwin G. Kleppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

We confront the fiscal and mechanical problem of payroll checks for Mr. Holbert. I gather from your letter of t'other day that Mr. Holbert is being regarded as in full duty status.

We only undertook to shove you for this coming fiscal year $10,000. You can spend it any way you want. What I am saying is that until we are formally notified by you that Holbert is ceasing to be Associate Director, we consider ourselves required to keep on sending Holbert his check.

This is an action without emotion one way or the other.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 17, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Here's a letter I wrote to Holbert, and a copy of his incoming to me.

I called your office this morning and did my best to get in touch with you, but you are off in Webster Grove with no telephone number left behind.

And I had written you October 10th and said please let me know what to do.

Best I could do was back out of Dallas entirely, and I did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Mailed to: 450 East Lockwood Street
Webster Grove 19, Missouri

450 E Lockwood St
Webster Grove 19
Mo.

Gr 6-6287

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood ~~[illegible]~~ 6-6287
~~[illegible]~~ 504 W. 24th
Austin, Texas

October 9, 1956

Oct 26 27

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

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Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In my letter to Fred today I revealed that my long silence was in vain, because I had to break down and write even though our goal had not been attained. However, I have hopes that we will be in that "blessed land" when I see you the end of this month.

Mrs. Crate informed me that you would join Mr. Shaw in Houston October 26-28. Welcome back!

Now I come with an urgent request: In Dallas there is a ready-made, dynamic group that wants very much to join our Commission; could you possibly squeeze in several hours and meet with their leaders and/or the entire committee? This is the group that has worked as a unit for some 5 years with the Job Opportunities Program (certainly you are aware of Mrs. Almita Robinson and the part that the American Friends Service Committee had in it).

They have relinquished their responsibilities with this Job Opportunities Program and are now most anxious to go to work in that explosive Dallas school situation. Nothing could get them more closely bound to our work than your spending a little bit of time relating other successful citizen-inspired ventures of this sort -- like Irene's work in Washington, for instance.

Of the dates that Mrs. Crate mentioned, the night of the 26th, or even the 25th, if possible, would appear most advantageous. Could you write me about the possibilities and send a copy to: Dieter Schugt, 8002 S. Reno Court, Dallas, Texas?

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Ed G. Kloppe

EGK:sl

8620
Austin
Logan
7743

7270
Express

October 23, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I hope everything is all right and I will be in Houston as arranged. I arrive at the airport at about 7:00 and sleep at the Texas State Hotel, and shall be repairing to Mr. Shaw's office shortly after 9:00 on the morning of Friday, the 26th. Plan to leave Houston on 10:00 p.m. night coach, Saturday, the 27th.

Again no stop in Dallas.

I caught only undertones of what was troubling Dr. Darnell. But there was some suspicion of the "auspices" of the meeting arranged by Mr. Schmgt. I don't know what that is, but suggest that you sift it when opportunity presents.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

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October 18, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter cancelling your Dallas stopover. Under the circumstances youraction is certainly understandable, and I will make a personal trip to Dallas to do what I can to keep the friendship of Mr. Schugt and others.

May I point out that this is not the first time that my colleague, Mr. Holbert, has permitted me to remain in the "dark." He has kept me at a distance, and I have tried not to go into his "territory." But here was this request that came to us through the AFSC Southwest Director, F. Hutchens. And frankly, they asked that I rather than Mr. Holbert handle this: the reasons I will supply should you be interested.

Illness in the family prompted my Missouri trip on such short notice. Friday, October 12, Mrs. Crate spent the day in Austin, and last Monday there was over an hour discussion with Dr. Kilgore. They like I were not aware of Mr. Holbert's plans for his October 25th meeting.

Next Monday or Tuesday I should learn just how this Dallas group might still fit in with our plans. I hope they will respond to Mr. Holbert's meeting.

Success to your Houston efforts.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed G. Kloppe.

November 8, 1956

Mr. Edwin O. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Regarding your letter of November 7. The rule is that what wasn't paid can't be paid; but you are just lucky. You had written us September 3 saying what you wanted us to do, and we had through clerical error failed to see the dope about August 1. So, "clerical error" being specific for any violations of rule, we pay off. Here 'tis.

Now here's one of you. You told me you had a lady that was for sure and for true coming to work for you November 1st, full-time and a whisper. How does the Secretary-Treasurer of SRC, Mrs. Ruth Alexander, know her name, when she went to work, and what she will have filled out on her, the young lady's, withholding tax form? Us needs more cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rha
Enclosures (2)

RECEIVED NOV 8 1956

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309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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Austin
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Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

November 7, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the welcome $75.00. I will be in Houston on Friday and at that time will try to thank Mr. Shaw personally.

Here is one question which has been directed at least once that I am aware of: Mrs. Lombard received her salary through July 31, but it meant that our office was without secretarial help for over a month. On the strength that we would have both the August and September checks, I made plans and began to call on Mrs. Lewis whenever she had time. To the best of my knowledge she received a check for September only. In my previous attem pt to learn what the possibilities were, I delayed some decisions concerning our finances. Would you inform me if the August salary might still be forthcoming? At the time Mrs. Lewis' name was forwarded I had followed Mrs. Crate's suggestion of asking that her pay begin as of August 1.

The inclosed question is self-explanatory; could you kindly give this problem for someone to work on.

Thank you again for your helpfulness in your recent visit.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

P.S. -- I'm still reeling from the results of the vote yesterday---what will be left of the family-sized farm after another 4 years. So the rural-to-urban migration will be speeded up; how much urbanization can any civilization stand? ? ? ? ? ?

November 2, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Mr. Charles Shaw took in some five contributions of $10.00 each in response to his letters. Another man put up $50.00. Mr. Shaw's own life insurance company put up $50.00. Total intake from Mr. Shaw's effort thus far $150. Half of that goes to the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

Here is our check for the $75.00.

It seems to me needless and confusing to involve these separate contributors in membership in the Texas Commission on Race Relations. We, however, will make each of them a subscriber to New South for a year ahead. The increase in your membership in no case would exceed five or six persons, and you receive the money anyway.

I rather expect Mr. Shaw will receive some largish sums from one or two of the other contributors. And when, as, and if, they come in we will share with you 50/50.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: RHA
FBR

cc: RHA
FBR
HCF

December 17, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

In addition to the lesser figures which came through from Mr. Shaw there was a delayed action one, in the person of one of Mr. Shaw's friends who sent in $500! Ever honest as I am, here I send you on your $250.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 26, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Holbert's letter of December 20th was mighty good news, and I have answered it as enclosed.

We would like to have for our files a copy of the original letter from the District Collector of the Internal Revenue Service to Dr. Kilgore. Please lay fingers on it and send us a copy. No need for a photostating job: just a typed copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

State - Texas

March 15, 1957

Rev. Edwin C. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing an application for membership from a person out in Dallas. It just goes to show that it pays to be an affiliate of the S.R.C.

I look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future, when we hold the state staff conference here in Atlanta. The date has not yet been determined, but will be in the next day or two and you will hear from us.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

April 9, 1957

Mr. Edwin O. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

In the absence of Fred Routh, this is to confirm his plans to be with you on April 26 and 27.

There seems to be some doubt as to the city in which the meeting will be held. Is it San Antonio? Will you please indicate this by return mail in order that we can arrange plane reservations.

It will be necessary for Fred to leave Atlanta on the morning of the 26th since he has a speaking engagement on the evening of the 25th. However, we will arrange the earliest possible flight on that date.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony,
Administrative Assistant

PA/hs

Air Mail - Special Delivery

State - Texas

May 8, 1957

Mr. Edwin C. Kleppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

It was good to be with you in San Antonio and I think considerable good could come out of that meeting. The new blood on the Board I hope will give new life to the organization.

Ed, it has just been brought to my attention that we have received no monthly financial report from the Texas Council since October. Harold and I consider this a serious lapse on the part of the Texas Council and I suggest you remedy the situation promptly.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Copy of Harold L. Lunger's letter enclosed - blind.
See letter of May 27.

May 27, 1957

Reverend Edward J. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter which embarrassed me to write, and yet it was necessary to do.

I think you are making a rather grievous mistake in not cultivating people of the caliber of Harold Lunger. The Institute which is going to be held at TCU in early July would be a splendid opportunity for the Texas Council to become known by a group of ministers from across the State. I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Lunger.

I have entered, as you will note in my letter to him, his name in the file to receive New South. I trust that this meets with your approval.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

July 8, 1957

Mr. Ed. Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 W. 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I will be in the office Thursday and Friday of this week, also on Monday and Tuesday July 15 and 16, and all of the following week except for Tuesday the 23rd. Feel free to call me as you see fit.

I strongly urge that you get your request for financial assistant from SRC in before July 15. We must present all requests to our Executive Committee which meets July 16 and 17.

Personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:lec

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GR 6-6287
504 W. 24th Street
Austin, Texas

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Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
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Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

July 5, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have written to Harold concerning our request for financial support. Since you know Mrs. Crate personally, I thought I would add this further detail.

When I saw her last week in Houston, I had the feeling that more than ever she will want to lean on someone else during this coming period. And, it seems that she is somewhat unsure of Dr. Kilgore, but she did feel that he should be present when the request is put in its final form. I feel that if we have any chance at all to bridge the "gap" between the older group and the desired future group, we will need Dr. Kilgore's ability to interpret things to the older group. It occurred to us then that we delay our final meeting until Dr. Kilgore is back and that this would very likely go several days beyond the 15th.

Fred, will you send me your schedule as to where you will be during the coming two weeks so that I might phone you and mention some details in a conversation. I will give you some insights at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

E. G. Kloppe

EGK:sc

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 9, 1957

E G KLOPPE
504 W. 24 ST
AUSTIN, TEXAS

YOUR LETTER STRAYED AND JUST ARRIVED. REGRET MUST ADHERE TO JULY 15 DEADLINE SINCE SRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 16th TO CONSIDER ALL REQUESTS.REGARDS.

HAROLD FLEMING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Attach wire

RECEIVED JUL 8 1957

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GR 6-6287
504 W. 24th Street
Austin, Texas

July 5, 1957

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Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

First, a belated thank-you for making me feel at home and other things which I recall now from my trip to Atlanta.

This letter is written now because I have just returned from a visit with Mrs. Crate in Houston and we are awaiting word from Dr. Kilgore, the Vice-President. I have had discussion with Mrs. Crate, but she feels that it would be wise to have Dr. Kilgore to help make the request which is due in your office on July 15.

Now, I learn that Dr. Kilgore has been called to a conference in Washington and it is uncertain whether he will be here before the 15th. In the light of some of the things we discussed when we were together in Atlanta, I think the Texas situation needs Dr. Kilgore's being an interpreter to several important persons on our Board, consequently I feel it would be wise for us to have him sit in on the final discussion on our request to you.

My specific question to you now is would you permit our request to come to you sometime during the week of the 15th, as soon as Dr. Kilgore returns from Washington? Should you find it impossible to grant this request, please airmail a letter informing us and we will plan accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

E. G. Kloppe

EGK:sc

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
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LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

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			Southern Regional Council 63 Auburn Ave. NE. Atlanta, Georgia	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 19, 1957

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Will arrive Tuesday, August 20, 2:05 p.m. on Eastern Air Lines Flight 535.

C. H. Parrish
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

August 23, 1957

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. E. O. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Your letter regarding the question of consultant services has just arrived and I am hastening to get this answer off to you. I am sending a copy both to your office in Austin and in care of the Institute you will be attending next week.

Your proposal to use the consultant described in your letter for further fact-finding on integration in Texas schools is perfectly satisfactory to us. You will recall that the amount for this purpose is not to exceed $600.00 and will be available only through September 30th. The procedure will be for you to authorize appropriate travel and working time for the consultant, and for him to submit directly to SRC a voucher showing the amount of travel expenses and fee to be paid by us. If it is at all practicable, you should arrange with him to have the voucher approved by you at the conclusion of each consultant trip. Then, when the voucher reaches us we will know that there is full agreement as to the amount shown.

In any case, we can correspond further about these mechanical details. Meanwhile, you have our approval in getting the project underway.

I am glad that you feel the situation there is now somewhat clearer and that there are good prospects for a workable program in Texas in the next fiscal year. C. H. Parrish has given me a full briefing on his conversations with Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Aycox as well as those with you. If sounds to me as though he handled the matter very ably and I am very much in hopes that there will be a happy outcome. You will be hearing from Dr. Parrish soon.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: To The Ecumenical Institute
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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RECEIVED AUG 23 1957

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W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

August 20, 1957

Dr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Fleming:

I have just returned from my trip to Houston. I feel more hopeful than I had dared to at any previous time. Perhaps the air is finally cleared sufficiently for us to face the future realistically.

The groundwork that Fred laid on previous trips to Texas, and now Dr. Parrish in his discussions with both Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Aycox seems to have "driven home at long last".... But I am anxiously awaiting a copy of the transcription to be sent to both ladies by Dr. Parrish ---could be that the complete implications escaped at least one of the ladies.

It seems that Mrs. Crate is reconciled to the establishing of an "autonomous sub-committee" as, I believe, Dr. Parrish described it. But she wanted me to writeconcerning our long-talked-about use of consultants, which Dr. Mitchell had outlined on two different occasions (this, you might remember, was held out as an alternative to the retention of our Negro Associate Director.)

Here is our request: could we engage the services of a consultant ($20.00 per day plus travel) to make field trips so that we might finish our survey for "Texas Schools in Transition?" Since the person we have in mind will again return to his academic pursuits around September 20, we do not envisage much work after that date---and certainly none after September 30 when this fiscal year ends.

Any questions you may have can be sent to me c/o Ecumenical Institute, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, where I will serve as a participant in a workshop August 26-30. The man we hope to use as consultant will also be present; incidentally, the man in question is a career journalist who was formerly with Harry Ashmore's Little Rock paper and now resides in Austin.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Kloppe.

TEXAS METHODIST CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Huston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13, 1957

Sponsored by

BISHOP WILLIS J. KING, New Orleans Area
BISHOP WILLIAM C. MARTIN, Dallas-Fort Worth Area
BISHOP A. FRANK SMITH, Houston-San Antonio Area
The General Board of Social and Economic Relations
A. DUDLEY WARD, General Secretary

"We recommend to our Methodist people, clergy and laity alike . . . That we practice and preach our belief that we all live under the same law and worship the same God. Therefore, we encourage our churches everywhere to move resolutely forward toward the goal of full participation of the people of all races in the life of the Church and the Community."

—*A Message on Race Relationships, adopted by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church, January* 14, 1955

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957

9:30 A.M.—REGISTRATION ..... Hallway, Science Building

10:30 A.M.—CONFERENCE SESSION ..... Bishop A. Frank Smith, presiding
Mary E. Branch Auditorium

Devotions ..... Bishop William C. Martin

Welcome.....Dr. R. F. Curl, Chm., Conference Steering Com.
Dr. J. J. Seabrook, President, Huston-Tillotson College

Keynote Address ..... The Reverend A. Dudley Ward

12:15-1:45 P.M.—Lunch, Dining Room

2:00 P.M.—Presentation of Conference Material ..... Dr. Marvin T. Judy
Mary E. Branch Auditorium

3:00-5:00 P.M.—Workshops (see back page for locations) s)

6:00 P.M.—Dinner Meeting of Conference ..... Mr. Ray Nichols, presiding
Methodist Student Center, University of Texas
2434 Guadalupe Street

Address ..... Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim

8:00 P.M.—CONFERENCE PUBLIC MEETING .. University Methodist Church
Sanctuary, 24th and Guadalupe Streets
(see opposite page)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1957

9:00 A.M.—CONFERENCE SESSION ..... Bishop William C. Martin, presiding
Mary E. Branch Auditorium

Devotions ..... Bishop Willis J. King

9:30 A.M.—WORKSHOPS

12:15-1:45 P.M.—LUNCH

CONFERENCE SESSION ..... Mary E. Branch Auditorium

1:45 P.M.— COLLOQUY ..... A. Dudley Ward, presiding
Bishops Willis J. King, William C. Martin, and A. Frank Smith

2:45 P.M.— GENERAL SESSION ..... Dr. Donald E. Redmond, presiding
Reports of Workshops and future plans

3:30 P.M.— SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER—led by the Bishops

EVENING SERVICE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957 8:15 P.M.

Bishop Willis J. King, presiding

PRELUDE ..... The Organ

CALL TO WORSHIP:

Leader: There is one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all.

People: **For as many as are lead by the Spirit of God are the sons of God.**

Leader: Come, walk in the way of the Lord with songs of gladness and joy,

People: **The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him in truth. Amen.**

HYMN ..... Congregation

COLLECT: Here let the people unite with the leader in prayer.

O God, Father of all mankind, in these days when society is divided, nation against nation, people against people, keep us ever mindful of the bonds of fellowship which bind up all into one great family. Let no differences or divisions of race, creed or nationality sunder our sense of kinship with Thee and with one another. In the face of uncertainty and darkness, help us to live with faith and hope and courage; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

SILENT MEDITATION

THE LORD'S PRAYER

SPECIAL MUSIC ..... Choir

THE EVENING PRAYER ..... Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, Pastor
University Methodist Church

OFFERING

DOXOLOGY

ADDRESS ..... Dr. James K. Mathews
Board of Missions, The Methodist Church

HYMN ..... Congregation

BENEDICTION

POSTLUDE

The choir is a combined choir of several Austin churches.
The Reverend Cecil Williams, *Director*

This Conference has been called by Bishop Willis J. King of the New Orleans Area, Bishop William C. Martin of the Dallas-Fort Worth Area, Bishop A. Frank Smith of the Houston-San Antonio Area, and the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, A. Dudley Ward, General Secretary.

It is the purpose of the Conference to provide an opportunity for fellowship and study among representatives of the three episcopal areas of The Methodist Church in Texas, as they seek solutions to the problems they face together.

The final report of the Conference, containing the research papers, major speeches and workshop reports, will be available through the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. The registered delegates and accredited visitors will automatically receive this. Others are asked to send $1.00 to cover the cost when they send their request.

Workshop I "The Church Serving All The Community"

A—Room 101 Science Building

B—Room 103 Science Building

C—Room 105 Science Building

D—Room 107 Science Building

Workshop II "The Church's Responsibility in Preparing for Social Change"

A—Room 116 Science Building

B—Room 114 Science Building

C—Room 112 Science Building

D—Room 211 Science Building

Workshop III "The Church's Responsibility in Community Problems"

A—Room 213 Science Building

B—Room 217 Science Building

C—Room 214 Science Building

D—Room 210 Science Building

Workshop IV "The Relationship Between Jurisdictions"

A—Room 300 Science Building

B—Room 302 Science Building

C—Room 200 Science Building

D—Room 208 Science Building

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
~~307 W. 21st~~ Street
Austin, Texas

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W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Sept. 12, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
S. R. C.
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Harold,

Upon my return to Austin from the Huntsville meeting, my time was completely absorbed at a big Methodist Conference (see inclosed program)

So pardon me if this letter is in longhand, but I wanted to get a copy of the official action by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Huntsville, Sept. 11, into your hands. Mrs. Aycox, in her capacity as Secretary, should be mailing a copy, too

I am looking forward to this new project, in fact, I'm eager; this I will spell out when I next see either Dr. Parrish or Fred Routh here in Texas

Sincerely,

Ed

C O P Y

C O P Y

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

504 W. ~~21st~~ 24th Street
Austin, Texas

It was moved by McLeod and seconded by Mrs. Stroud that the Executive Committee of the Texas Council on Human Relations express its sincere appreciation of the affiliate relationship which has existed through the past several years with the Southern Regional Council, by means of which relationship, through cooperative endeavor, wise counsel, and financial assistance, the cause of human relations has been effectually promoted throughout the state.

It was moved by Dr. Clark and seconded by McLeod, that appreciation be expressed of the opportunity now being offered to the Texas Council on Human Relations by the Southern Regional Council, and which is hereby accepted to undertake certain types of work in approved urban centers, and that the Executive Committee of the Texas Council on Human Relations hereby approve the procedure of operation as outlined by Dr. C. H. Parrish in paragraph one, page three of the memorandum of August 26, 1957, addressed to the chairman of the Texas Council on Human Relations and others.

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

October 2, 1957

Mr. Ed Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

We were put in contact with Gustave Falk of the American Jewish Committee in Dallas. He seems to be a very fine guy with a lot of good contacts in Texas. I suggested to him that he attend our scheduled meeting in Austin the 11th and 12th.

Would you therefore please write and invite him to the meeting, giving him the details of where, when, and perhaps even why. It would be helpful if you would make hotel reservations for him the night of the 11th and notify him of which hotel.

I look forward to seeing you in the near future.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

State
Texas - Kloppe

October 18, 1957

Mr. E.O. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are two things of some interest to you, probably in an ascending order:

1. A letter to Mrs. Crate.

2. A check for the first quarterly payment of the allocation to Texas for the fiscal year 1957-58.

We would appreciate it if you would write and let us know how your preliminary expedition to Dallas came out. I think you will find that though he is new to the state Gus Falk has good contacts in Dallas, some of which reach to the very top.

Good luck on this very important task.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosures.

FBR:fcl

Thermofax copy sent to Dr. Parrish

States: Texas

November 8, 1957

Rev. Ed Kloppe
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

If the first check we mailed you on the 1957/58 allocation turns up out there please return it to us pronto. We have sent you a new one which is good: we have ordered a "stop payment" at the bank on the first check.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

November 27, 1957

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

A short time ago, Miss Mary Gay of the regional staff of the YWCA called me about a disturbing experience she had recently when she was in Austin on a field trip. She was called by one Gene Smith, who identified himself as Assistant to the Executive Administrator in the Governor's office. He said he was collecting information about national organizations carrying on programs in Texas and proceeded to ask her various questions about the work of the YWCA in Texas. Miss Gay referred him to her National Headquarters. But the whole episode leads her and us to wonder what kind of investigation may be in the works.

Do you know anything at all about this? If so, I would appreciate a word from you.

I need hardly say that Miss Gay's experience and our interest in it should be kept in confidence.

I hope all is going well with you and with the new project in Dallas.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

December 30, 1957

Mr. Edward J. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Enclosed is our check for $25.00 which represents one half of a contribution from Mr. and Mrs. John de Menil. This contribution was made through Mr. Shaw who requests that Mrs. Crate be informed of it. We have sent Mr. and Mrs. de Menil our official receipt for this contribution. At your convenience would you please acknowledge receipt of this check.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure: 1 check ($25.00, No. 1560)

February 18, 1958

Rev. Edwin C. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Mr. Routh has asked me to send you, under separate cover, twenty copies of the most recent issue of the SRC Newsletter, with a request that you distribute them among your Board members.

I would be most grateful if you could let me have a list of the names and addresses of the Board members appointed at the recent meeting of the Texas Council on Human Relations so that in future I may mail the Newsletter to them direct from this office along with those for all the other state organizations.

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FCL:s

March 10, 1958

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of a note we have just received from Ben Sissel of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

He suggests that the Rev. James P. Higginbotham would be a good guy to add to our strategy committee in Dallas. I suggest you do so.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.
FBR:fcl

November 14, 1958

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

I am sending along a memo outlining what SRC did regarding allocations to state organizations for 1959. The $600 figure for Texas is based upon your estimate of one-fourth time work which we talked about on the telephone, and because other agencies will be contributing to the special Houston effort.

I will be out in Houston on December 2, as you requested. Please let me know as soon as possible the where and when of the meeting.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

Merit Employment
CPPS
Ministers student
SRC Consultants

Hotel Reservations. Rice Hotel.

p'dmont
EAL - Delta
room
Miss Howell

Delta
Dec 1 950 945 pm
Dec 3 - 805 am 1130

Mon
Wed

cop JA 4-9711
Delta JA 2-3242
EAL TR 5-7331

November 19,1958

Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlantia 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have just learned from Mrs. Crate that you will be able to make it to Houston Dec.2nd.

I would appreciate learning your plans: arrival time in Houston, and how long you will be available for making important personal contacts with or without me (since, for instance, Mr Shaw was not able to make this recent Atlanta meeting, I have advised him of the possiblabity of your coming, and he is most anxious to see you).

I am to meet with a key group at the Houston Connéil of Churches next Wed, Nov. 26, and have been asked to "spell out" just what a group might do to prepare a favorable climate for school desegregation. Fred, should you care to itemize some projects, I would appreciate your sending some to me c/o James Noland, ~~Houston~~ Council of Churches of Greater Houston, Chelsea Place, Houston, Texas.

JA 6-2247

Sincerely yours,

E.G.Kloppe

P.S. — This letter was completed with some new student stenographic help. I'll tell you about it when I see you

TEXAS Council

Write Ark – re use of
public funds in Pvt schools –

See HCF
Dabbs book distbr

February 27, 1959

Rev. Edwin Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

On February 2, I sent you a memorandum regarding the state advisory committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. In paragraph #8 of that memo I said we proposed to send you informational materials which you could submit with additional findings of your own to your State Advisory Committee.

Our research staff has pulled together this material and I am sending you, with this letter, the information we have regarding the status of civil rights in your state.

You should go over this information and check it against the information you have; you probably have additional information which should be added to the various categories listed -- or perhaps you know of other categories to add.

In the near future we will send you such information as we have regarding intimidation and violence in your state. You may file these with your State Advisory Committee as two separate reports or you may prefer to submit them together in an integrated report. You would know more about the advisability of this than we would, removed as we are from the local scene.

Again, please re-read the two previously sent memoranda regarding the state advisory committees (August 1, 1958, and February 2, 1959). Please send us a copy of the report you submit to your State Advisory Committee.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
February, 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS - DESEGREGATION STATUS: TEXAS

I. EDUCATION: Public Schools, Elementary and Secondary Level, Desegregated:

Total: 124 districts (out of 722 having Negro schools) have begun desegregation. Approximate number of children in desegregated classes: Negro - 3,750
White - 325,000 (See attached list.)

(Parochial schools in San Antonio have been desegregated. Desegregation in Parochial schools in Texas is thought to be extensive, since complete desegregation by 1956 had been anticipated by Parochial school officials. Local check of other parishes advised.)

II. EDUCATION: Desegregated* Institutions of Higher Education (as of Jan., 1959):
Total: At least 36 public (state, municipal, county) supported colleges are desegregated in policy or practice. (See attached list.)

III. MEDICAL FACILITIES: Desegregated Hospitals (as of Jan., 1959):

All Veterans Administration Hospitals

IV. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Actions taken from Press Clippings, 1954-58:

1. Desegregated

TEXAS - Houston - golf courses, June, 1954, after federal court order.

Dallas - golf courses, June, 1954.

Ft. Worth - golf course, 1955.

San Antonio - golf courses, 1956. Swimming Pools, tennis courts, 1956.

Beaumont - 2 city parks, including golf course, September, 1955.

Corpus Christi - Municipal swimming pool, 1956.

Austin - all public recreation facilities, March, 1956.

2. Action to avoid desegregation

Marshall - Voters authorized sale ofswimming pool and city park after a Negro filed suit asking the pool to admit Negroes, 1956. (Outcome?)

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*Although some listed colleges may not have students of both races in attendance, it is their stated policy to accept all students, regardless of race. Because of admissions and information policies a comprehensive count of the extent of desegregation is no longer possible.

3. Pending Legal Action

Houston - Suit filed in U. S. District Court, June, 1958, asking desegregation of Sylvan Beach Park.

V. SUFFRAGE

Negro Registration, 1958: 150,000 (estimated)
Negro Percentage of Total Registration, 1958: 6.8

VI. NEGROES HOLDING ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE PUBLIC OFFICE

Houston - Mrs. Charles E. White was elected to the Houston School Board in November, 1958.

Port Arthur - A Negro councilman was elected, Fall, 1955.

(Local check advised for additional or more recent information.)

VII? TRANSPORTATION: City Buses Desegregated Since 1954:

1. San Antonio
2. Corpus Christi
3. Dallas
4. El Paso

(Results of a spot survey. It is safe to assume that other Texas cities - particularly in the West Texas area - have desegregated seating on their city buses. Local check advised.)

VIII. TRANSPORTATION: Segregation Policies in Bus, Train, Airline Waiting Rooms

A Summer, 1958, spot survey included the following Texas cities:

1. San Antonio has desegregated waiting room, restaurant, and restaurant facilities in its bus, train, and airline terminals.

2. Houston's bus stations are segregated. One train station has separate waiting rooms while the other has only one general waiting room. A recently constructed airport does not have segregated waiting room facilities but does have separate dining areas in its restaurant.

(More recent or additional information would be in order.)

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TEXAS

	Institutions	Legal Control
24.	Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Texas	Lutheran
25.	Mary Allen College, Crockett, Texas (Formerly all-Negro)	Baptist
26.	Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas	Private
27.	McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Methodist
28.	North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
29.	Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
30.	Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
31.	Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
32.	Paris Junior College, Paris, Texas	Municipal
33.	St. Anthony's Junior Seminary, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
34.	St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
35.	St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
36.	St. Phillip's College, San Antonio, Texas	Public
37.	San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
38.	San Antonio College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal
39.	Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (School of Theology and Evening Law School)	Methodist
40.	Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas	Baptist
41.	Southwestern Medical School of University of Texas Dallas, Texas	Public
42.	Temple Junior College, Temple, Texas	Municipal
43.	Texarkana College, Texarkana, Texas	Municipal
44.	Texas Christian University (Graduate School) Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
45.	Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, Texas	State
46.	Texas Lutheran College, Seguin, Texas	Lutheran
47.	Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas (Previously all-Negro)	State

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TEXAS

Institutions	Legal Control
24. Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Texas	Lutheran
25. Mary Allen College, Crockett, Texas (Formerly all-Negro)	Baptist
26. Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas	Private
27. McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Methodist
28. North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
29. Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
30. Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
31. Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
32. Paris Junior College, Paris, Texas	Municipal
33. St. Anthony's Junior Seminary, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
34. St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
35. St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
36. St. Phillip's College, San Antonio, Texas	Public
37. San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
38. San Antonio College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal
39. Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (School of Theology and Evening Law School)	Methodist
40. Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas	Baptist
41. Southwestern Medical School of University of Texas Dallas, Texas	Public
42. Temple Junior College, Temple, Texas	Municipal
43. Texarkana College, Texarkana, Texas	Municipal
44. Texas Christian University (Graduate School) Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
45. Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, Texas	State
46. Texas Lutheran College, Seguin, Texas	Lutheran
47. Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas (Previously all-Negro)	State

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TEXAS

Institutions	Legal Control
48. Texas Southmost College, Brownsville, Texas	Municipal
49. Texas Western, El Paso, Texas	State
50. Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas	Presbyterian
51. University of Dallas, Dallas, Texas	Roman Catholic
52. University of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas	Roman Catholic
53. University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
54. University of Texas Dental Branch, Houston, Texas	Public
55. University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas	Public
56. Uvalde (Junior) College, Uvalde, Texas	≠
57. Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal
58. Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist
59. Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County
60. Wichita Falls Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	State

≠ = Tax supported, whether State or District, unknown

124 school districts desegregated or with desegregation policies are listed below with date process begun, where available:

ARANSAS COUNTY — Rockport (55).
ATASCOSA COUNTY — Pleasanton (57).
BAYLOR COUNTY—Seymour.
BEE COUNTY—Beeville, Pettus.
BELL COUNTY—Killeen.
BEXAR COUNTY—Alamo Heights East Central, Edgewood, Ft. Sam Houston, Harlandale, Lackland, Northeast, San Antonio (55), S. San Antonio, Bexar Rural High (56), S.W. Rural High (56).
BREWSTER COUNTY — Alpine (55).
BROWN COUNTY — Brownwood (55).
BURNET COUNTY—Burnet.
CALHOUN COUNTY—Co. Indep. (Pt. Lavaca), (55).
CAMERON COUNTY — Brownsville (55), Harlingen (55), LaFeria (55), San Benito (56).
CASTRO COUNTY—Dimmit (56), Hart (56).
CULBERSON COUNTY — Van Horn (56).
DALLAM COUNTY—Dalhart (56).
DeWITT COUNTY—Nordheim.
DIMMIT COUNTY — Carizzo Springs (55).
ECTOR COUNTY—Odessa.
EL PASO COUNTY—El Paso (55), Socorro (56), Ysleta, El Paso Rural High.
ERATH COUNTY—Dublin (56).
FRIO COUNTY—Pearsall.
GALVESTON COUNTY — Moody State Home.
GUADALUPE COUNTY—Marion, Navarro, Schertz-Cibolo, Seguin.
HALE COUNTY—Cotton Center.
HAYS COUNTY — San Marcos (55).
HIDALGO COUNTY—Donna (56), Edinburg (55), McAllen, Mercedes (55), Mission, Pharr-San Juan (56), Weslaco.
HOCKLEY COUNTY—Pep.
HOWARD COUNTY—Big Spring (55).
HUTCHINSON COUNTY—Borger.
JIM WELLS COUNTY—Alice.
KARNES COUNTY — Falls City (56), Kenedy (55), Karnes City (55), Runge.
KINNEY COUNTY—Brackett or Brackettsville (56).
KLEBERG COUNTY — Kingsville (55).
LAMB COUNTY — Littlefield, Spade.
LLANO COUNTY—Llano (55).
LUBBOCK COUNTY — Lubbock (55).
LIMESTONE COUNTY—Echols.
LYNN COUNTY — Tahoka (55), Wilson.
MASON COUNTY—Mason (55).
MEDINA COUNTY—Devine (55), Hondo, Natalia (56).
MENARD COUNTY—Menard.
MIDLAND COUNTY—Midland.
NUECES COUNTY—Aqua Dulce, Bishop (55), Corpus Christi (55), Robstown (55), Sundeen, Tuloso-Midway, West Oso.
PARMER COUNTY—Bovina, Friona (54), Farwell (56), Lazbuddie (56).
PECOS COUNTY—Fort Stockton (55).
POTTER COUNTY—Amarillo.
REEVES COUNTY—Pecos (55).
REFUGIO COUNTY — Austwell-Tivoli, Refugio, Woodsboro.
SAN PATRICIO COUNTY—Aransas Pass ,Ingleside, Mathis (55), Sinton.
SAN SABA COUNTY—San Saba (55).
SWISHER COUNTY—Kress, Happy (56), Tulia (56).
TAYLOR COUNTY — Abilene County School.
TERRELL COUNTY — Sanderson (56).
TERRY COUNTY—Wellman.
TOM GREEN COUNTY—San Angelo (55).
TRAVIS COUNTY—Austin (55).
UVALDE COUNTY—Uvalde.
VAL VERDE COUNTY—Del Rio (55), San Felipe (55).
VICTORIA COUNTY — Victoria, Bloomington (58).
WARD COUNTY — Monahans-Wickett.
WEBB COUNTY—Laredo.
WICHITA COUNTY — Wichita Falls (55).
WILLACY COUNTY—Raymondsville.
WILSON COUNTY — Floresville, LaVernia (55), Poth (55), Stockdale.
WINKLER COUNTY — Kermit, Wink.
YOAKUM COUNTY—Plains.
ZAVALA COUNTY—Crystal City (55).

Colleges—Of the 47 formerly all-white public colleges and universities, seven senior and 18 junior colleges now accept Negroes, in practice or principle. Estimated Negro enrollment in the senior colleges is about 200 (173 of them at the University of Texas) as compared to about 230 last year. In the junior colleges enrollment of Negroes again is expected to be about 100 as it was during 1956-57. Several private and church-affiliated-institutions also accept Negroes, including Wayland Baptist College at Plainview, Midwestern University at Wichita Falls and Presbyterian and Episcopal seminaries in Austin.

Teachers—Some 35 teaching positions have been eliminated because of school desegregation, but only about 20 teachers have been displaced. All have found new jobs in Texas schools. Negro teachers have been utilized in Hondo, Uvalde and possibly Refugio, probably in non-teaching capacities.

Official State Attitude

Divided but generally pro-segregation.

Public Reaction

Three pro-segregation amendments on the July 1956 Democratic primary ballot were approved

April 6, 1959

Rev. Edwin Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your recent letter, informing me that Jim Knowland has moved to organize a new group in the Houston area. I believe Jim is an able and dedicated person, and I look forward to cooperate with him. I have received a letter from him outlining their hopes, and we will be in correspondence with them and Mrs. Crate in the immediate future.

I regret that the indecisiveness of the Board of Directors of the Texas Council has led to financial difficulties for you. I believe you should have a heart-to-heart (I was going to say man-to-man) talk with Mrs. Crate about this. Certainly they have an obligation to you.

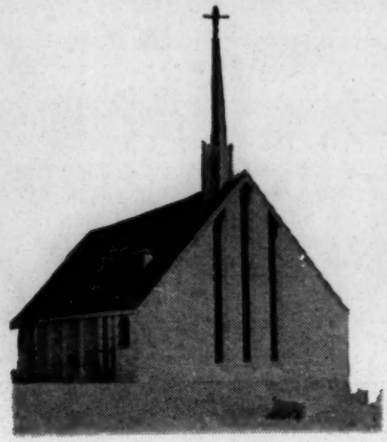
I am well pleased that you are happy in your teaching. I still miss my happy experiences on the college campus, and I suppose that sometime in the distant future I shall return to the academic life.

With warm personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls



Trinity Church of Niederwald

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED

EDWIN G. KLOPPE, PASTOR

KYLE, TEXAS

April 1, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern R egional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E .
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

This letter is a follow-up on your November visit during which you met with several groups at the Houston Council of Churches building. You will remember that James R. Noland and others were encouraged to organize an entirely new group which would serve as a clearing house, etc., to help coordinate the work already being carried on by Mrs. Crate's Houston Commission, etc.

Since the end of January I have obligated myself to a very full schedule at the University of Texas both teaching and carrying on such graduate work as time will allow. My biggest thrill, however, has come every morning teaching at one of Austin's integrated high schools. This has given me a perspective in seeing integration in <u>two</u> institutions of learning.

This has meant that I have been unable to to make even one trip to Houston. But I was encouraged to note that "Jim Noland's group" was continuing its efforts. A phone call from Jim informs me the groundwork has progressed far enough that they are ready to "man an office",and among other things, start raising funds in Houston.

At the time of your visit we received your impression that S.R.C. could earmark $600.00 for the Houston project. Now would be a good time to come to the aid of ..... Fred, could you write Jim Noland, 9 Chelsea Place, Houston 6, and, I hope, give him some good news.

Houston is by far our most exciting place and come June I look forward to spending some time there again.

Best regards,

Ed

Fred, this letter goes to Mrs. Crate, too. I could have added much more about my own problem, but I prefer taking this up with Mrs. Crate when I see her personally. I'm happy in my teaching; my only regret is that I waited so long for more to happen.

Human Relations work and now it will be years digging out of my financial plight.

December 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. C.H. Parrish
FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

RE: Texas Meeting - Dec. 3-4

The meeting of the Texas Commission on Human Relations is being held in Austin Dec. 3 and 4. Fred Routh's contact in Little Rock is

c/o Mr. Fred Darragh
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Ark.

His contact in Texas is

c/o Tom Sutherland
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Tex.
Telephone - 78819

I suggest that you tell Fred that it is possible and you are planning to attend the meeting of the Texas Commission and when you will arrive. Ask him to let Mrs. Crate and Tom Sutherland know that you expect to be present.

rmf
Air Mail Special

December 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: F.B. Routh
FROM: G.T. Hamilton

We were surprised to learn today that the Little Rock organizational meeting was being held on Thursday instead of Friday.

In view of the short notice it was not possible for Parrish to plan attendance at this meeting but is planning to arrive in Austin for the Texas meeting.

He will leave Louisville late Friday flying direct to Austin and will be there possibly for an evening meeting on the 3rd and for the Saturday sessions.

You will be able to let Sutherland know that both of you can be present for the meeting.

Hope things go well in Arkansas. It might be well to let the leadership there know that Parrish is available to aid the development of the Arkansas committee but does require longer notice ahead of time of meetings being planned.

rnf
Air Mail
Special Delivery
cc: CHD

Southern Regional Council

12/2, 194~~5~~4

TO: C. H. Parish ☐

FROM: G. T. Hamilton

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information	(✓)	4. Reply	( )
2. Consideration	( )	5. Suggested Reply	( )
3. Recommendation	( )	6. Signature	( )

7. Please circulate to:

Director	( )	Sec'ty.-Treasurer	( )
Associate Director	( )	_____	( )
Pub. Relations Dir.	( )	_____	( )
_____	( )	_____	( )

8. Please return to this office ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing ( )

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

Please return to Central Office for files

BULLETIN

To members and friends:

Greetings:

Funds for Statewide Operation Received

Good News indeed!

The Texas Commission on Race Relations now has at its disposal a grant of funds from the Southern Regional Council. An additional and smaller amount, $1800, is being raised locally by the Commission. Some steps have already been taken by the Board to raise the Commission's share. Twelve hundred has been pledged ($345 paid). The combined sums will allow the opening of an office and employment of small professional staff for the year beginning October, 1954.

Each of the Southern states (except Oklahoma) will have an executive director, a secretary, and part-time professional staff assistants; also the necessary funds for the travel of the staff, furniture, supplies, postage, communication, rent and other services required for the operation of the state office.

Director Selected and Office Established

Thomas S. Sutherland was chosen as Director of the Texas Commission on Race Relations after a series of meetings of the Board and Executive Committee.

The state office of the Texas Commission on Race Relations will be at 309 West Twenty-first Street in Austin, facing the University of Texas. All members and friends of the Texas Commission on Race Relations are invited to take an early opportunity to drop by.

The staff will be composed of both races. Mr. Rowe and Mrs. Aycox have been appointed as a committee to screen applications for a secretary with Mr. Sutherland.

The new Director is a native of Texas and former Executive Secretary of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas, and of the Texas Council on Human Relations. He was until recently the Southwest Director of the Institute of International Education. He is a graduate of the University of Texas, and post-graduate student of the National University of Mexico. He has taught Spanish and Social Science in the University of Denver and worked in the field of minority relations. The Commission is fortunate in securing his professional services and anticipates the fruitful results of his directorship.

Atlanta Meeting

Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Aycox attended the meeting November 10th in Atlanta of the Board of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Sutherland attended an orientation meeting of State Directors in Atlanta on November 9th, 10th and 11th.

Marion Wright, Chairman of the Board, pointed out that the SRC is moving into a new period of being decent in accordance with the law. "In military terms," Mr. Wright said, "the change is from general strategy to tactics, and we now have the heavy artillery."

The following states have selected their Directors and are in the process of organization: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky. Virginia runs largely on its own.

Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of SRC, pointed out that the Southern Regional Council does not intend a strong centralized authority; it desires autonomy and self-support of state organizations as soon as possible.

Among those elected to the Board of the Southern Regional Council was Mr. Jerome Crossman, Chairman of the Dallas Citizens Interracial Council and active in the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Carter Wesley of Houston was re-elected Vice President. The state organizations were strongly urged by resolution to place emphasis on bi-racial composition of staff. It was suggested that each state prepare a program of action by January 1, 1955. It was also urged that the states enlarge their Boards with emphasis on a working membership and a strong financial committee.

The delegates and the new Director will report on the Atlanta meetings at the meeting of the Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations in Austin on December 3rd and 4th and at the annual meeting of the Commission early in 1955. Mr. Sutherland speaks highly of the quality of leadership of the large Board and the excellent qualifications of the Southern Regional Council.

Board Meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations in Austin, December 3rd and 4th.

A tentative agenda of the important meeting of the Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, beginning December 3, at 2 p.m. and terminating on Saturday at 1 p.m. includes:

Reports on Atlanta Meeting

Increasing and Strengthening Board

Fund Raising

Plans for Annual General Meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations the latter part of February 1955

General plan of Action for the Coming Year

IMPORTANT

PLEASE SEND YOUR 1954 DUES, IF YOU HAVE NOT DONE SO, TO

Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

December 3-4, 1954

Texas Division
Austin, Tex.

Executive Committee Meeting

FBR attending.
GSM ?
CHP ?

Confidential - Central Staff Only December 6, 1954

MEMORANDUM ON TEXAS MEETING

Austin, Texas
December 3-4, 1954

The Board Meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations took place in Austin on December 3rd and 4th. I attended part of the meeting on the 3rd and all of the meeting on the 4th.

The Board tends to be dominated by Mrs. Hogue who, though she is no longer president, thinks of herself as a sort of mother superior of the organization. Mrs. Crate, who is President of the organization, has some difficulty keeping the meetings in order for Mrs. Hogue constantly has ideas which she feels compelled to put forth.

The people at the meeting, both Negro and white, tended to be subtly paternalistic in their attitude. It is a good thing that a person with considerable organizational background -- Tom Sutherland -- is the Executive Secretary for this group for it was obvious that there was a considerable need for a professional redefinition of much of what was decided at the meeting. One of the chief responsibilities which Mr. Sutherland faces is the building of a stronger board.

These people have been with the Texas Commission, or with one of the other local commissions, for as much as twenty years and they have a sort of paternalistic attitude toward the organization itself. There was evidenced a sentimental attachment for the name, for example, and even in discussing whether the name should be changed to facilitate approaching new segments of the population for support this sentimental attachment for the old name was brought forth.

Frederick B. Routh

rnf

December 6, 1954

MEMORANDUM ON TEXAS MEETING

Austin, Texas
December 3-4, 1954

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Commission on Race Relations took place in Austin, Texas, on the 3rd and 4th of December, 1954.

The group reviewed the work of the past year including the establishment of an office in Austin and the hiring of Thomas Sutherland, formerly Executive Director of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, as Executive Secretary. Much time was spent in discussing the change of name of the organization and two recommendations were turned over to the Constitution Committee for consideration -- (1) The Texas Regional Council; (2) The Texas Commission on Community Relations. It was felt that one of these two names would facilitate the approach to new segments of the population for support of the organization and its program.

Mr. Sutherland is a person with wide organizational experience in the field of human relations. He is a go-getter, a person who has considerable understanding of how to get things done. His relationship with the Board is a happy one -- the only apparent difficulty involved being that the Board tends to turn too much of the policy making function over to its executive and also tends to spell out too much detail the methodology of accomplishment of policy as outlined by the Executive Director.

The group appointed a Constitution Committee to consider drafting a new constitution for the Texas organization. They instructed the committee to take into account the two proposed constitutions sent from the central office and also the old Texas organization's constitution.

There is a strong flavor of independence in the Texas group that can effectively be used to build a self-sustaining on-going organization in Texas as the amount of money from the central office diminishes over the three-year period. There is also a strong sense of independence of the individual city commissions on race relations which make up the body of the Texas Commission. The relationship of these people in general is a happy one. There is a feeling of "family" about the organization for these people have worked together over a long period of time.

The group spelled out in some detail a tentative plan of action for the coming year which will be forwarded to the central office shortly.

Mr. Sutherland has employed as a secretary for the central office a very competent Negro lady who has, I believe, a master's degree and quite a background in social work and sociology and is also a competent secretary and typist.

Frederick B. Routh

FBR/rnf
cc: FBR
CHP
Central File

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

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Jasper, Texas

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Mrs. Eugene Jud
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Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN

Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

the South of the future

toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

—From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council"

Texas Commission on Race Relation

State Affiliate of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Annual Meeting

1920-1955

Thirty-Five Years With Our Purpose

"To foster racial understanding and cooperation founded on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, and to work through all possible channels to correct racial inequalities and injustices."

Friday and Saturday

February 25 - 26, 1955

International Room
Student Union Building
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

State Office
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1955

9:30 a.m. Meeting of Board of Directors
State Office—309 W. 21st Street, Austin, Texas
"we are all born equal and are distinguished alone by virtue"
(omnes pari sorte nascimur sola virtute distinguimur)

International Room
University of Texas Student Union

1:00 p.m. Registration—$1.00 (no charge for students)
Memberships may be paid at this time.
Individual—$5.00. Organization—$10.00.
Student—$.50. Contributing—$2.00 or more.
Dinner Reservations may be secured for $1.50 per person.

2:00 p.m. Call to Order.....Mrs. James S. Crate
President, Texas Commission on Race Relations
Prayer.....Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Welcome to Austin.....City Council Woman Emma Long
Introductions
Discussion Panel—"Progress and Unfinished Business of Race Relations in Texas"

Panel Members and Areas of Discussion

RELIGION
Msgr. James S. Boyle
Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio
Rev. Edmund Heinsohn
Texas University Methodist Church

EDUCATION
Mrs. Nannie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University, Houston
Mr. Joseph Griggs
Superintendent of Schools, Huntsville
Mr. S. C. Boynton
Superintendent of Schools, San Saba

MILITARY SERVICES
Maj. Boyd Sinclair
Austin, Texas

PRESS
Mr. Carter Wesley, Editor
The Informer, Houston
Mr. Ronnie Dugger, Editor
Texas Observer, Austin

GOVERNMENT
Mr. Robert C. Eckhardt
Attorney, Houston
Mr. Charles Livermore
Assistant Director
President's Committee on Gov't Contracts
Washington, D. C.

LABOR
Mr. U. Simpson Tate
Attorney, Dallas
Mr. Chris Dixie
Attorney, Houston

COMMUNITY COOPERATION
Mrs. Jean Lee
Austin
Mrs. Maxine Lombard
Texas Commission on Race Relations
Austin

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS
Mr. Bruce Cutler
American Friends Service Committee
Austin

6:30 p.m. Dinner.....International Room
University of Texas Student Union
Solo.....Mr. Ahmed Sandles
Madisonville, Texas
Group Singing with the Rice Institute Glee Club under direction of Mr. Arthur E. Hall
"Race Relations is a New Challenge Because of The Mobility of Man."

8:15 p.m. Evening Meeting
Prayer.....Rev. Robert L. Rowe, Pastor
Ebenezer Baptist Church, Austin
Music.....Huston-Tillotson College
Nathaniel Williams, Director
Historical Background of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.....Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Music.....Rice Institute Glee Club
Report of the Director
Introduction of Speaker.....Dr. M. S. Davage, President
Huston-Tillotson College, Austin
Principal Address—"Why We Need Christian Dignity For All Men".....Dr. Hector P. Garcia
Founder of the American GI Forum
Corpus Christi, Texas
Music.....Rice Institute Glee Club
Offering.....Mr. J. D. McLeod
Prof. O. A. Rowe
Music.....Huston-Tillotson College
Benediction
Music-Audience.....Rice Institute and Hutson-Tillotson College Leading the Singing
"Equality breeds no war"

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1955

9:00 a.m. Business Meeting
Reports of Officers

10:30 a.m. International Student Forum
Wayne Nesbitt, Moderator
Discussion Topic: "The Significance of Race Relations in World Democracy"

Country	Speaker
United States	Wayne Nesbitt
Argentina	Silvia Cuschnir
France	Guy Dardel
India	Srini Vassan
Korea	Mr. Noh
Nigeria	Daniel Nwadiei
Pakistan	Abdus Sattar
United States	A. N. Johnson
United States	Ed Idar

BENEDICTION.....Mr. I. Q. Hurdle

ADJOURNMENT

Report on Activities

Texas Commission on Race Relations

No. 2
March 14, 1955

Annual Meeting of Texas Commission - February 25th -26th

Enclosed are programs of our annual meeting which was held in the University of Texas Student Union Building, Austin February 25-26. The meeting was successful and historic for two reasons:

(1) we met on the University of Texas campus in the finest surroundings the University has to offer in the first race relations meeting of this kind here;

(2) we had outstanding speakers, people who are competent in the knowledge of race relations in Texas, and a representative of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

People were very enthusiastic about the meeting and would like to stage similar meetings in other Texas cities. We had Russell Lee, an outstanding documentary photographer, cover the meeting. We are enclosing some newspaper clippings and photographs (which we would like returned). We are preparing to publish a pictorial report with summary statements by leading Texans on the panel: "Progress and Unfinished Business of Race Relations in Texas" and the international student forum: " The Significance of Race Relations in World Democracy".

The evening meeting was highlighted by an address " Why We Need Christian Dignity For All Men" by Dr. Hector P. Garcia, a prominent Texan and Latin American, founder of the American GI Forum. The Rice Institute Glee Club, directed by Arthur Hall paid their expenses to Austin, led group singing at the evening dinner and appeared on the evening program with an inspiring rendition of the " Testament of Freedom". The Huston-Tillotson College Choir, directed by Nathaniel Williams, gave outstanding spirituals and contemporary music.

Travelling With The Director

January 3rd. Finance Committee in Huntsville, Texas

Washington Scene. Mr. Sutherland reports: " Washington, D.C. and surrounding Maryland are rapidly desegregating. The important point is that they are facing their problems at the local level; opposition to desegregation seems to be sporadic, whereas leadership in favor of it represents the more responsible people of the community. I talked with Maxwell Rabb, counsel to the President, Jacob Seidenberg and Charles Livermore of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Also, I talked with Mrs. Vivian Mason, National Council of Negro Women, who felt the President's program of desegregation was not too penetrating. Mrs. Mason offered to help the Texas Commission on Race Relations through the ten Metropolitan Councils of Texas. I had a very interesting conference with George Guernsey of CIO and promised to distribute some of his literature which deals with race relations.

Huntsville, Texas . Mr. Sutherland spoke to a large Negro audience at the Huntsville Baptist Church on February 14th. Many copies of the pamphlet Answers For Action were sold. On the same evening, he spoke to the membership of the First Christian Church under the sponsorship of the Huntsville Commission on Race Relations. He met with the Huntsville Commission and conferred with Dr. J. L. Clark of the Texas Commission Board of Directors, after speaking at the First Christian Church.

Waco, Texas . The Director attended a program on Race Relations Sunday at the Central Presbyterian Church. Bishop D. Ward Nichols, AME, spoke. On Monday night, February 21st, Mr. Sutherland met with the Waco Commission on Race Relations, Mrs. Tommie Stroud and other citizens interested in better race relations.

Fund-Raising Plans Recommended By The Director

Membership Drive according to plans made at Huntsville meeting. Local Commissions to be organized or enlarged in the following cities to reach the following memberships:

Houston	300 members	$ 900.00
Dallas	300 " "	900.00
Fort Worth	200 " "	600.00
San Antonio	150 " "	450.00
Austin	100 " "	300.00
Waco	100 " "	300.00
Corpus Christi	50 " "	150.00

Huntsville	10 members	30.00
Marlin	10 " "	30.00
Nacogdoches	10 " "	30.00
Jasper	10 " "	30.00
Conroe	10 " "	30.00
Marshall	10 " "	30.00
Tyler	10 " "	30.00
	Total Income From Membership	$ 3810.00

Galveston, Wichita Falls, El Paso and Orange are to be included in membership drive.

Fund-Raising Dinners To Raise $ 7,000.00. Commission to appoint a statewide finance committee with one man or woman from each large Texas city. A large dinner, 400 attending, is planned at twenty-five dollars a plate.

Appeal to Corporations, Foundations and Individuals. To be made by letter from local members of statewide finance committee with accompanying publication of proceedings of annual meeting.

Confidential

Texas Commission on Race Relations
March 19, 1955

Met with the Finance Committee and Executive Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations in Huntsville. Present were Tom Sutherland, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Crate, State Chairman; Mrs. Hogue; Mrs. Aycox; Dr. Rowe; Mrs. McCleod, and others.

This meeting was called because of the difficulties which resulted from having the state office in Austin and the state treasurer elsewhere; and also to plan the beginnings of a real Finance Committee and a fundraising campaign.

Decisions made at the meeting were:

(1) To elect a new treasurer in Austin, a man who is the treasurer of the University Methodist Church and whose name is Bill Carnahan,
(2) To "turn loose" the Executive Secretary so that he may begin approaching foundations and corporations in seeking funds.
(3) To create a Finance Committee some of whose members would be non-Council people.
(4) To accept SRC's proposal to split 50-50 any new funds that are raised in Texas by the central office or its representatives.

There is a great feeling of maternalism on the part of many members of the Texas Commission toward their organization. Several people both Negro and white expressed regret that as the organization got money some of the older members were being ignored or displaced. There are no vacancies on the Board for new blood but there is a great need for a transfusion in this body. There is a feeling on the part of the people that we cannot go too fast; that we must be cautious, and yet it would seem from casual observation and detailed discussions with several of the people there that integration in a number of Texas school districts would not be an impossibility in the Fall of 1955.

Our problem is to raise their sights to the future and to plant their feet in the present, and help them stop looking back to the glorious past. These are good folks whose hearts are in the right place but who need help in seeing the reality of today.

I had a long talk with Tom Sutherland and he has felt rather discouraged by the lack of understanding of the Board. He was considerably cheered by the action taken at the meeting in Huntsville and felt that it was absolutely essential that a representative from the central office was present at the meeting.

One other thing that was agreed upon at this meeting was the approval of a letter to be sent to each of the superintendents of the schools in the state, asking them to join the Texas Commission on Race Relations and to send any comments they might have on local situations.

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:rnf

Circulate FBR GTH

APR 16 1955

Executive Committee
Texas Commission on Race Relations
St. Luke Methodist Church
Huntsville, Texas
March 19, 1955

The regular meeting of the executive committee of Texas Commission on Race Relations was opened Saturday morning at ten o'clock with prayer by Rev. I. S. Aycox pastor of St. Luke Methodist Church who extended a hearty welcome to the committee. Mrs. Jas. S. Crate presiding.

Those present:

Crate, Mrs. Jas. S.	President	Houston
Banks, Mr. W. R.		Prairie View
Clark, Dr. J. L.		Huntsville
Edison, Mrs.		Waco
Hogue, Mrs. Wm. H.		Houston
McLeod, Mr. J. D.		Huntsville
Routh, Mr.		Southern Regional Council
Rowe, Mr. O. A.		Jasper
Sutherland, Mr. Thomas		Austin
Aycox, Mrs. Nanie Belle		Texas Southern University

Mr. Thomas Sutherland Executive Director made the following report:

I. Aftermath Of The Annual Meeting

Many favorable comments have been received about the 35th Annual Meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations held in Austin, Texas February 25, 26, 1955 in the International Room of the Student Union Building on the University of Texas Campus, where the Texas Commission was organized 35 years ago.

The estimated cost of printing an impressive review of the meeting will be $225.00. The purpose of the printed review of the student panel is to have something to present to foundations, and corporations showing the success of the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Criss Dixie suggested that we repeat same type of panel in other cities.

II. Trip To Dallas

There were interesting conversations with Mr. Crossman, a wealthy attorney, editors of Dallas Morning News, and Times Herald, and other citizens in the interest of promoting an active Commission in Dallas.

III. Conference With Mrs. Almeta Robinson:

Mrs. Robinson who works with Friends Service Committee discussed job opportunities made available to Negro Workers.

IV. Setting Up Speakers:

Mrs. Maxine Lombard spoke for the Woman's Guild and Travis County Home Demonstration Council. Mrs. Christian spoke at Greenville to the Federated Clubs and sold phamplets.

V. The Southern Regional Council Report Was Discussed:

VI. Conferences: In Houston, Texas:

While in Houston Mr. Sutherland had conferences with Dr. Kemmer, Mr. Burger, Mr. Larazus and several others.

VII. Sending Letters:

Sending letters to school officials, especially to Superintendents. After much discussion the committee agreed that the letters would be desirable not cards and suggested sending about 750 copies.

VIII. Treasurer:

Mr. Bill Carnehan, bookeeper for United Methodist Churches, 13 years in Army, retired on disability pension, who is 45 years old resident of Austin, Texas and a friend to Mr. Geo. Mitchel, was recommended as a treasurer. After discussion, on motion by Mrs. Hogue and second by Mrs. Eidson the committee members voted to consider Mr. Bill Carnehan for treasurer who comes recommended by Southern Regional Council pending his becoming a member of the commission.

On motion by Mrs. Hogue and second by Mr. Banks the committee voted to express our sincere appreciations to Mrs. Judd, who had resigned as treasurer, for her services and ask her to continue her services on the Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

Mr. Routh's from Southern Regional Council remarks included suggestions for:

1. An over all finance committee to determine the amount to be spent subject to the established policy of the board.
2. The Executive director to submit monthly copies of his report to the executive committee.
3. The executive committee to meet at least every two months.
4. The executive committee's function is to review what is proposed as well as what is done by the Executive Director and Treasurer.
5. Finance Committee should:
    a. design financial program
    b. set up budget
    c. review monthly expenditures
6. Fund raising with Mr. Harry Ashmore serving Okla., Ark., and Texas. Names of Persons to contact submitted by the State Commission. One half of funds raised going to Southern Regional Council and one half going to the State Commission.

On motion by Mrs. Aycox and second by Mrs. Eidson the committee voted to accept the suggestion.

The employment of a part time consultant was presented by Mr. Sutherland after much discussion the committee decided that it would not be expedient to consider the person presented by Mr. Sutherland at this time for either part time or on hourly bases.

The committee decided to set up a state-wide finance committee and to mail report of the annual to selected corporation.

Mr. Sutherland passed the financial report to the committee which revealed that $1550.00 had been spent. Leaving a balance of $2450.00 to be spent for operation for next six months (see report for other details) based upon $4000.00 allocated for operational expenses. (See committee report for proposed budget)

The members agreed unanimously that a full time person, part time person or any persons for special jobs must:

1. help expand good will
2. deal with all groups
3. be accepted by own group
4. be well known
5. be respected by both groups.

On motion by Mrs. Hogue and second by Mrs. Edison the committee voted to authorize the expenditure of necessary money to explore photo project as needed by president and such others that she may appoint.

On motion by Dr. Clark and second by Mrs. Aycox the committee voted to elect Dr. Lanier and Mr. Crossman on the Board of Directors as presented by Mr. McLeod chairman of nominating committee.

On motion by Mrs. Hogue and second by Dr. Clark the committee voted to send the New South to the Governor, attorney general, Dr. Edgar, state commission, Lt. Governor, and speaker of the house.

On motion by Mrs. Hogue and second by Mrs. Aycox the Committee voted to send 50 subscriptions of New South to key people, place in libraries and potential contributing organizations.

Finally with expressions of appreciation to Mr. Routh for his visit and to Mr. Sutherland for his services the Committee adjourned to meet again in May date to be determined later.

Mrs Jas. S. Crate (a)
Mrs. Jas.S. Crate, President

Nanie Belle Aycox
Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox, Secretary

NBA/j

APR 14 1955
staff -

Activities of the Texas Commission on
Race Relations During March 1955

The Director spoke to the Faith and Life Community, a girls dormitory on the University of Texas campus practicing bi-racial living. He described minority problems in Texas and the activities of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

The Director attended and participated in a report of the American Friends Committee in Austin made by Miss Almita Robinson of Dallas on the job opportunities program in Dallas. She reported more than an expected progress and cooperation on the part of Dallas business men, such as Ross Forney, the vice president of Forney Engineering Company, Mr. L. H. Lacey, president of the Lacey Company, Mr. Hulcy, president of the Dallas Citizens Committee and an official of the gas company, Mr. Stanley Marcus of Neiman Marcus, Mr. Carl Hoblietzel of Interstate Theatres, Mr. Louis Lefkowich and Mr. Abe Harris. Mr. Harris predicts that in about six to nine months " something is going to happen in the department store field". Miss Robinson pointed out that one obstacle to ending job barriers is that business men fear competition and unless a concerted step is taken, they fear that a competitor will use their lowering of the job barrier competitively against them. Therefore, Miss Robinson says she thinks that work will be more effective through associations or groups of business men. In other words, in this field as in others, the individual is now ready to accept integration. There is a need for the instrumentality for implementing the change. In other words, leadership at the top. As the Director was asked in Tyler the other day " who is going to bell the cat?"

At a meeting of the Finance Committee in Huntsville March 19th the following persons were present: Mrs. James S. Crate, Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox, Mrs. J. L. Eidson, Dr. W. R. Banks, Dr. J. L. Clark, J. D. McLeod, O. A. Rowe, Fred Routh, Thomas Sutherland. The Finance Committee approved the following action:

(1) Appointment of Bill Carnahan as treasurer. He lives in Austin and is bookkeeper for the University Methodist Church.

(2) Approved an appeal to corporations and foundations to be sent in the form of a report on our annual meeting.

(3) Approved a letter to be sent to each of the Superintendents in the state asking them to join the Texas Commission on Race Relations and to send us any comments they have on their local situations.

(4) Approved a letter to be sent to Dr. R. L. Sutherland, director of the Hogg Foundation, asking him to make a study in his field mental health, on the effect of segregation on the personality of both white and Negro students.

On March 23rd a group of Austin citizens met in the office of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and organized the Austin Commission on Race Relations. Members attending were as follow: Sam Gibbs, Mrs. Carolyn Mitchell, Mrs. Josephine F. Alexander, Bill Carnahan, Henry Hoolman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchens, Mrs. Emma Trevino, L. V. Gilbert, Mrs. Emma Van Dyke, Rev. Bert Miller, J. C. McAdams, Leslie J. White, Mrs. Maxine Lombard and Thomas Sutherland. Thomas Sutherland introduced the group and talked to the members on the Texas Commission and the Southern Regional Council. He reviewed the activities of the Texas Commission since becoming its director and outlined the objectives of the Commission for the year. He read a statement recently released by the Southern Regional Council. He was assisted by Mrs. Maxine Lombard.

After a lengthy discussion by the group on race relations at the local level, it was decided that the following possible functions for the Austin Commission would be explored:

(1) the Austin Commission should act as a clearing house for information on all race relations activities in Austin to make for a coordinated race relations program and avoid conflicts of schedules.

(2) make a study of the value of a community survey with relation to most pertinent needs of minority groups and the participation of minority groups in all phases of community life, perhaps with particular reference to schools, housing, civic life.

(3) cooperation with other groups interested in better race relations.

The following members were appointed to arrange the next meeting

and election of officers: Leslie J. White, Mrs. Carolyn Mitchell, Sam Gibbs, Rev. Bert Miller, Mrs. Emma Trevino and Henry Holman. The committee agreed to prepare a list of persons in Austin interested in working with the Austin Commission and invite them to the next meeting.

The following persons have consented to join the Austin Commission and work with its program. Due to previous committments they were unable to be present: Rev. and Mrs. Kelly Barnett, Mrs. C. H. Christian, Miss Lulu Daniel Ames, Dr. T. H. Shelby, Rev. Ed Kloppe, Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. J. B. Clark, Dr. Robert Ledbetter, Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, Dr. M. S. Davage, Mrs. Peggy Warner, Gordon Worley, Mrs. Paul Coates, Mrs. Rena Graham, Mrs. Jean Lee, Al Goldman, Rev. James McCreary and Hart Stilwell.

The Director talked with Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, Sr., a member of the Houston School Board and former president of the University of Houston, about getting a survey of Houston schools with respect to race relations done by the Texas Research League. The Texas Research League which is financed by Texas big-business and has a very competent staff will carry out research upon official request.

The Director has discussed with Dr. R. L. Sutherland, Hogg Foundation, and Mrs. Jas. S. Crate has written Dr. Sutherland requesting research on the effect of segregation on the personality. Dr. Sutherland has said that such a research could be carried out upon request of a department of the University of Texas and the Director will discuss this with the Department of Psychology.

The Director has talked with Mr. E. W. Jackson, Sr., president of the Steck Publishing Company, Mr. William Drake, Jr., president of Calcasieu Lumber Company, and other leading business men in Austin, a project for getting them together to remove job barriers. Mr. Jackson is very much behind this and other members of the business community are willing to cooperate. Mr. Drake who is a former mayor of Austin as well as one of its wealthiest citizens has recommended that a survey of needs be made.

The Director will attend the meeting June 1st through 3rd of regional personnel in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Balance Statement on Bank Account

April 29, 1955

Balance Forwarded April 1, 1955 - - -	$	23.15
Transferred from Citizens State Bank Waco, Texas to Texas State Bank, Austin, Texas - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		721.24
Deposit - April 20 1955 - - - - - - - - -		27.50
Deposit - April 26 , 1955 - - - - - - - - -		149.25
	$	921.14
Checks Issued During April, 1955 - - - -	-	374.19
Balance to April 29, 1955 - - - - - - - $		546.95

Report to: Members of The Texas Commission on Race Relations

From: Thomas S. Sutherland, Director
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Date: July 18, 1955

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

@ Texas Schools Are Desegregating.

El Paso, San Antonio, Kerrville, Weslaco, Harlingen, San Angelo, Laredo and Austin have announced plans for desegregation. El Campo and Houston have committees studying. At a statewide meeting of Texas school superintendents in Austin, the concensus was that the wisest policy is to undertake desegregation themselves, rather than waiting for a suit.

We urge you to keep in touch with developments in your community and let us know at 309 W. 21st Street about school plans and other events in your area.

@ The Texas Commission on Race Relations Offers Assistance In Desegregation To The Texas Board of Education.

Prof. J. D. McLeod and Dr. Jack Kilgore spoke before the Texas Board of Education at its meeting on July 4th and offered the assistance of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Also present were Sam Gibbs and Mrs. Carolyn Mitchell of the Austin Commission on Race Relations, and Mrs. Maxine Lombard of the state office. The Board of Education took a keen interest in what the Commission had to say and questioned Mr. McLeod and Dr. Kilgore for about 45 minutes.

The Board of Education ruled that districts that desegregate will receive school funds, and that plans for desegregation will be a responsibility of the local districts. Advice leading toward desegregation will be available from the Texas Education Agency upon request. The Board's action opening the door for desegregation is a satisfactory refutation of the Governor's suggestion that local boards desegregating might not be able to receive their funds.

@ The Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

The Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., June 27 - July 9, was attended by Mrs. James S. Crate, president of the Texas Commission on Race Relations; Mrs. Tommie Stroud, board member and president of the Race Relations Committee of the National Council of Churches; and Thomas S. Sutherland, director. An outstanding group of national authorities and leaders in race relations were heard and interviewed, including Thurgood Marshall, Lillian Smith, Clarence Mitchell, and Dr. George Mitchell. Also attending from Texas were Elias Garza, Laredo; Rita Esquivel, San Antonio; and Rev. Ed Kloppe of Niederland. All of the directors and most of the associate directors of the Southern Regional Council offices attended. You will be hearing reports about this interesting and valuable Institute at future meetings.

@ Fund of The Republic Representative Visits Texas

Mr. Frank Loescher, representing the Ford Foundation's Fund of The Republic, visited Texas and spent a day in Austin discussing race relations operations with the staff of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and interested citizens of Austin and Central Texas. Mr. Loescher and Mr. Sutherland called on Dr. J. W. Edgar, commissioner of the Texas Education Agency.

@ Central Office Acquires Mimeograph Machine

Through the generosity of W. G. Carnahan, treasurer of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, the Commission has the loan of a mimeograph machine. It will be put to good use.

Does anyone have a fan? or an air-conditioner? - - the weather is warm.

@ Camp New Hope, North Carolina

The director attended a meeting at Camp New Hope where all the staff of the various state offices affiliated with SRC met for instructions and reports. An outstanding experience was hearing Dr. Will Alexander reminisce about his long lifetime service to race relations.

Dr. Mitchell summed up the present situation: " The South has said ' Let us alone'. Now it is up to the South to show what it can do alone."

@ Dues

Send your annual dues, if you have not done so, to W. G. Carnahan, University Methodist Church, Austin, Texas.

@ Members

Try to bring a new member into the Texas Commission on Race Relations. New South makes interesting reading during these historic days, and every citizen can participate in the revolutionary improvement of human relations taking place in the United States.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The following story comes from Lillian Smith. It happened to one of her friends.

An elevator operator said: " You know what Talmadge is gonna do to people who try to desegregate? He's gonna shoot 'em down!"

Quiet lady in the elevator: "Who is he going to shoot down? The little children?"

The man, taken aback: "No, not the little children."

Lady: "Well, who is he going to shoot? The parents?"

Thoughtfully, the operator: "No, not the parents."

Lady: "Well, I guess he's not going to shoot anybody."

On a later day, the same elevator operator and the same lady were riding up together. The elevator operator spoke to her as follows: "You know, Miss Knight, what my wife said to me when I got home? She said, "When these people try to desegregate schools, you know what Talmadge is gonna do, he's gonna shoot 'em down.' I said who is he gonna shoot donw: The little children?, and she said, "No.', and I said, "Is he gonna shoot down the parents?" and she said, 'No'. So, I said, " Well, why don't you shut up!"

Tex.

(1)

Tentative Plan of
ACTION FOR 1955

OBJECTIVE No. 1. To become known and respected as an information center on race relations, especially with respect to public schools.

Action to be taken: 1) Write various organizations dealing with race relations for information and materials; subscribe to newspapers and magazines.

2) Announce this objective in press releases, handout literature, speeches

3) Appoint one person to clip from local press in each area of state

4) Appoint a press representative in Austin

OBJECTIVE No. 2 Be Prepared for desegragation of public schools.

Action to be taken: 1) Make a study of how this can be accomplished -- asking for assistance of the Texas State Teachers Associations, both Negro and white, with the cooperation of the Texas Education Agency

2) Ask Texas Education Agency for more Negro appointments

OBJECTIVE No. 3: Be prepared for emergency in trouble spots.

Action to be taken: 1) Request each church denomination to appoint a counselor to work with Texas Commission on Race Relations, and stand by for community action in in case of emergence of a trouble spot.

2)

OBJECTIVE No. 4: To increase membership and relations with agencies and groups.

Action to be taken: 1) Appoint a part-time consultant to assist in a membership campaign, working through all interested organizations such as State Teachers, etc

2) Annual meeting in February.

OBJECTIVE No. 5: Increase funds for operation.

Action to be taken: 1) Conduct a campaign through a strong finance committee of church people

2) Arrange a large, annual fund raising dinner.

6 - Leadership + training of College Youth (Participation of international students) Work through churches for guidance —

7 - Increasing interest in Negro Women & Girls through Texas Education Agency —

Mrs Hogan's suggestion

Mail letter to School Superintendent

FROM: Ed G. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street Phone GR 6-6287
Austin 5, Texas July 24, 1956

Staff

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY July 24, P.M.

Austin, Texas, July 24 -- More than 300,000 school children in 71 school districts scattered over an area of three-fourths of Texas attended school in integrated situations during the past scholastic year, according to preliminary findings of a three-month survey begun in June by the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

"Racial integration in the public schools is a growing fact," Mrs. James S. Crate, of Houston, Commission president, said here Tuesday. "More than 1,500 Negroes attended classes with white children in the 71 public school districts in the past year, and reports received up to this time have been overwhelmingly favorable."

"That the transition has been harmonious is indicated by reports that all of these communities plan to continue, extend or complete the process of school integration this fall," Mrs. Crate added. Futhermore, at the rate at which new districts have been reporting this summer, we anticipate a much larger number this fall.

The Texas Commission on Race Relations is a voluntary "Southern organization for the promotion of racial goodwill" established shortly after World War I. Local organizations of the Commission exist in Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Huntsville, Houston, San Antonio, and Waco. Individual members are scattered all over the state.

In addition to the tentative conclusion of the Commission's study of Texas'

first year of desegregation already enumerated, Mrs. Crate reported the following findings:

More than 16,000 Negro and 285,000 white pupils live in the 71 verified school districts which partially or wholly desegregated last year.

None of the districts has reported a desire to resume segregation; many which have integrated only one school level, such as the high school, plan to extend or complete the process this fall.

More than half the districts integrated their schools completely, from grades one through twelve.

In about one-third of the districts Negro and white children were given the option of continuing in the school previously attended. In these districts only a small minority ~~about~~ 25% of the Negroes eligible to transfer to a predominantly white school chose to do so.

In the desegregated communities the Negro pupils represented as high as 17% of the total scholastic population.

Financial savings were made possible in most of the districts in transportation, building or instructional expenditures.

In those integrated districts having Negro schools comparable in quality to the white schools, there is little difference between the scholastic achievement of white and Negro children in integrated schools, according to superintendents' appraisals and other analyses. Where Negro schools are poor, the opposite has been found true.

Most of the 71 local school boards made their decision to integrate in the absence of any formal community pressures, such as law suits and petitions, from either proponents or opponents of integration.

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James B. Crate - President
(United Church Women)
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19

Dr. J. L. Clark - Vice-President
(Educator)
1421 Fourteenth St
Huntsville

Mr. J. D. McLeod - Historian
(Sociologist)
805½ 19th St.
Huntsville

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Exec. Dir.
309 West 21st St.
Austin

Dr. W. R. Banks - Vice-President
(Educator)
Prarie View College
Prarie View

Mr. O. A. Rowe - Secretary
(School Principal)
Jasper

Mr. W. G. Carnahan - Treasurer
(Church Bookkeeper)
University Methodist Church
Austin

Mr. Kenneth Holbert - Assoc. Exec. Dir.
309 West 21st St.
Austin

Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox (Educator)
Texas Southern University
Houston

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
(Texas Tuberculosis Assoc.)
1328 Louisiana Avenue
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
(Educator)
Texas Southern University
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
(Educator)
1211 East 11th St.
Austin

Mrs. B. J. Covington
(Churchwoman)
2219 Dowling
Houston

Mr. Jerome Crossman
(Attorney)
Republic National Bank Bldg.
Dallas 1

Mrs. E. E. Crowder (Teacher)
2933 May Street
Fort Worth

Dr. Thomas Currie
(Minister)
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas 1

Miss Laura Edwards
(Churchwoman)
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco

Mrs. C. G. Eidson
(United Church Women)
Waco

Mr. S. Thomas Friedman
(Jewish Org. Work)
Melrose Building
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Mrs. John Hanna
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3307 Drexel
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Mrs. E. L. Harrison
(Educator)
Huston-Tillotson College
Austin

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
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5319 Cherokee
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1101 E. Crockett
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Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson (Teacher)
317 Bennett Street
Marlin

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
(Lodge Executive)
Box 664
Marshall

Dr. Jack Kilgore
(Educator)
Department of Philosophy
Baylor University
Waco

Dr. Daniel Russell
(Educator)
College Station

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
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2206 Dowling
Houston

Mr. Charles Sherer
(Educator)
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth

Dr. Blake Smith
(Minister)
University Baptist Church
Austin

Mr. J. Edwin Smith
(Attorney)
Scanlan Building
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Mrs. Tommie Stroud
(Churchwoman)
2524 Old Oaks Drive
Waco

Mr. Carter Wesley
(Publisher & Attorney)
Box 3086
Houston

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Mrs. W. H. Hogue
Mrs. Tommie Stroud

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eab/
10/6/55

ANNUAL MEETING

Texas Council

on

Human Relations

1920-1960

• • •

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

December 2 - 3, 1960

UNIVERSITY METHODIST CHURCH

2409 Guadalupe Street

AUSTIN, TEXAS

"Supporting Freedom Through Economic Improvement"

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2

2:00 P.M. *Registration*

3:00 P.M. *Call to Order* ..... Mrs. Jas. S. Crate

Prayer

Appointment of Committees

Can We Afford to Close our Public Schools
Mrs. E. L. Harrison

Biracial Conventions in the South Settling — Sit-ins
Mr. A. L. Livingston

Racial Crisis and the Press ..... Rev. E. G. Kloppe

Standing Up For the American Dream
Mr. Eugene Jud

5:30-7:00 *Dinner*
Texas University Cafeteria

7:30 P.M. *Prelude*

Presiding ..... Dr. W. J. Kilgore

Prayer

Music ..... Huston-Tillotson Choir

Address - "Human Beings: In and For the World."
Mr. W. Jack Lewis

Offering

Hymn

Benediction

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3

Presiding ..... Mr. J. D. McLeod

9:00 A.M.

Prayer

Youth Discussion

"The South's Potential Responsibility"
"Actions Must Speak for the South"
"Desegregation Entering New Phase"

11:00 A.M *Business Session*

Minutes ..... Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox

Financial Report ..... Miss Laura Edwards

Report Nominating Committee ..... Dr. J. L. Clark

Election

Benediction

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, *President* ..... Houston

Dr. J. L. Clark, *Vice President* ..... Huntsville

Dr. W. R. Banks, *Vice President* ..... Prairie View

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox, *Secretary* ..... Houston

Miss Laura Edwards, *Treasurer* ..... Waco

PURPOSE

To carry on in the greater Houston area an educational program designed to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes and to promote inter-group understanding.

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area.

To cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies who share these desired objectives.

ACTIVITIES
1959 - 1960

Coordinated the efforts of several additional local organizations in requesting that the Mayor establish an official public body to work towards civic unity.

Sponsored a workshop for community relations workers where experts in the fields of sociology, psychology and education presented their professional findings towards alleviating group tensions.

Sponsored meetings where lawyers long experienced in southern community relations discussed the citizen's role and responsibility.

Communicated with public officials, school authorities, and church groups preceding school desegregation in Houston and made recommendations for orderly acceptance of this nation's laws.

Played a significant role in the creation of the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee.

Launched intensive efforts to counteract religious bigotry in the presidential campaign, a project endorsed officially in Houston by both major political parties.

Wrote official letters of commendation to organizations, firms and individuals making specific efforts to lessen group tension in Houston.

Provided an information center for up-to-date research materials in the field of human relations by opening an office at 3605 Fannin Street.

OFFICERS:

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Chairman

Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Secretary

The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

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Mrs. James S. Crate
Mrs. Frank Freed
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Charles Shaw
Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
Walter Whitson
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

* * * * * *

I would like to support the programs of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

( ) Associate - $5.00 ( ) Sponsor - $10.00
( ) Patron - $25.00 or more

Contributions are Tax Deductible (Pending)

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GOALS

- To foster the democratic way of life in Houston.
- To preserve the dignity, self respect and personal stature of all members of the community regardless of their religion, race, color or national origin.
- To widen the spheres of opportunity for all Houston citizens.
- To help nurture in Houston a climate of opinion conducive to sound community relations for the 1960's.

YOUR INTEREST
YOUR SUPPORT
YOUR PARTICIPATION
YOUR MEMBERSHIP
} IS INVITED

JOIN THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NOW

The
Houston Council on Human Relations
is an association
of Houston citizens
seeking
to understand
the many different
religious
racial
and nationality groups
that make up this great city
and endeavoring
to improve relationships
between them.

* * * * * *

It is an independent, autonomous
and non-profit organization.

* * * * * *

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JA 4-5084

This mailing went to Presidents of Banks, Jr. & Regular Chambers of Commerce members, School Supt., School Bd Members, School attorney, Mayor, Councilmen

(From an address by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Mr. Bryan was speaking before the Rotary Club of Atlanta, Georgia, January 31, 1961.)

We found this well worth reading, and thought you would want to read it too.

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

JAckson 4-5084

"Let me now turn to another subject of some delicacy on which I wish to be heard.

"In the postwar world the South has made spirited, almost miraculous progress. We have come from a per capita income of less than half the nation to a per capita income of 69 percent of the national average. This is an accomplishment that comforts us all. It is particularly gratifying to me and to you. For I, as have most of you, have given almost me entire adult life to this state and region."

"Our progress has been partly by our own effort. But we shall be ill informed and stupid if we do not realize that a considerable part of the accomplishment of which we are so proud has come from the importation of capital and skills and management from outside this state and outside this wonderful Southern region. We shall also be ill informed and, I think, stupid if we do not realize that we are still a deficit area for capital and for skills and that, if we are to continue to outrace the nation, we shall need continuing aid and inspiration, so to speak, from abroad.

"Now, I am concerned that this point be thoroughly understood. In this Sixth Federal Reserve District there is a state that has definitely begun to lag, and there is some evidence that other parts of the region have slowed down, relative to the nation, in their onward economic march. If that slowing down, which I now see as the faintest tendency, should continue and be augmented and, if we do anything to assist or increase the slowing down, or to diminish the importation of extra-regional capital and skills, then we shall have struck ourselves a blow from which we will be generations in recovering. Remember, a plant that does not come here does not eliminate employment opportunities and the wealth we might have had for a day or a month or a year but for decades.

"Let me simply add that in my judgment foreign nations or foreigners seeking plant locations or opportunities to invest their capital--and there is much offshore capital invested in the South--or other Americans from outside our area seeking the same opportunities are not much concerned with our social opinions. But they <u>are</u> concerned with our ability to govern ourselves and to maintain law and order. And any individual or corporate management contemplating the investment of capital or the location of a plant in this place knows one thing full well. If the governments of our states are so ill advised and so oblivious to reality as to fail in their responsibilities to maintain law and order, the investment of that capital or the location of that plant with us is dangerous; for all rational men know that a mob turned loose on one man, or on one class of men, or on one property, or class of property can also be turned loose on another man, or other men, or other properties. I trust that no one here will be under the slightest illusion on this score. A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunites and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served.

"If we behave like a banana republic we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a banana republic."

BROTHERHOOD WEEK SERVICE

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL

1500 Sunset Boulevard

February 12, 1961

3:30 P.M.

Sponsored by

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

IN RACE RELATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Ministers Association of Greater Houston
Houston Rabbinical Association
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
United Church Women of Houston
Jewish Community Council
Young Women's Christian Association
Council of Churches of Greater Houston
Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation

WELCOME

Rabbi Louis Firestein, Congregation Emanu-el

HYMN

"O God, Our Help" - based on Psalm 90
Congregation and Choir

INVOCATION

Rev. Robert C. Walker, Jr., St. Mary's Episcopal Mission

RESPONSIVE READING

Rev. George J. Avent, Director, Methodist Student Movement at University of Houston.

PRAYER

Miss Thelma Mills, Executive Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association

ANTHEM

"Thy Will Be Done" - Anton Bruckner, Texas Southern University Choir - Mr. Otis Simmons, Director

SCRIPTURE

Rev. Gammon Jarrell, St. George's Episcopal Church

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

Dr. Robert D. Nolen, Associate Executive Secretary, Presbytery of Brazos

SERMON

Dr. William A. Baine, Bellaire Presbyterian Church

ANTHEM

"Glory to God in the Highest" --Marcel Frank

OFFERING

Rev. Emmanuel Campbell, Texas Southern University

OLIVIA HOGUE AWARD

Dr. Nicholas Gerrin, Head Department of Music
Texas Southern University

HYMN

"America the Beautiful" - Congregation & Choir

BENEDICTION

Rabbi Louis A. Josephson, Houston Congregation for Reform Judaism

RESPONSIVE READING: PSALM 8

READER: O Lord, our Lord, How glorious is Thy name in all the earth!
CONGREGATION: Whose majesty is rehearsed above the heavens.
R: When I behold Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers.
C: The moon and the stars which Thou hast established:
R: What is man, that Thou art mindful of him?
C: And the son of man that Thou thinkest of him?
R: Yet Thou hast made him but little lower than the angels,
C: And hast crowned him with glory and honor.
R: Thou hast made him to have dominion over the work of Thy hands;
C: Thou hast put all things under his feet:
R: Sheep and oxen, all of them,
C: Yea, and the beasts of the field;
R: The fowl of the air and the fish of the sea;
C: Whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.
R: O Lord, our Lord, How glorious is Thy name in all the earth!

O God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
  And our eternal home.

Before the hills in order stood,
  Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
  To endless years the same.

Beneath the shadow of Thy throne
  Thy children dwell secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
  And our defence is sure.

O God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guide while troubles last,
  And our eternal home.

* * * * *

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress,
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Accross the wilderness!
America! America! God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam,
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

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Mrs. J. T. Plaag

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RESOURCE BOOKS

Discovering Ourselves . . . . . Strecker and Appel
The Art of Loving . . . . . Erich Fromm
Becoming . . . . . Gordon Allport
Personal Influence . . . . . Elihu Katz and Paul Lazarsfeld
Power of Words . . . . . Stuart Chase
The Hostile Mind . . . . . Leon J. Saul

Acknowledgments:

Jewish Community Council and Association of Churches, for use of buildings and stenographic help;

Dr. Laurie Callicutt and Irwin Glatstein, discussion leader training

The Sisters of Incarnate Word, for their gracious help and use of their high school facilities

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF HOUSTON
COUNCIL OF JEWISH SISTERHOODS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CATHOLIC WOMEN

cordially invite you

to attend

3rd Annual

INTERFAITH WORKSHOP

on

ATTITUDES FOR UNDERSTANDING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1961

9:15 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

at

MARIAN HIGH SCHOOL
Post Oak and Old Richmond Road
Houston, Texas

PROGRAM

9:15 - 10:00

REGISTRATION

INVOCATION

Dr. Evelene Peters, *Dean of Women*
University of St. Thomas

WELCOME

and

INTRODUCTIONS

Mrs. Joseph Wiesenthal
General Chairman

Mrs. Ralph Schrader, *President*
United Church Women

Mrs. A. L. Ullrich, *President*
National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. Ben Katz, *President*
Council of Jewish Sisterhoods

PROGRAM

Mrs. R. D. Richards, *Chairman*
Program Committee

ADDRESS

Dr. Bernice Moore
Assistant to the Director of Community Programs and Professional Education, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, and Consultant, Home and Family Education, Texas Education Agencies

TOPIC

"Attitudes for Understanding"

OPEN FORUM SESSION

(Written questions from audience)

BLESSING

Dr. Ina Bolton
Dean of Students - Professor of Education
Texas Southern University

LUNCH 12:00 Noon

(Lunch in discussion rooms)

12:40 - 1:40

GROUP DISCUSSION MEETINGS

Questions for Guidance

WHAT ARE ATTITUDES?

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY UNDERSTANDING ANOTHER?

WHAT PART DO OUR EMOTIONS PLAY IN OUR ATTITUDES?

WHAT DO OUR FAITHS TEACH US ABOUT ATTITUDES FOR UNDERSTANDING?

1:45 - 2:00

SUMMARY - Dr. Bernice Moore

BENEDICTION

Mrs. William S. Malev
Congregation Beth Yeshurun

Registration and Luncheon $1.00
(Nursery service available)

Pre-Registration Necessary
MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD, *Registrar*
111 McTighe, Bellaire, Texas
MO 4-0017 or JA 4-5084

March 8, 1961

REVISION

DELETE

Barry College; Miami, Florida

Midway Junior College; Midway, Kentucky

ADD

University of Miami; Coral Gables, Florida	Private
Park College; Parkville, Missouri	Presbyterian
Westminster College; Fulton, Missouri	Presbyterian
Presbyterian School of Christian Education; Richmond, Virginia	Presbyterian

We found this well worth reading, and are happy to send you this complimentary copy.

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

JAckson 4-5084

Mr. Relling - This mailing went to Bd of Trustees, Directors, etc, of Univ. of Houston, Rice University, Univ. of St. Thomas, Gulf Coast Bible College

Report L-23
January 24, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W. - Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Listed below are formerly all-white colleges and universities of 17 Southern and border states, and the District of Columbia, which have desegregated since 1935 (when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School) plus a few opened integrated in recent years.* Most of these schools did not desegregate until after 1948. Some still restrict Negro students to graduate and professional schools while others accept them at all levels. A few of the institutions listed may not as yet have enrolled a Negro; however, their governing bodies have announced a non-racial admission policy.

	Legal Control
ALABAMA	
Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic
ARKANSAS	
Arkansas A. & M. College, College Heights	State
Arkansas College, Batesville	Presbyterian
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville	State
Arkansas State College, State College	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville	Presbyterian
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State
DELAWARE	
University of Delaware, Newark	State
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
American University	Methodist
Catholic University of America	Roman Catholic
District of Columbia Teachers College (a merger of Wilson Teachers College and Minor Teachers College)	Municipal
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross	Roman Catholic
George Washington University	Private
Georgetown University	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College	Roman Catholic
Trinity College	Roman Catholic

*The list is based on information in our files, and may not be complete. Periodic reports in Southern School News have been a principal source.

FLORIDA	Legal Control
Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic
Dade County Junior College, Dade County	State
University of Florida, Gainesville	State
GEORGIA	
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur	Presbyterian
University of Georgia, Athens	State
KENTUCKY	
Asbury College, Wilmore	Private
Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Bethel College, Hopkinsville	Southern Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea	Private
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville	Presbyterian
The College of the Bible, Lexington	Disciples of
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond	State / Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist
Lees Junior College, Jackson	Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville	Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway	Private
Morehead State College, Morehead	State
Murray State College, Murray	State
Nazareth College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville	Southern Baptist
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist
University of Louisville, Louisville	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State
Ursuline College, Louisville	Roman Catholic
Villa Madonna College, Covington	Roman Catholic
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
LOUISIANA	
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	State
Loyola University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette	State
MARYLAND	
Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore	YMCA
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private

MARYLAND, CONTINUED	Legal Contral
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown	County
Hood College, Frederick	Private
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore	Private
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore	Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis	Private
St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, St. Mary's City	State
State Teachers College, Frostburg	State
State Teachers College, Salisbury	State
State Teachers College, Towson	State
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis	National
University of Maryland, College Park & Baltimore Divisions	State
Washington College, Chestertown	Private
Western Maryland College, Westminister	Methodist

MISSOURI	
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville	State
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville	State
St. Louis University, St. Louis	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State
University of Kansas City, Kansas City	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves	Roman Catholic

NORTH CAROLINA	
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer	Methodist
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa	Presbyterian
Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro	State
Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest	Southern Baptist

OKLAHOMA	
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State
Central State College, Edmond	State
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner	State

OKLAHOMA, CONTINUED	Legal Control
East Central State College, Ada	State
Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Wilburton	State
Murray State Agricultural College, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M., Miami	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Southern Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture & Applied Science,	State
Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell /Stillwater	State
Phillips University, Enid	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State

TENNESSEE	
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Madison College, Madison College	Private
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro	State
Memphis State University, Memphis	State
Peabody College, Nashville	Private
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville	Methodist
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville	State
Tusculum College, Greeneville	Private
University of the South, Sewanee	Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	State
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	Private

TEXAS	
Amarillo College, Amarillo	Municipal
Austin College, Sherman	Presbyterian
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin	Presbyterian
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas	Private
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi	Municipal
DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	Episcopal
Frank Phillips College, Borger	District
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville	Municipal
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Kilgore College, Kilgore,	District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont	District
Laredo Junior College, Laredo	Municipal

TEXAS, CONTINUED,	Legal Control
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin	Lutheran
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls	Municipal
McMurry College, Abilene	Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton	State
Odessa College, Odessa	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg	County
Paris Junior College, Paris	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, San Antonio	Roman Catholic
San Angelo College, San Angelo	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde	District
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Southern Baptist
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	State
Temple Junior College, Temple	Municipal
Texas Christian University, Brite College of the Bible, /Fort Worth	Christian
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin	Lutheran
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Western College, El Paso	State
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Trinity University, San Antonio	Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas	Roman Catholic
University of Texas, Austin	State
Victoria College, Victoria	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview	Southern Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County

VIRGINIA	
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions	State
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg	Mennonite
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria	Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William & Mary, /Richmond	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	State

WEST VIRGINIA	
Bethany College, Bethany	Private
Concord College, Athens	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville	State
Marshall College, Huntington	State
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser	State
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

We found this well worth reading, and thought you would want to read it too.

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

VOL. CLVII NO. 103 ★★ EASTERN EDITION FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1961

Business in Dixie

Many Southerners Say Racial Tension Slows Area's Economic Gains

St. Louis Firm Delays Move To Alabama; Industry Hunt Lags in Little Rock

Race and Recession Tie-In?

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

"These racial incidents have given us a black eye we'll be a long time trying to forget. We're now in as bad a situation as Little Rock."

Thus heavy-set Sidney Smyer, long-time Alabama politician and currently president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, glumly assesses the damage done his state by the outbreaks of racial strife in recent days. He and many Alabama businessmen are convinced the state's industrial and commercial growth will be stunted for months or perhaps years by the violence which greeted the integrated band of "Freedom Riders" bent on destroying segregation barriers in interstate transportation facilities. Some Alabama businessmen report they have already run into instances of firms dropping or reconsidering plans to set up operations in the state because of the racial disturbances.

Southern concern over the economic impact of racial tensions isn't confined to Alabama. Reporters interviewing business leaders in Atlanta, Jacksonville and other Southern cities find many of them concluding that racial troubles are hampering the entire region's economic development. These feelings were prevalent even before race tension rose to the surface in Alabama.

"A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served," Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, observes. A senior vice president of a large Atlanta bank comments: "There is no way of measuring how many plants we've lost or how many we will lose because of racial conditions, but we know the number has been substantial."

Effects of School Conflicts

Pondering the running battle over desegregation of schools, an executive at the Jacksonville, Fla., offices of a major insurance company says: "Southern branch plants are having trouble keeping management because the management class does not want its children to face a possible closing of public schools."

Precision is impossible in any attempt to measure the pocketbook impact of racial problems. But several economic indicators show that the South, too busy building and booming to notice the recessions of 1953-54 and 1957-58, definitely felt the recent downturn—perhaps, in the view of some economists, even more than the rest of the nation. And many Southerners are inclined to attribute this situation at least partly to racial unrest.

Among those who think the South has been more severely affected by the recession than other areas is Charles T. Taylor, a vice president and economist at the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, whose district includes Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee. "Economic measures suggest a contraction slightly greater in this area than in the nation," says Mr. Taylor. One indicator pointing in this direction is the rate of residential construction contract awards; in the first quarter, these contracts ran 11% below the level of the like quarter of 1960 in the six Southern states served by the Atlanta Federal Reserve while nationally there was an 0.2% rise. Similarly, non-residential construction contracts, which include new plants, fell 7.5% in the first quarter in the six-state area from the like period of 1960, compared with a nationwide gain of 9.4%.

Securities Offerings Decline

Another Federal Reserve economist in Atlanta, Alfred P. Johnson, says the relatively skimpy offerings of stocks and bonds by Southern firms reflect the seriousness of the Southern recession. "Corporate offerings of securities for new capital in the nation increased 3% from 1959 to 1960, but corporate offerings of securities by businesses headquartered in (Atlanta Federal Reserve) district states declined 13% from 1959 to 1960 to a level of $456 million," Mr. Johnson reports.

There is not, however, unanimous agreement that the South has been faring worse than the rest of the U.S. Some economic indicators run counter to this view. Manufacturing employment in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District's area, for example, was down 3.3% from the level of a year earlier in the first quarter. For the same period, the national decline in manufacturing employment was 5.8%.

In Alabama, business leaders in Birmingham and in the nearby capital city of Montgomery already are hastily whipping together organizations aimed at trying to undo some of the damage caused by the outbreaks of racial violence there.

In the past few days, officials of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Improvement Association and a key civic group called the Committee of 100 have joined together to form a new organization whose prime goal will be to soothe the city's racial troubles. The group will include Negro as well as white leaders among its members. Meanwhile, in the state capital a new civic body called the Men of Montgomery is mobilizing in an effort to counter the effects of the racial outbursts. This group has publicly condemned the riots and called on city and state officials to prevent any recurrences "at all costs."

These actions are significant, for they mark the first time that representative groups of Alabama civic leaders and businessmen have been willing to go on record against mob violence by white supremacists and arch-segregationists intent on blocking integration in education and other fields. "This won't be a group set up just to pass resolutions either," says the Chamber's Mr. Smyer, speaking of the Birmingham organization. "We intend to seek a solution to this problem and are prepared to back up the effort financially."

Aside from the social and legal aspects, the economic stakes in the current race struggle are becoming evident to Birmingham businessmen. "We've been hurt and hurt bad," declares a top official of one of the city's largest banks. "In the last few days, I bet I've spent more than $50 in telephone calls trying to convince a big Ohio company that it should locate a pilot plant in Alabama. But I'm afraid we've lost it to New England and lost it strictly because of the unrest down here."

"The pilot plant in its first stage was scheduled to cost about $3 million," continues the banker, "and if it had worked out, the company was thinking in terms of a further investment of $40 million to $50 million." He pauses and then adds: "Well, we asked for it, and now we're getting it."

In Montgomery, a real estate agent tells a similar tale. "Last Friday I rented an office building to a St. Louis company planning to begin operations here," he relates. "But the contracts weren't to be signed until after the weekend. Now the fight has scared them, and we don't know whether they're going to rent the space or not. It would have meant about $12,000 a year in rentals for my client."

To be sure, despite developments such as these, some Southerners insist the recent outbreaks of violence between whites and Negroes won't impair the region's economy. "No industry has ever questioned me about racial troubles here, nor has there ever been any indication racial fears were behind choices not to move to Alabama," declares Edward R. Bowman, assistant director of Alabama's Planning and Industrial Development Board.

"I don't believe this will be any great deterrent to industrial expansion," agrees Thomas L. Blake, former manager of Montgomery's Industrial Development Board and newly named general manager of the city's Chamber of Commerce. "Just because one or

Please Turn Page

Business in Dixie: Southerners Say Racial Tension Slows Gains

Continued From First Page

two people cause violence, that's no reason to minimize Montgomery's economic advantages."

If the experience of Little Rock and the rest of the state of Arkansas is any indication, however, the optimism of these two Alabamans is not likely to be borne out. In Little Rock, industrial development skidded to a halt after the flare-up over school integration in 1957. The Arkansas capital city had attracted an average of five new plants a year ranging in value from $100,000 to $3 million between 1950 and 1957. In the early months of 1957, before the outbreak of violence over school integration, eight new plants were opened. But, according to Everett Tucker, director of Little Rock's industrial development commission, in the nearly four years since the start of the school troubles there has not been "a single major industrial expansion."

For the whole state, the record is similar. In 1956, the year before the school fracas, companies invested a record $131 million in new facilities in the state. This fell to $44.9 million in 1957 and to only $25.4 million in 1958. Since then, there has been some recovery in spending on plants, but last year's $55 million outlay was still less than half the 1956 total.

The heightening of racial tensions in Alabama comes after a year of rapid industrial expansion. In 1960, 127 new plants costing more than $80 million and employing 6,800 workers were established in the state, four times the amount spent a year earlier. Partly responsible for the fast growth was a wide variety of inducements the state offers new industries, including 10-year tax holidays and plants built and leased to firms by municipalities.

But some Alabama residents now believe such inducements will no longer suffice. "You have to have a healthy climate to attract industry, and I mean more than physical health," comments William P. Engel, president of one of Alabama's largest real estate firms. "Right now we have a racial problem, and it has slowed us down. Unfortunately, it's just those people for whom we're spending time and money to bring in industry to provide work who are causing all the trouble."

A primary aim of the new civic action groups being formed in Birmingham and Montgomery will be to make contact with the lower-income residents principally responsible for the recent mob actions and steer them away from violence in the future. "We hope we can reach the violent elements through education," says James A. Head, chairman of Birmingham's Committee of 100 and president of an office supply firm. "You can't change their minds with legislation or resolutions."

Reprinted by

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

We found this well worth reading,

and thought you would want to read

it too.

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

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#38

June 16, 1961

The Southern Regional Council is a long established and highly respected bi-racial committee of Southerners with headquarters in Atlanta which seeks, largely through research and education, to change destructive patterns of race relations into creative ones. Among its more effective techniques is the occasional publication of a Special Report analyzing some particularly significant development in the South.

Its recent Special Report on "The Freedom Ride" has received wide coverage in the press, but its brief conclusion deserves more careful reading and reflection and is, therefore, quoted in its entirety below:

White and Negro Americans ought to consider well what Walter Lippmann has said, in his column of May 25:

> What has been a movement of gradual reform is showing unmistakable signs of turning into a movement of physical confrontation...
>
> We are witnessing a non-violent rebellion, ... non-violent in that the agitators are unarmed and passive. This rebellion marks a lessening of hope and faith in the processes of the courts, of elections, of Congress, and of education....It would be vain for anyone to expect that there can be a quick and easy end to the kind of courage and determination which has been shown in the bus rides and in the lunch counter sit-ins. No one should expect this kind of thing to disappear....

CONCLUSION

Is Walter Lippman right, that there is a decline among Negroes of faith in the regular processes of government and education? If so, the fault lies with white Americans, particularly those of the South.

There would be no Freedom Ride, if there were compliance with law and decency in the South. This is the fact that is basic to any thinking about this latest demonstration of the courage and vitality of the Negro youth movement.

For generations, white people determined what would be the racial relations of the South. No longer is this true.

Yet it is true that only if white people will resume leadership--but this time as co-leaders -- can the South escape other May 20's, such as this year's in Montgomery. The white South has got to acquire the habit of introducing change before it is demanded. If to say this is wishful thinking, it is also a statement of fact.

There are those who regard the Freedom Riders as "extremists." It

would be more intelligent to realize that they are pointing out to the South what must be done, and done quickly, if we are to forestall the emergence into power of real, genuine extremists.

The white South rejected the sane, responsible NAACP, deprived itself of its useful counsel, and instead forced the NAACP to fight for its life. The NAACP remains strong and those who have combatted it most viciously are the losers for it. And now they have to adjust also to new types of organizations, less ready to be patient. The Freedom Ride this year. If white southerners have any good sense, it will not have to be a truly "extremist" group next year -- and there are such lurking in the wings.

The Freedom Ride will continue. If not in its present form, in some other similar style, and soon. There is momentum within it too great to be held back. The South and the nation are now critically dependent on the quality of Negro leadership, and its ability to direct that momentum and not to be overrun by it.

The South is now receiving assistance that it keenly needs. A national administration devoted to civil rights is energetically stripping away some of our racial inequities, and removing some of the frustrations that face our Negro population.

The big problems, however, can be tackled only by the South itself: by white southerners coming to deserve the trust of Negro southerners; by Negroes maintaining their most valuable outside asset, the confidence which the country as a whole has had in their cause and their methods of pursuing it.

The Freedom Ride is another indication that whites in some states are not trusted by Negroes, and do not deserve to be. It has furnished proof also that much of the South is now disgusted by the sort of lawlessness deputized by the authorities in Alabama. The Freedom Ride has emphasized as well that the struggle for civil rights in the South can quickly degenerate into violence, and that it is everybody's responsibility -- whites and Negroes -- to avoid that whenever they can.

1961-62/38

NCCJ is a civic organization engaged in a nation-wide program of intergroup education. It enlists Protestants, Catholics and Jews who without compromise of conscience or of their distinctive and important religious differences work together to build better relationships among all men. It operates on the civic level although, obviously, the roots of the brotherhood which it seeks to build are in the moral law and in religious faith.

★ ★ ★

We Believe . . .

in the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.

that the fabric of America is strong and unique because the threads of many races and creeds are woven into it.

that every American secures his own greater freedom when he stands united with his fellows to uphold and defend the true spirit of democracy.

in unity without uniformity.

that we cannot demonstrate to other nations that ours is a better way of life unless all our citizens enjoy the privileges and assume the obligations of full citizenship.

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OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

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NCCJ provides a means for men and women of good will of differing religions to work together on common civic concerns.

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The Houston Region, The National Conference of Christians and Jews

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HUMAN RELATIONS IN HOUSTON

11:00—11:30 A.M. Saturday — KPRC-TV Channel 2

JUNE 24, 1961

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER
(Religious Leaders Look at Human Relations)

LEON JAWORSKI,
Moderator
DR. ALFRED H. FREEMAN,
St. Paul's Methodist Church
RABBI WILLIAM S. MALEV,
Congregation Beth Yeshurun
THE REV. JOHN MURPHY,
C.S.B. President, University of St. Thomas

JULY 1, 1961

THE GROWTH OF GOODWILL
(The Historian Looks at Human Relations)

LEON JAWORSKI,
Moderator
DR. CHARLES GOING,
Head of History Department, University of Houston
DR. LOUIS KESTENBERG,
Professor of History, University of Houston
DR. JAMES A. TINSLEY,
Professor of History, University of Houston

JULY 8, 1961

THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST VIEWS HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. JAMES R. NOLAND,
Executive Secretary, Church Welfare Bureau, Association of Churches—Moderator
CHRIS ARNO,
Executive Director Boy's Harbor
DR. EVERETT DYER,
Professor of Sociology, University of Houston
DR. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON,
Chairman, Department of Government, Texas Southern University

JULY 15, 1961

HOW BIG IS A BIGOT?

DR. JAMES R. NOLAND,
Moderator
DR. RICHARD EVANS,
Professor of Sociology, University of Houston
THE REV. EDWARD SULLIVAN,
Professor of Philosophy, University of St. Thomas

JULY 22, 1961

A LITTLE LEARNING
(Education and Human Relations)

DR. ALFRED NEUMANN,
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Houston—Moderator
JACK BINION,
Attorney and Member State Education Board
THE REV. FRANCIS CONNER,
Dickinson, Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Galveston
DR. JOHN MCFARLAND,
Superintendent of Houston Independent School District

JULY 29, 1961

REARING CHILDREN OF GOODWILL
(Homes and Human Relations)

DR. ALFRED NEUMANN,
Moderator
MRS. WILLIAM H. DELANY, JR.,
Immediate Past-President, Houston Council P.T.A.
MRS. A. L. ULLRICH,
Immediate Past-President, National Conference of Catholic Women
MRS. JOSEPH WIESENTHAL

AUGUST 5, 1961

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS—
TODAY'S PROBLEM?
(Youth and Human Relations)

MARTHA KLEYMEYER,
Executive Secretary, Downtown YWCA—Moderator
MARGARET RICHARDSON,
Rice University
RITA MASSEY,
Sacred Heart Dominican College
BURTON SILVERMAN,
Rice University

AUGUST 12, 1961

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
HAVE HUMAN VALUES, TOO

COL. MARVIN HURLEY,
Executive Vice-President, Houston Chamber of Commerce—Moderator
WILLIAM B. BLACK, JR.,
Vice-President and Manager Banking Relations, Bank of the Southwest
JOHN CROSSLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union Local 4-367
VAL JEAN MCCOY,
Manager, Public Relations, Shell Oil Company

AUGUST 19, 1961

HUMAN RELATIONS TECHNIQUES:
THE ROLE OF INTER-GROUP AGENCIES

COL. MARVIN HURLEY,
Moderator
MRS. ETHEL DUMBAULD,
Executive Secretary, Houston Council on Human Relations
TED FREEDMAN,
Director Southwestern Region ADL of B'nai B'rith
E. R. MCWILLIAMS,
Regional Director National Conference of Christians and Jews

AUGUST 26, 1961

MASS MEDIA-MASS ATTITUDES?
(The Role of Mass Media)

WILLIAM B. BLACK, JR.,
Moderator
JACK HARRIS,
Vice-President and General Manager, KPRC and KPRC-TV
GEORGE CARMACK,
Editor, The Houston Press

SEPTEMBER 2, 1961

THE ROLE OF YOUTH AGENCIES

THE REV. FRED M. HOLT,
Director of Methodist Student Movement, Rice University
MINOR HUFFMAN,
Executive Director B.S.A., Sam Houston Council
THE REV. PAUL G. PIERI,
Director Catholic Youth Organization, Diocese of Galveston
WILLIAM A. RUSSELL,
Assistant General Secretary and Controller, YMCA

SEPTEMBER 9, 1961

THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
IN HUMAN RELATIONS

E. R. MCWILLIAMS,
Moderator
WALLACE BEASLEY,
Coordinator, Police Training, Texas A & M
INSPECTOR LARRY FULTZ,
Houston Police Department
JUDGE MIRON LOVE,
Criminal District Court No. 3

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF
AMERICAN HUMAN RELATIONS

IRVIN M. SHLENKER,
Board Chairman, Houston National Bank—Moderator
VAUGHAN BRYANT,
Director International Affairs, Port of Houston
MRS. ALICE PRATT,
Executive Secretary, Institute of International Education
JIM STILLWELL,
Manager, Public Relations, Anderson, Clayton and Company

Tex -

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

JUNE JOTTINGS

SUMMER TIME is here, but there is no vacation from this all important area of human relations work.

Mrs. Dumbauld will be gone from the office June 29 through July 21. Volunteers will be serving in the office and the summer hours are from 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon.

This past week brought the good news that our Council has received federal TAX-EXEMPT STATUS. This means that all contributions made to our Council are deductible by donors.

The Houston Region, The National Conference of Christians and Jews in cooperation with KPRC-TV, Channel 2, is presenting a program on HUMAN RELATIONS IN HOUSTON, 11:00-11:30 a.m. each Saturday for 13 weeks beginning June 24, 1961. (A brochure is enclosed.)

TRICK OR TREAT FOR UNICEF-UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND - Instead of collecting the traditional treats (which most children don't need) children collect small coins to be sent to the needy children of the world--this is the new Halloween Trick or Treat program.

1961 is the seventh year this work has been sponsored in Houston by the United Church Women and the Jewish Sisterhoods.

The new chairman is Mrs. M. G. Gray, MI4-4047. She needs help! There is no money to buy the necessary films so needed to educate our people about the relief work done by UNICEF. Here is a small way we can help build a better and more peaceful world. Won't you help?

A Mailing under the heading DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION was distributed to the Boards of Trustees and Boards of Governors of the four major universities in this area.

If you have not already filled in your QUESTIONNAIRE and returned it to the Council office, you are urged to do so at once, so that we may organize our committees without delay.

The following books have been donated to our LIBRARY:

Authoritarian Personality by T. W. Adorno; Rehearsal for Destruction by Paul Massing; Fears Men Live By by Selma Hirsh; Human Rights and World Order by Moses Moskowitz; The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective by Kyle Haselden; Belief and Respect-A Basic Program of Anti-Communism and Human Betterment by Willard Russell; and This is What We Found by Ralph and Carl Creger.

Joyce Shaw, Elizabeth Kimmel and Ethel Dumbauld attended the NAIRO (National Association of Inter-group Relation Officials) Conference on the theme LOOKING AHEAD WITH THE SOUTH held in Little Rock, June 1-2.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, Chairman Mrs. George Dumbauld, Exec. Secretary

Copy

September 1, 1961

Dr. John W. McFarland, Superintendent of Schools
Trustees of the Houston Independent School District:
Mrs. Frank Dyer, President
Mr. Joe Kelly Butler
Mrs. H. W. Cullen
Mr. Bob Eckels
Mrs. J. W. McCullough, Jr.
Mr. John M. Robinson
Mrs. Charles White

Dear Friends:

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a growing organization of Houstonians who have volunteered to work together in an effort to improve intergroup relations in our city.

Integral to our programs is the dissemination of accurate and objective information, and the distribution of materials that appear to us to make a contribution to better intergroup understanding.

For example, the enclosed article, recently reprinted from the Journal of the National Education Association has impressed our Executive Board so much that we should like to make it available to Houston teachers and administrators, in the hope that it will stimulate some serious thought about the problem. With our schools about to enter its second year of desegregation, we believe we should attempt to make this a positive and creative experience for teachers and pupils alike.

We could supply you with copies, should you desire to distribute this reprint yourselves, or we would like your permission to mail them directly to teachers.

Will you please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

EPS:ecd
Enclosures

P.S. You may find the enclosed Newsletter, dealing with last year's experience with desegregation, of interest.

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
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JACKSON 4-5084

June 9, 1961

On June 2nd--the last day of school--six young mothers sat down to talk about their childrens' experiences in the first grade.

The first year of desegregated schools in Houston was over. What had happened? How did the children fare?

The Houston Council on Human Relations had invited the mothers of the twelve Negro youngsters attending desegregated schools to tell what had happened. More than half the mothers accepted the invitation, and they readily talked:

They were asked: if you had it to do all over again, would you willingly place your youngster in this kind of a situation? The answer--unanimously--yes!

Would you encourage other parents to enroll their youngsters in desegregated schools next year? Again unanimously--yes!

Had the children been accepted? their parents?

Well, said one mother, I was elected an officer of our PTA. Another mother reported that her six year old daughter had been elected the most popular child in her class. They felt accepted!

There had been PTA projects and programs, school festivals and parties. Negro parents had participated willingly, and without difficulty: certainly without major incident. Parents had exchanged visits in each others' homes. Similarly with the children.

The situation had been at least normal--perhaps some people had made an effort to be a bit more considerate than usual--but nothing more than that. This is the way the mothers had wanted it to be.

In one school, where there had been no PTA, mothers said that it might have been helpful if one were created. Mothers from this school seemed not quite happy as the others.

All the mothers concurred: the school principals and teachers had been more than helpful. Some mothers were enthusiastic about <u>their</u> principal!

There had been problems: one mother said that her little boy had been seated too far from the blackboard, and from the rest of the class. She had talked to the teacher but nothing had been done. Another mother had objected to her child's six week report card: she spoke to the teacher, and the problem was worked out.

More

Contrary to widespread rumor: the mothers said there had been no segregation in the lunchrooms. Games of physical contact had been permitted. Water fountains had not been segregated.

One point of irritation: restrooms had been segregated.

There had been few incidents: some name calling, during the early days of the school term; some mothers seemed to feel that their youngsters had not been graded fairly. This kind of complaint seemed to stem from the one school without a PTA.

Some of the youngsters had difficulty with certain subjects; but teacher consultation, resulting in recommendations carefully followed by parents, seemed to have solved them.

What is the conclusion shared by these mothers: Houston school desegregation has worked; it has been good!

The mothers wished that more youngsters could have had the benefit of desegregated schools. One six year old had been instructed by her teacher to refer to them as "American" public schools.

The mothers hoped that the excellent experience this year would encourage school authorities to expand desegregation next year, and to speed up the process--at least a little bit.

They also urged parents who wanted their children in desegregated schools next year to check carefully, and immediately, the long list of special requirements and qualifications. They offered to help anyone who was interested.

There was one question they all asked: how can we let people know what has actually happened this year--the first year of desegregated schools in Houston?

Perhaps the Houston Council on Human Relations might be of important help!

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

What Research Says About

Understanding Intergroup Relations

JEAN D. GRAMBS

CULTURAL differences have long existed in American life. We teachers have used these differences in enriching and adjusting our instruction. However, we know that these differences can cause conflicts and tensions within a community. We must, therefore, seek to conserve the *value* of differences while encouraging our pupils to learn how to live together co-operatively and democratically in American life.

Perhaps this brief review of research related to intergroup relations may help us in our school programs.

Basic Concepts

In intergroup relations one can have difficulty in being objective, even when dealing with research. Each of us has strong emotional attachments to our own racial, ethnic, religious, and other groups. Gradually we learn to realize that differences are not only to be expected, but that they must be respected.

Our biological family—Anthropologists, biologists, and other experts tell us that man belongs to one biological family. The physical differences in human appearance have occurred as adaptations to surroundings. Isolation of groups of people has led to selective repetition of those genes that determine skin color, hair color, eye shape, and the many other variations upon the same basic human theme.

Studies of civilizations miles apart and with no known connections show that again and again man has invented similar instruments and religious symbols. Hence, all men apparently have many similar spiritual and psychological needs and interests.

Group self-esteem—The belief that one's own group is the center of all culture and the base for organizing one's life is called "ethnocentrism." This characteristic is found among the most primitive tribes as well as in the more complex societies. We like what we do; we prefer "our own people." Our way of life is *right;* new and strange ways are considered *inferior.*

Although this tendency toward group self-esteem is quite human, it also is based partly upon ignorance. As groups learn about other groups, they discover that no group has a monopoly on superiority.

Man needs a place to stand—Every person wants to belong to and be accepted by a group. When we are accepted as individuals, we feel secure and self-confident. But this sense of security can be affected by the status of the group as a whole.

If a group is considered inferior by all surrounding groups, then the members of the low-rated group lose some of their self-confidence and personal esteem. These downgraded feelings may lead to aggression, hostility, and other offensive behavior toward the members of other groups. Disappointed and frustrated children in the low-rated group may turn their emotions upon the school. Seeking school achievement and getting along with others are types of "conformity" which they often reject.

No group is superior—Although individuals have many differences indicating their superiority in intelligence and skill to other individuals, the same does not hold true for groups. There is no such thing as *innate* group superiority.

Studies of civilizations and cultures over many years offer no scientific evidence that in intelligence and innate capacity any group is superior to any other. Distributions of intelligence test scores show extensive overlapping among racial groups. When educational and cultural opportunities are held constant, the differences in IQ scores often disappear.

Relationships are complex—Numerous racial, ethnic, and religious differences are found. Cleavages, however, can occur on many other grounds. The boys of the neighborhood may feel that the girls have advantages; the older children may have hostile feelings toward the younger ones; the recent migrants may be aggrieved about the long-time residents. Consideration of intergroup understanding must be extended to many kinds of group situations.

Some groups are more restricted than others—While there are many types of intergroup relations, some of the most serious problems are found with those groups where restrictions have been heaviest and most repressive. Much of the research has consequently centered upon such groups.

These groups, often in the minority, are usually and readily distin-

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Dr. Grambs is lecturer in education, College of Education, University of Maryland, College Park. She is author of the pamphlet, **Understanding Intergroup Relations,** ***in the series "What Research Says to the Teacher," published by the NEA's American Educational Research Association and the Department of Classroom Teachers (1960. 32p. 25¢. Stock No. 11-520).***

guished by color of skin, dress, religious practices, and other characteristics. On certain racial and cultural differences, teachers find the strongest feelings and the most unreasonable difficulties, but also excellent opportunities for understanding intergroup relations.

Guidelines to Practice

Schools cannot ignore the group differences that children bring to school. Although physical differences cannot be erased, social and religious differences can be explained and respected; harmful and unnecessary differences can be modified or minimized.

Teachers must be objective—Without meaning to do so, classroom teachers sometimes favor one group over another. This is one explanation of why girls get fewer failing marks than boys. Favoritism influences often help children from "the best homes" to obtain more school offices than children of minority groups.

Teachers who say, "There are no group differences in our community," should be willing to look for and examine the facts. Even in relatively homogeneous communities there may be concealed differences that would explain periodic group conflicts and pressures upon individual children. When these impair the school's program, they cannot be ignored.

The major factors—perhaps the most important—in intergroup relations are attitudes. Today we have only the beginnings of insight into attitudes and how they can be changed. Our present knowledge suggests a few points of reference for the classroom teacher:

Healthy group relationships are promoted when invidious comparisons are eliminated. Since many comparisons have little scientific basis, they can be avoided without loss.

Changes in attitudes are also changes in feelings. Facts alone rarely change attitudes. Moral and emotional appeals must be made, since attitudes are usually reflections of feelings.

Individuals are helped to change their attitudes through specific direct experiences. The Chinese are credited with saying that one picture is worth a thousand words. Similarly, a talk by a successful business or professional man from a minority group may be effective in offsetting the cliché that all members of the group are "just naturally lazy and unsuccessful."

Experiencing an intergroup situation does not necessarily affect the attitudes of those involved. Intergroup contacts often must be discussed so that children understand the significance and the importance of differences. When improved behavior results, it should be recognized and approved.

Children should see and learn about minority group individuals who have achieved high social status and prestige. When a minority group member is recognized by the school staff, the children know that teachers are practicing what they preach.

Surface behavior and under-the-surface feelings may be quite different. Both children and adults learn to practice what is "expected," but learning new ideas and feelings about group relations must involve sincerity of purpose and depth of feeling. Therefore, the teacher is not satisfied with behavior that merely conforms but does not honestly represent true feelings. Verbal conformity can mean little change.

Children and youth need help in acquiring understanding of how it feels to be in the other fellow's shoes. When one tries to think from the other fellow's point of view, he acquires insight into intergroup situations. Role playing may help, but "getting in the other fellow's shoes" is not an easy thing to do.

Teachers can use to advantage even the fights and clashes that disturb and disrupt school situations. These situations cannot be repressed or passed over. Each clash should be examined by the children themselves as to why it happened and what future behavior would be better for all.

Not much about intergroup relations is easy. Both the minority group members and the members of the majority must recognize that each has obligations; it's not a one-way street. The teacher who seeks "to teach" better understanding may be criticized for his efforts. Yet, the field involves many of our most important humanitarian and democratic values.

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JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

December 1960

For additional copies, write to

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3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Single copy, 5¢
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Tex - ~~Houston~~

HUMAN RELATIONS FORUM

Theme: HOUSTON AND ITS MINORITIES IN

- EDUCATION - October 14
- CULTURAL LIFE - October 21
- HEALTH - October 28
- HOUSING - November 4
- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - November 11
- EMPLOYMENT - November 18

Place: First Christian Church, 1601 Sunset Blvd., Houston, Texas

Dates October 14 - November 18, 1961 (six consecutive Saturdays)

Time Schedule:

9:00 - 9:30	Registration and Display
9:30 - 10:15	Presentation
10:15 - 10:30	Break
10:30 - 11:15	Panel
11:15 - 12:00	Discussion

Registration: $2.50 (six sessions) 50¢ (single session)

Sponsored by
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JA4-5084

REGISTRATION

Date_____

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____ PHONE_____

Please register me for the following session/s:

_____EDUCATION _____HEALTH _____JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

_____CULTURAL _____HOUSING _____EMPLOYMENT

_____ALL SIX SESSIONS

I enclose $_____. I will pay at door _____
(Please check)

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President

SUBJECT: Important Meeting

* *

September 22, 1961

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations has been scheduled for Friday, September 29, 1961, at First Christian Church, 1601 Sunset Blvd., Houston, Texas, at 12:00 Noon. This will be a luncheon session and the cost of the luncheon is $1.25. (Please call JA4-5084 by Wednesday, September 27th and inform Mrs. Dumbauld that we can expect you so that your reservation can be made.) If you are punctual, we can complete our business on time and dismiss promptly at 1:30 P.M.

Minutes from the previous meeting are enclosed for your information.

The agenda for the September 29th meeting is enclosed. Please be prepared to make suggestions. Your counsel is needed.

We believe that you will be excited with the depth of program the Houston Council has developed.

AGENDA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 29, 1961

INVOCATION

INTRODUCTIONS AND WELCOME

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

TREASURER'S REPORT

PURPOSE AND REVIEW

CORRESPONDENCE

REPORTS:

Committees - Mass Communications
Education
Employment
Health
Housing
Youth
Cultural Life
Budget

OLD BUSINESS

Brochures
Audit

NEW BUSINESS

Membership in Community Council

NEXT MEETING DATE

ADJOURNMENT

STEERING COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
South Central YMCA, 3521 Wheeler
Friday, August 25, 1961, 12:00 Noon

The Steering Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met Friday, August 25, 1961, at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler St., at 12:00 Noon in luncheon session.

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, chairman, presided.

Present were: Mrs. Frank Freed, Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, Walter Whitson, Jim Noland, Irwin Glatstein, Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, and Mrs. George Dumbauld.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting - Voted on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mrs. Freed that the minutes as amended be approved.

Treasurer's Report - In the absence of Ted Klein, Treasurer, Mr. Glatstein gave the treasurer's report which was distributed to those present. This report was filed with the secretary's minutes.

The question was asked regarding the date that memberships are due. They are due October 1, 1961.

Appointments

Mrs. Shaw requested that Mr. Glatstein assume responsibility for securing someone to Audit our books.

Ted Klein will be asked to chairman the Budget Committee on his return from vacation. Mr. Askanase will serve on this committee and Mr. Shaw will also be asked to serve with Mr. Klein and Mr. Askanase.

Mrs. Shaw appointed Irwin Glatstein Brochure Chairman. Two brochures are to be draw-up: one for the Fall Conferences and one for the membership campaign. These brochures are to be submitted to the Board before printing.

A membership chairman is needed at once. Mrs. Susholtz, Mrs. Freed and Mr. Noland will work with Mrs. Shaw in securing this chairman.

General

Mr. Glatstein suggested that Dr. Bullock be contacted to see what release plans have been made for his report on juvenile delinquency and if we can distribute it, either as as organization or in cooperation with some other group. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Freed will make inquiry of Dr. Bullock regarding this report.
Also, it was suggested that we keep in mind having Dr. Bullock and his report either for use at one of the conferences or for a meeting of our membership.

Distribution of Materials

Three pieces of material were discussed for distribution. It was decided that (1) Reprint from Wall Street Journal be mailed to Chamber of Commerce

members, Bankers, the Mayor and City Council members; (2) Reprint from Printer's Ink not be distributed; and (3) Understanding Intergroup Relations be mailed to the Supt. of Schools and School Board Members asking that they read and distribute the same or give us permission to do so, to teachers in integrated schools, social science teachers, administratiors, etc. Members present are to read and call the office stating their opinion.

Mrs. Susholtz suggested that we might consider securing materials that have been written about the Mayor in Atlanta commending him and that copies be mailed to Mayor Cutrer.

Equipment, Telephone, etc.

It was suggested that facilities, equipment needed and part-time assistance in the office be discussed with new board.

The location of the present is fine if arrangements could be made for parking. Some kind of duplicating machine is badly needed so that Mrs. Dumbauld does not need to "farm" jobs out, use secretarial service, etc. A second phone for outgoing calls was suggested. All of these facts should be considered by the Board of Directors according to need and financial status.

REPORTS:

Nominating Committee Report - In the absence of Mrs. Richardson, chairman, copies of her report were distributed to members present. This report was accepted as is, with the one change noted: Mrs. Jay finds it impossible to serve on the Board this next year as she is going to be employed. Mrs. Richardson, first alternate, automatically replaces Mrs. Jay.

Mrs. Richardson is to be informed of our gratitude for her fine work. All members, throughout the year, are urged to submit names of persons for the Board for the Nominating Committee for next year.

The new Board of Directors is to be called together within three weeks.

Constitution - The constitution was reviewed Article by Article and suggested changes were made. Mrs. Freed is to come by the office and the final draft will be drawn-up.

Job Opportunity Survey - Mrs. Dumbauld reported that Dr. Gallaher is doing a fine job on this survey; many people have been involved and two training sessions were held for the interviewers. Our city is ahead of the other three in turning in materials to the SRC, Dr. Gallaher was informed.

Mass Communications - Mrs. Susholtz reported that her committee held its first meeting last week and another is scheduled for Monday, August 28th. This committee's first responsibility will be publicity. They suggested the theme, "Houston Can Be Proud" for TV flashes.

Fall Conferences - Mrs. Shaw reviewed meeting of committees. Only one committee is contemplating an out of town speaker. Suggested schedule for Fall conferences was distributed to those present.

Adjournment was at 2:45 p.m.

By Ethel Dumbauld, Secretary pro tem

Tex Houston

BUDGET
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

	1960-1961	1960-1961 Expenditures	Proposed 1961 - 1962
Salaries			
Executive Secretary	$2,500	$2,300.00	$2,700
Part-time Office Secretary	-	-	1,200
Social Security (3 1/8%)	-	-	125
Rent	960	960.00	1,200
Utilities	100	50.01	100
Telephone	140	263.52	500
Maintenance	-	14.02	100
Repair & Replacement Equip.	-	-	200
New Equipment	300	329.77	500
Office Supplies & Expense	300	147.48	300
Printing	-	241.00	300
Postage	500	211.95	350
Conference and Meetings	500	304.02	500
Major Meetings	-		300
Educational Materials	-	89.40	200
Local and National Dues	-	15.00	25
Staff and Volunteer Training	-		50
Miscellaneous	-	11.59	~~350~~
Reserve for Contingencies			
Totals	$5,300	$4,937.76	~~$8,650~~ 9,000

Income:

Cash on Hand October 1, 1961	$ 662.99
Anticipated Income	
Southeran Regional Council	1,500.00
Memberships	6,~~350~~ 357.00
Memorials	300.00
Program	187.01
Total	~~$8,650.00~~ 9,000.00

Submitted by:
The Rev. James R. Noland, Chairman
The Rev. Ted Klein
Irwin Glatstein

9/29/61
ecd
adapted as changed

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 30, 1961

BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1961		$1,018.88
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$7.30	
Refund for Job Oppor. Survey	250.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$257.30	257.30
TOTAL RECEIPTS, PLUS BALANCE ON HAND		$1,276.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Utilities	$10.57	
Telephone	20.08	
Office Ewuipment	40.29	
Salary	163.60	
Withholding	36.40	
Misc.(Literature)	7.00	
Office Supplies	5.25	
Job Opportunity Survey (Art Gallaher)	250.00	
Rent	80.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$613.19	613.19
BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1961		$662.99

9/29/61
ecd

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

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STAFF
MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD
Executive Secretary

October 5, 1961

Dear Houston Friend of Democracy:

Will you strike two blows for THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE?

1. Attend the Saturday Conferences described in the enclosed brochure!

2. Sponsor two couples at each of the six meetings!

Sincerely,
James Noland
Program Chairman

Atlanta Constitution

8/9/61

RALPH

McGILL

Dallas — MM

Leadership From Texas

Leadership is one of the more noble words which, because of having been mouthed to excess by every sort of podium pounder, has taken on an unfortunate triteness.

This being true, one is the more gratified to encounter leadership, especially when it is boldly conceived and executed with the calm assurance of common sense.

Dallas, Tex., has provided an example of leadership in the problem of race which is heartening and inspiring. The businessmen of that city have brought off a plan of statesmanship which is so practical and so unanswerable by the peddlers of prejudice and false premises, that it merits a round of applause on a national basis.

It is a piece of leadership which can be emulated by other cities in the South and Southwest wherever there is leadership of integrity and intelligence. It would take some doing. It would require an admission of past error. It would necessitate the initiative of mature decision. But, it is so natural a thing to do, that consciences will take on extra weight of guilt where there is failure to act.

Long Planning

After long planning by white and colored citizens of Dallas it was quietly arranged that on a certain day a pre-determined number of Negroes would go to 40 stores and restaurants and have lunch. (Included in these was the tea room of the world famous Nieman-Marcus.) The 40 institutions were, of course, included in the citywide planning by the business leaders. One hundred and fifty-nine Negroes lunched without incident.

This was not easy for Dallas. It was the last of the large Texas cities to abandon defiance of court orders and to accept an order of desegregation of schools. This will begin with the autumn term.

But what makes the Dallas plan unique is that the businessmen realized that school desegregation meant that the Negro citizen could not, and should not, any longer be barred by various stratagems from use of

off a plan of statesmanship which is so practical and so unanswerable by the peddlers of prejudice and false premises, that it merits a round of applause on a national basis.

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But what makes the Dallas plan unique is that the businessmen realized that school desegregation meant that the Negro citizen could not, and should not, any longer be barred by various stratagems from use of public facilities.

Care was taken to make the beginning a natural one of common use of public facilities. There was no false picture of "togetherness". It was, rather, an attempt to accept the facts of life.

Dallas did not want to become another Little Rock, New Orleans, Birmingham, or Montgomery. Mobs and demonstrations do nothing but harm. Nor is this damage temporary. It endures. It certainly is no part of the right to peaceful demonstration to have filthy-mouthed harridans shrieking and spitting on school children and their parents as happened in New Orleans.

Community Affair

Dallas planners kept their operation secret—until it was accomplished. From the beginning it was a community affair. No legal test had been made. No national organizations were involved. Secrecy was necessary to prevent inflammatory actions by agitators. Newspapers and television stations reported the success of the move after it had become news.

This municipal statesmanship was the product of the Dallas Citizens' Council. (This is not to be confused with the various White Citizens Councils pledged to defiance of law and court decisions.) The Dallas Council has 250 members. Each member represents one of the more important business and corporate enterprises. It is effectively influential in shaping city policies. (The head of it, for example, is the president of the Dallas Power and Light Co.)

The keynote of its program has been this:

"Our program advocates neither segregation nor desegregation. It confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that Dallas schools will desegregate, and that the good citizen obeys the law."

Southern cities have the leadership to do what Dallas has done if they can persuade their newspapers and politicial demagogues to become good citizens and advocate acceptance of law rather than defiance of it.

FACULTY (Cont'd)

NEAL PICKETT, District Direcotr, Federal Housing Authority

DON RADEMACHER, Consultant, Texas Citizens Committee, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Austin

MISS HARRIET REYNOLDS, Director, City Libraries, Houston

DR. R. W. RAND, Chairman of Division of Education, Texas Southern University, Houston

JULES SCHRAGER, Instructor of Social Work, Department of Psychiatry, Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston

CARROLL SIMS, Sculptor, Art Department, Texas Southern Univ., Houston

DR. B. A. TURNER, Director of Vocation and Guidance Texas Southern University, Houston

MISS RUTH UHLER, Curator of Education, Museum of Fine Arts, Houston

IRVING WADLER, Violinist, Houston Symphony

FRED WEINER, Executive Director Vocational Guidance Service, Houston

NINA VANCE, Managing-Director, Alley Theatre, Houston

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Associate Professor of English, Rice University, Houston

STEVE WILSON, Executive Director, Merit Employment, AFSC, Houston

Saturday, October 14, 1961
EDUCATION

"Are Houston Schools Preparing Our Children to Meet Their Present and Future Needs?"

Moderator: Dr. Wm. P. Robinson

Address: Dr. Virgil T. Blossom

Film: "The Dallas Story" (on Desegregation)

Panel: James Hippard
Dr. R. W. Rand
(others to be announced)

Saturday, October 21, 1961
CULTURAL LIFE

"Problems and Possibilities in the Cultural Life in Houston--Today and Tomorrow"

Moderator: George Williams

Panel: Miss Harriet Reynolds
Miss Ruth Uhler
Carroll Sims
Nina Vance
Irving Wadler
Herman F. Goeters

Saturday, October 28, 1961
HEALTH

"Problems of Health in Houston and What Can Be Done About Them"

Moderator: Jules Schrager

Address: Dale Houghland

Panel: Dr. Laurie T. Callicutt
Dr. E. D. Perry
Dr. Stanley Olsen
Dr. Daniel E. Jenkins

Saturday, November 4, 1961
HOUSING

"Adequate Housing for Every Family in Our Community"

Moderator: Charles R. Kelly

Panel: Tom Booker
Hamilton Brown
Neal Pickett

Saturday, November 11, 1961
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Moderator: Mrs. Arthur Jay

Address: Don Radebacher

Panel: Mrs. Lou Breedlove
Dr. John Caldwell
Miss Helen Mason
Dr. Irvin R. Kraft

Saturday, November 18, 1961
EMPLOYMENT

"What is the Houston Employment Picture in Relation to: Job Opportunities; Training; Upgrading; and Wages?"

Moderator: Fred Weiner

Address: Steve Wilson

Panel: R. A. Childers
Dr. B. A. Turner
Homer Jackson
(one other to be announced)

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS was founded in 1958 to improve inter-group relations in one of the most rapidly growing cities in the United States.

It is a voluntary association, open to all who subscribe to its purpose.

THE BASIC PROGRAM of the Houston Council is threefold; first, it assesses the human resources of our city--the many different religious, racial and nationality groups that live and work together in Houston; second, it analyses the experiences of these many different groups; third, it seeks to build a better community by striving to reduce the causes of tension and conflict that grow from misunderstanding, discrimination and prejudice. The Houston Council proposes to accomplish these aims through education.

- -

REGISTRATION

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Please register me for the following session/s:

___Education ___Health
___Cultural ___Juvenile Delinquency
___Housing ___Employment
___All Six Sessions

I enclose $_____

I will pay at door _____
(check)

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1961-1962

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*Wm. P. Robinson, Phd.
*Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
*Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

Staff

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

HOUSTON AND ITS MINORITIES IN

- Education
- Cultural Life
- Health
- Housing
- Juvenile Delinquency
- Employment

HUMAN

RELATIONS

FORUM

First Christian Church
1601 Sunset Blvd.

Saturdays
October 14-21-28
November 4-11-18

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

COMMITTEES

Program-The Rev. James R. Noland
Arrangements-The Rev. Don Bohlcke
Hostess-Mrs. Melvyn Wolff
Registration-Mrs. Naomi Goodloe
Publicity-Irwin L. Glatstein
Education-Dr. Wm. P. Robinson
Cultural-Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Health-Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
Housing-The Rev. Charles Kelly
Youth-Mrs. Arthur Jay
Employment-Miss Betty Sherwood

** FACULTY**

VIRGIL T. BLOSSOM, Supt., Northeast School District, San Antonio
TOM BOOKER, Director, Houston Housing Authority
MRS. LOU BREEDLOVE, Houston Polive Dept., Juvenile Division
HAMILTON BROWN, Architect, Hamilton Brown and Associates, Houston
DR. JOHN CALDWELL, Principal, Jack Yates High School, Houston
Dr. LAURIE T. CALLICUTT, Head of Dept. of Psychology, University of Houston
R. A. CHILDERS, Childers Mfg.Co., Houston
JAMES HIPPARD, Attorney, Thompson, Hippard & Gibson, Houston
HERMAN F. GOETERS, Chairman, Board Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston
HOMER JACKSON, District Director, Texas Employment Commission
DR. DANIEL E. JENKINS, Prof. of Medicine, Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston
DR. IRVIN R. KRAFT, Director, Houston State Psychiatric Inst.
MISS HELEN MASON, Community Planning Organizing Associate, Community Council, Houston
DR. STANLEY OLSEN, Dean, Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston
DR. E. D. PERRY, Physician

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Council Offices - 3605 Fannin Street
Thursday, January 18, 1962, 12:00 Noon

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met on Thursday, January 18, 1962, at the Council offices, 3605 Fannin, in luncheon session.

Present were: Irwin Glatstein, Charles Shaw, Walter Whitson, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Charles Pemberton, Jim Noland, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Minutes of the December 15, 1961, Board of Directors meeting were read for information.

Financial Report was given by Mrs. Dumbauld as follows: Balance on hand November 30, 1961 was $365.62; receipts were $766.30; the balance and the receipts totalling $1,131.92. Disbursements were $578.52, leaving a balance on hand of $553.40. The bank balance as of January 18, 1962, is $961.36.

Proposals to Mayor: Mr. Glatstein suggested that as a human relations council interested in the well being of all our citizens that a group of people go before the Council on the Thursdays that "Open House" is held, sit down and discuss some of these important problems with our governing group.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mrs. Pemberton, that it be recommended to Board of Directors that a program of approaching the Mayor periodically on subjects affecting climate of opinion be determined.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Whitson, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that we consider the desirability of suggesting the appointment of another Bi-Racial Commission. (If accepted by Board of Directors, then proceed to consult with other interested groups about this proposal and make suggestions of names for this commission to the Mayor).

Another subject for consideration is police brutality.

Stock: It was voted on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mrs. Fulton that the following resolution be adopted: "Be it resolved that the President, Vice President, the Treasurer, or any of them, of the Houston Council on Human Relations, be authorized to sell, assign and indorse for transfer, certificates representing stocks, bonds or other securities now registered or hereafter registered in the name of this organization. And the same shall be attested to by the Recording Secretary."

SRC - Mr. Rilling's letter: Mrs. Dumbauld was requested to write and inform Mr. Rilling that March 5 and 6 would be the preferred dates for his visit to Houston. It was felt that the Executive Committee should have a special meeting with him; and also the Board of Directors. A membership meeting, where members would be permitted to invite friends, could be held Monday evening. The subject for this public meeting is to be selected by Mr. Glatstein and he will write Mr. Rilling.

The names of Catholic men and women in our community interested in the field of human relations was submitted by Mr. Rilling and this matter was discussed.

SRC - Mr. Rilling's letter (cont'd)

VOTED on motion of Mrs. Susholtz, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Noland select a committee and explore the possibility of a cooperative program. (A report of this contact will be made at the Board of Directors meeting.)

Gibson Winter Meeting: It was felt that this was an excellent meeting, but in the future planning for such meetings, some time should be left for those desiring private conferences with guest speakers. Appreciation was expressed to Jim Noland and all those who helped make this meeting a success. Thank you letters will go out from the office this week.

Newsletter will be issued January 19th including a report on the Gibson Winter Meeting; the Interfaith Workshop; the Health and Welfare Conference under the Community Council and report on the Membership Campaign.

A repeat of the Employment Conference will be given at TSU on Saturday, March 3rd. Dr. B. A. Turner will be responsible for this meeting.

Employment Chairman: Mrs. Shaw will ask Miss Kimmel who is now chairman of the Health Committee to serve as Employment Committee Chairman.

Health Committee Chairman: Mrs. Shaw will ask Dr. Dodd to chairman the Health Committee.

Both of these appointments were highly recommended by the Executive Committee.

Board of Directors: The thirteen (13) to be replaced this coming year ('62-'62) will be named by the Board

Wyatts Cafeteria: Contact is still to be made to find out about the policy of serving all races.

Cultural Committee: The Cultural Committee is requested to make a consistent effort to go to various places, i.e., restaurants, theatre, and symphony and report back to the Board. It was suggested that a letter be mailed Negro organizations informing them about the findings at our Cultural Conference and requested if they desired a speaker on this subject.

Conferences: Mrs. Dumbauld was requested to secure the tapes and typings from the Conferences and submit them to Mr. Glatstein who will make a summary of the findings.

The date for the Board of Directors Meeting was set for Friday, February 2nd, at 12:00 Noon.

Adjournment was at 1:30 P.M.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

PROCEDURE
MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN
THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962

October 25 - Executive Committee met and planned structure

Guy Pry selected as Membership Campaign Chairman

November 3 - Board of Directors Luncheon. Launched "Each One Get One"

Materials Distributed

Names from Membership selected for solicitation

November 13 - Letter to Membership

November 19 - Release to Newspapers

November 20 - Letter to Captains(2 lists included: one of membership for their team to solicit and one of prospects for their team to solicit)

November 22 - Letter to Prospects

December 4 - Victory Luncheon changed to Report Meeting

December 15 - Letter to Board of Directors including: (1) Standing to-date and (2) Solicitors Check Sheet

January 11 - Letter to Former Members and statement of previous year's giving included

January 18 - Evaluation Meeting (Council offices)

Note: Numbsous phone calls were made in addition to above letters and meetings by membership chairman, team captains and from the office. Several meetings were set-up and appointments for the Big Gifts Committee.

Membership to-date: 89 Renewals
79 New Members

168 Membership

1961 Membership: 197

Financial Report:

Team #1	(Shaw)	$500.00
Team #2	(Fulton)	245.00
#3	(Robinson)	220.00
#4	(Hippard)	250.00
#5	(Jorjorian)	212.50
#6	(Kimmel)	255.00
Total.....		$1,677.50
Big Gifts....		$1,705.00
Grand Total...		$3,382.50

1/18/62

ecd

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

January 1962

Tremendous impact are the best words to describe Gibson Winter's four day visit to Houston earlier this month under the auspices of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Giving no less than ten addresses to as many different groups in various parts of town, including a one day workshop on intergroup relations at TSU, the University of Chicago Divinity School sociologist challenged hundreds in his audience to examine the causes of the suburban captivity of the churches and, of course, to reflect on the consequences.

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS had hoped that Dr. Winter might be helpful in its program to involve suburban churches more actively in intergroup work. This, he was, and more than just helpful.

Dozens of clergymen attended his lectures and heard his profound analysis of the dangers to organized religion if the trend toward withdrawal from the concerns of city is not reversed; he questioned the validity of the proliferation of extravagant suburban church edifices serving what he called "monochrome and homogeneous groups," and argued that religion could well destroy itself unless its mission to embrace people of all classes, creeds and colors was renewed.

The response to Dr. Winter's visit--and the role the HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS played in sponsoring him here--has been better than excellent.

We are enclosing with this newsletter a brochure telling about the week-long programs of the Health and Welfare Week Conference to be held at the Rice Hotel, January 22-26.

Mrs. Shirley Jay, Chairman of the Youth Committee of THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS urges your attendance.

One of the more important inter-group programs in Houston is the Annual Women's Interfaith Workshop, to be held this year on Wednesday, February 21st, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5300 Main.

This is the fourth year of the Workshop, and close to 1000 women of all races and religions are expected to attend, as they have in previous years.

Many members of THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS are active in arranging the workshop, and all members of the Council (of the appropriate sex, of course) are urged to attend this too.

Our membership campaign shows a total of about 80 new members, and it is anticipated that the 100 mark should be passed before long. Rev. Guy Pry has been this year's membership chairman.

The drive must continue for a bit longer since we are still about $1500 under our budget for 1962.

Of course, our biggest problem is to remind our old members to send in their renewals. We'll call you soon and remind you again, but it would be helpful if you'll send in your membership without waiting to hear from us.

AGENDA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Friday, February 2, 1962 12:00 Noon

INVOCATION

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Mailed with Call)

TREASURER'S REPORT — Ted Klein

CORRESPONDENCE — Mrs. Pemberton

REPORTS:

Membership Campaign — Mrs. Fulton
Housing Committee — Mrs.Pemberton
Gibson Winter Meeting — Jim Noland

OLD BUSINESS

Wyatt Cafeteria
Stock
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Brotherhood Dinner (March 13th)

NEW BUSINESS

Recommendations from Executive Committee
Recommendation from Membership Committee
Proposal - The Rev. John Moore
Spring Youth Meeting
Fall Membership Meeting
Survey of Civil Rights-Civil Liberties
Attitudes of Dandidates for Public Office
Appointment of Elizabeth Kimmel as chairman of Employment Committee
Other

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rilling's Visit (March 5th and 6th)
Interfaith Workshop, February 21, First Presbyterian Church

NEXT MEETING

ADJOURNMENT

Recommendations from Executive Committee:

That a program of approaching the Mayor periodically on subjects affecting climate of opinion be determined.

That we consider the desirability of suggesting the appointment of another Bi-Racial Committee (Commission). (If accepted, then proceed to consult with other interested groups about this proposal and make suggestions of persons for this committee to Mayor)

Recommendation from Membership Committee:

That the 1963 Membership Campaign be held in September. (The exact date of the campaign to be determined by Board of Directors

MINUTES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Friday, February 2, 1962, 12:00 Noon

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met Friday, February 2, 1962, at Riverside Community Center, 3129 Southmore, at 12:00 Noon, in luncheon session.

Present were: Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Mrs. Frank Freed, Rev. Ted Klein, Walter Whitson, Miss Barbara Jordan, Dr. George Dodd, Rev. Jim Noland, Carl Walker, Jr., Everett O. Bell, Charles Shaw, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Howard Barnstone, Raymond Duncan, Rev. John Moore, Irwin Glatstein, Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, and Mrs. George Dumbauld.

The invocation was given silintly in Quaker fashion.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, president, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting, December 15, 1961, were approved as mailed.

Mrs. Shaw welcomed Raymond Duncan to our meeting, as this was the first meeting to which it has been possible for him to attend, and she announced that Miss Jordan was going to run for the legislature.

The Treasurer's Report was given by Ted Klein, Treasurer, as follows: The balance on hand November 30, 1961 was $365.62; receipts were $766.30; disbursements were $578.52; leaving a balance on hand December 31, 1961 of $553.40. The receipts for January were $1,589.75; disbursements $1,179.16; leaving a balance on hand January 31, 1962 of $963.99. The bank balance as of February 2, 1962, is $948.05.

The correspondence was read by Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, recording secretary, as follows: (1) Letter from Mr. Rilling, SRC, with suggestions of Catholics in our area interested in human relations; (2) Reply from Mrs. Inez Bowman that she is interested in working with us; (3) Acknowledgement from Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, for the 150 copies of the Job Opportunity Survey which was mailed to them at their request; and (4) Material pertaining to Annual Scholarship Awards granted by United Packing Workers and others.

Reports: Membership - Mrs. Street Fulton reported in the absence of Mr. Guy Pry that to-date $3,582.50 has been pledged. The breakdown is as follows: Team #1 - $570; #2 - $265; #3 - $220; #4 - $275; #5 - $232.50; #6 - $290; Net Total - $1,852.50; Big Gifts - $1,730; and Grand Total - $3,582.50.

VOTED on motion by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, that the Membership Campaign be launched in September 1962, or not later than October. (Special ruling is granted to Local #872 of which Mr. Duncan is president to solicit for membership at a time most satisfactory to them.)

A standing membership committee was suggested.

Reports(Cont'd) Housing Committee: In the absence of Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Pemberton reported that at the last meeting held January 25th, the following suggestions were made: (1) To investigate and see what could be done in temporary housing. (The need was brought to light by the George Weaver incident at the Shamrock Hilton.) Matters such as this should be brought before the Mayor or Bi-raicial Committee (if it is re-appointed); and (2) To further discuss zoning and see how it applies to adequate housing for all our citizens.

Gibson Winter Meeting - Mr. Noland announced that the meeting was very successful and this is certainly one of the things which has validated our existence. Approximate cost to the Council was $300.00.

Old Business:

Wyatt Cafeteria - Mrs. Shaw reported that Fred Holt and Julius Scott were served at the Wyatt Cafeteria in Sharpstown but that when they inquired of the policy with regard to serving Negroes they were told that the policy is not to serve them.

It was suggested that more thought should be given to the approach in making inquiries with regard to policy in these matters.

National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Dinner - After discussion it was decided that Mr. Duncan would proceed to write a letter and mail a check requesting tickets and then he would report to the Board the results.

New Business: Acting on the recommendations from the Executive Committee, it was:

VOTED on motion by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mrs. Susholtz, that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors should establish a definite policy with regard to conferences with the Mayor on any problem or projects in connection with field of human relations.

Adjournment was at 1:40 P.M. with the understanding that another meeting would be held in the near future to complete the agenda.

By

Mrs. George Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Council Offices, 3605 Fannin Street
Thursday, February 15, 1962 - 12:00 Noon

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council offices, 3605 Fannin Street, Thursday, February 15, 1962, at 12:00 Noon, in luncheon session.

Present were: Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, Mrs. Street Fulton, Walter Whitson, Irwin Glatstein, Leland Marsters, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Reilly, Everett Bell, Rev. Charles Kelly, Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Mrs. Frank Freed, Mrs. Beulah Schill (guest of Mrs. Reilly's), Rev. John Moore, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, and Mrs. George Dumbauld.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, president, presided, explaining that the purpose of this meeting is to complete the agenda of the previous meeting, February 2.

Survey of Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Attitudes of Candidates for Public Office.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Whitson, seconded by Mr. Bell, that the HCHR prepare a communication for distribution to members and friends which will assist them in determining their own attitudes toward human relations, civil rights and democratic procedures.

Spring Youth Meeting - Recommendated from Executive Committee that such a meeting be held.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Kelly, that a conference (workshop or retreat) be held in April or May for high school seniors on human relations theme. (It was recommended that we seek the cooperation of other agencies.)

The Rev. Jimmie Reese and Mrs. A. E. Dukler have volunteered to work on this program.

Housing - Mr. Kelly announced that his committee met earlier this month and that there is much to be done in the field of adequate housing for all citizens of our community. As soon as a program is drawn-up it will be recommended to the Board. Mr. Bell volunteered to work with the Housing Committee. Mr. Moore stated that he had made a break-down of low cost family units in Houston in comparison with several other large southern cities. There was emphasis placed on the need for additional public housing.

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director, SRC, will be with us March 5 and 6th. A Membership Meeting is scheduled for Monday, March 5th at the Jewish Community Center, 2020 Hermann Drive, at 8 P.M. The Board members present suggested that the Board and Executive Committee meet with Mr. Rilling on Monday, March 5th at noon. A meeting with committee chairmen and Mr. Rilling will be set up.

Announcements - Miss Kimmel has accepted chairmanship of the Employment Committee. Mr. Kelly recommended that the Nursing Section of the ARC be contacted for suggestions for a chairman for our Health Committee.

Announcements (Cont'd)

The Interfaith Workshop for Catholic, Jewish and Protestant women will be held Wednesday, February 21, at First Presbyterian Church on the theme: "OUR COMMON GOAL: A Return to Values." Mr. Glatstein suggested that Mrs. Dumbauld be authorized to distribution 500 HCHR brochures.

The 1962 Institute of International Relations will be held Friday, February 16 and Saturday, February 17, at Bethany Christian Church with emphasis on, "Why Revolution in Latin America?"

Adjournment was at 1:25 P.M.

By

Mrs. George Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

from; MRS. E. PLINY SHAW, PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: A VOICE OF AUTHORITY ON SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS TO REPORT

February 20, 1962

MARK YOUR CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1962, FOR TWO ENRICHING AND INFORMATIVE MEETINGS.

The Board of Directors will meet in luncheon session at 12:00 Noon, at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler Street. (The cost of the luncheon will be $1.00) Mr. Rilling will give us a brief history and role of the Southern Regional Council and its relation to local operations such as we exemplify. We have asked that he evaluate with us the Houston Council on Human Relations and assist us in formulating plans for the future.

A Membership Meeting, to which you may bring friends, has been scheduled for 8:00 P.M. at the Jewish Community Center, 2020 Hermann Drive. Mr. Rilling will review the changes in the field of race relations in the South during recent months.

Mr. Paul Rilling is Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Rilling is an expert in the field of human relations and is a very engaging speaker. The Southern Regional Council is the agency which made it possible for us to open our offices and has again this year pledged a substantial grant for our operation.

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TX Mtgs etc

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

Mrs. E. pliny Shaw, President
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

February 1962

MEMBERSHIP MEETING NEXT MONTH - Membership of the HCHR is urged to note Monday, March 5th as the date of what promises to be a highly stimulating Membership Meeting at the Jewish Community Center, 2020 Hermann Drive.

Paul Rilling, field director of the Southern Regional Council, which make an annual grant in aid to the Houston Council on Human Relations, will review the tremendous changes and considerable gains in the field of race relations in the South during the past six months or so. One of the real experts on racial problems in the South, Mr. Rilling will be remembered as a witty and perceptive speaker who usually has a good deal to say that is worth listening to.

The meeting will start at 8 c'clock.

YOUTH WORKSHOP - The Board of Directors of the HCHR approved a workshop-seminar for high school youngsters as a major project this spring. The seminar-workshop will focus on local intergroup problems and, since there are few opportunities for teen-age youngsters to have any genuine intergroup experience in Houston it was felt that such a program would be a real contribution.

The format of the seminar-workshop has not been fully determined: it will be small, perhaps no larger than 35-50 youngsters from various public, private and parachial high schools, who will spend at least one day together discussing and debating some of the basic principles of intergroup relations as they experience them.

In addition to expecting the seminar-workshop to have a considerable impact upon the immediate participants, the Board of Directors hopes that it will serve as a pilot project, and that other groups might be persuaded to sponsor similar programs in the fall.

INTERFAITH WORKSHOP - We would urge members of the HCHR who belong to what is euphemstically called the "weaker sex" to attend the 4th Annual Women's Interfaith Workshop which will be held on Wednesday, February 21st, at The First Presbyterian Church, 5300 Main Street, Houston, Texas.

This movement, which continues to grow, has an important role in the Houston community; the sessions are usually interesting and stimulating; and, in addition, it affords an excellent opportunity for us to acquire new members. When the women ask: "what do we do about all this?" you tell 'em. We hope to have copies of our brochure available at the workshop next Wednesday.

TEMPORARY HOUSING - This year, for the first time, three Texas cities can offer the AFL-CIO conventions completely desegregated meeting places. These three cities are: Dallas, San Antonio and Corpus Christi.

Houston will be off limits for state AFL-CIO conventions until the city's hotels rent room to Negro delegates.

EMPLOYMENT - The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Houston employed two young Negro ladies as clerk and typist this month.

The U.S. Government Postal Service appointed a local Negro as Administrative Assistant to the regional director with headquarters at Dallas. His duties will be in employee-management relations, with specific emphasis on grievances.

The Employment in Merit Program of Houston has been having considerable difficulty finding qualified persons to fill the following types of jobs: clerk-typist, secretary, lab-technician, stock clerk, taxi-drivers (for white cab company) and others.

THE UNEQUAL BADGE - A report regarding the employment of Negroes as policemen in southern town and cities provides a timely review and assessment of progress in a singularly important area of law enforcement.

Dr. Elliott M. Rudwick, associate professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University was in charge of the report.

You are invited to come by the office and review this report or check it out. Copies of this report were mailed to Mayor Cutrer and Police Chief Shuptrine.

SPECIAL REPORT ON ALBANY - Issued by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsythe Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, this report may be ordered directly, or borrowed from HCHR headquarters.

Some of the contents are: A History of "Good Race Relations," The Albany Movement, Mass Arrests, Was It Victory or Defeat?, Is Negro Leadership Split?, "Outside Influence," Communications.

PRIVATE CLUBS - An ADL survey finds that two-thirds of all clubs studied practice religious discrimination. This shows that religious discrimination is far harsher and severer in American club life than it is in employment, education, and other areas and, in the long run, may be just as damaging. These figures indicate a serious failure on the part of the American community, at the social level, to accept the individual on the basis of worth and merit alone.

The report continues to say that there is some comfort to be gathered from the fact that 33 per cent of the private clubs--including some of the most celebrated in the country--do not discriminate on religious grounds.

SOME RULES OF THUMB FOR THE SOCIAL CONSCIENCE as outlined by Professor Richard Hocking at the annual meeting of the Georgia Council on Human Relations:

1. Reach individuals first and groups afterward. (It is in individuals that conscience lives, if anywhere.)
2. Build on good will on whatever side of an issue it is to be found. (Good will is the basis for seeing the common good.)
3. Keep the ear of the other side where it is necessary to back one side of an issue. (This is harder than partisanship.)
4. Keep alive the parliamentary point of view. (Monologues, talking without listening, is one of gravest dangers)
5. Be pilots of courses of action for the public officials. (And be glad to turn these over to public officials when they prove ready)
6. Disturb complacency for the sake of a better law and order. (There is no right to make disorder chronic.)
7. Gladly let the credit for effective action go to others. (The best conscience is anonymous.)

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

WOULD YOU WRITE OUT SOME QUESTIONS UNDER EACH OF THESE HEADINGS THAT WOULD REVEAL A PERSON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CIVIL RIGHTS, HUMAN RELATIONS, AND DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES? (If you need additional space, please use reverse side of sheet.)

CULTURAL LIFE _____

_____

_____

EDUCATION _____

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EMPLOYMENT _____

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HEALTH _____

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HOUSING _____

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YOUTH _____

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CITIZENSHIP _____

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- -

NOTE: It will be greatly appreciated if you will complete this questionnaire and mail it to HCRH headquarters in the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope.

2/20/62
ecd

SPECIAL LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

Saturday, March 3, 1962 - 9:30 a. m.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
3201 Wheeler Avenue
Houston 4, Texas

From October 14, 1961 to November 18, 1961, the Houston Council on Human Relations sponsored six discussions on Houston and its Minorities in (1) Education, (2) Cultural Life, (3) Health, (4) Housing, (5) Juvenile Delinquency, and (6) Employment. The discussions were held at the First Christian Church, 1601 Sunset Boulevard. The discussion on employment is being repeated at Texas Southern University, Saturday, March 3, 1962 as a part of an Occupational Conference sponsored by the University.

The first of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities made by Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr., will serve as a guide in the discussion. High school seniors, college students, counselors and principals are urged to attend the meeting.

PARTICIPANTS IN DISCUSSION

WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE IN RELATION TO:
JOB OPPORTUNITIES, TRAINING, UPGRADING, AND WAGES?

MODERATOR: Frederick Weiner, Executive Director
Vocational Guidance Service
Houston, Texas

ADDRESS: Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Houston

PANELISTS:

Steve Wilson, Executive Director
Merit Employment Program, AFSC
Houston, Texas

Homer Jackson, District Director
Texas Employment Commission
Houston, Texas

Harry A. Carr, Jr., Placement Specialist
Texas Employment Commission
Austin, Texas

W. (Bill) Spears, Manager of Personnel and Training
Continental Emsco Company
Houston, Texas

For further information call Mrs. George K. Dumbauld, Executive Secretary, Houston Council on Human Relations, JA 4-5084 or Dr. B. A. Turner, Texas Southern University, JA 8-0611, Ext. 252.

250 of these letters going out

1st Meeting Ex

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS

*Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
President

*Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Vice-President

*Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Recording Secretary

*The Rev. Ted Klein
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Mrs. Howard Barnstone
Everett O. Bell
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G. E. Dodd, M.D.
Raymond Duncan
Mrs. Frank Freed
*Mrs. Street Fulton
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Mary Ellen Goodman, Phd.
Henry Groppe
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The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines
James Hippard
Mrs. J. Milton Richardson
Miss Barbara Jordan
Mrs. Armen Jorjorian
The Rev. Charles Kelly
Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
The Rev. John Moore
*The Rev. James R. Noland
Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
*Wm. P. Robinson, Phd.
*Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
*Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
*Walter Whitson

STAFF

Mrs. George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

March 8, 1962

PLEASE GIVE THIS YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION:

Dear Member:

Yesterday, Mayor Cutrer made it clear that he would follow the opinion of City Attorney Burks and require the desegregation of public facilities when used for public functions.

Almost immediately the protests began to arrive and it will doubtlessly reach flood stage within a day or so.

It is important, therefore, that those who approve the Mayor's decision, promptly let him know. A postcard will do or a letter or telegram--but do it today!

And you might call a friend or two and urge them to do the same.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) E. Pliny Shaw
President

EPS:ecd

Tex meetings etc

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

March 8, 1962

The Honorable Lewis Cutrer
Mayor of Houston
City Hall
Houston, Texas

Special Delivery

Dear Mayor Cutrer:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations, we commend you for your forthright acknowledgement of the law requiring desegregation of public facilities.

We pledge our continued support for all your efforts toward progress in Houston.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Askanase
Mrs. Howard Barnstone
Everett O. Bell
Dr. Henry Bullock
Mrs. James S. Crate
Ben Canales
Mrs. Wm. E. Denham, Jr.
Dr. G. E. Dodd
Raymond Duncan
Mrs. Frank Freed
Mrs. Street Fulton
Dr. Art Gallaher
Irwin L. Glatstein
Mrs. Clark Goodman
Henry Greppe
John J. Herrera
Bishop John E. Hines
James Hippard
Miss Barbara Jordan
Mrs. Armen Jorjorian
Rev. Ted Klein
Rev. Charles Kelly
Miss Elizabeth Kimmel
Rev. John Moore
Rev. James R. Noland
Mrs. Joseph F. Reilly
Mrs. J.Milton Richardson
Dr. Wm. P. Robinson
Charles Shaw
Miss Betty Sherwood
Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
Mrs. A. L. Ullrich
Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Carl Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
Walter Whitson

Tex - Mtns Rpts etc

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
(Dr. Wm. P. Robinson, Chairman)

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

* * * * * * * * *

"Today, education is perhaps the most important function of the state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today, it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms."[1]

* * * * * * * * *

The Education Committee determined in its initial deliberations that a survey of the evidences of satisfactory or unsatisfactory intergroup relations in the elementary and secondary schools be undertaken. Five general categories were established with ad hoc sub-committees assigned to investigate: Jewish-Protestant,et al; Catholic-Protestant, et al; Latin American-Dominant Majority; Negro-Dominant Majority; Atheist-Religious Majority.

The results of this survey were to be used as the basis of a Workshop to be conducted by the Council. Findings from the survey were not readily forthcoming, but provided some leads in the planning of the Workshop. During subsequent deliberation of the full committee, a theme was agreed upon for the Workshop--"Are Houston Schools Preparing Our Children To Meet Their Present and Future Needs?" A panel and a keynote speaker was chosen.

The Workshop was convened with Dr. Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent, Northeast School District, San Antonio, as keynote speaker and a panel consisting of Dr. Wm. P. Robinson, Moderator; Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.; Attorney James Hippard, and Dr. R. W. Rand.

Dr. Blossom, urged "moderation, cooperation and intelligent communication between the board and the public as a means of bringing about effective desegregation." Mrs. Vandervoort, a former member of the Houston School Board charged that, "the board had completely closed its ears to the parents, teachers and public of Houston." The keynote speaker and the panel agreed that the education of the public and positive action by the community <u>are essential to the successful desegregation of the schools.</u>

A Summary on the Story of Desegregation in the Houston Public Schools After One Year

Six young mothers of Negro children who entered the first grade made the following comments: "If we had to do this all over again we would place our youngsters in a similar situation." "We would encourage and urge other parents to enroll their youngsters in desegregated schools next year."

One mother pointed out that she had attended the meetings of the once all-white PTA in her neighborhood and was elected to an office. Another mother reported that her six year old daughter had been elected the "most popular child in her class."

---

1) <u>Brown v Board of Education,</u> Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

The parents and children had participated in PTA projects, programs, school festivals and parties, and there had been numerous exchange visits in the homes of parents . The mothers of children entering desegregated schools with no PTA found that establishing normal relations was more difficult.

All mothers agreed that the teachers and school principals had been most helpful. Great admiration was exhibited by some others for "their" principals.

All was not ideal however and problems were noted:

One mother declared that her little boy had been seated too far from the blackboard, and segregated within the classroom from the rest of his classmates. The mother had spoken to the teacher but no adjustment had been made. Another mother protested the ratings on the child's six week report card, and the problem was resolved following a conference with the teacher.

There had been no segregation in the lunch rooms. The children, six (6), had been allowed to participate in physical contact games. Water fountains had not been segregated. Rest rooms had been segregated--the Negro youngsters were required to use rest rooms especially set aside for them.

There had been some name-calling during the opening days of school. Some mothers felt that their children had been graded unfairly. Difficulties with certain subjects were reported by the mothers but cooperation with teacher recommendations in the specific cases resolved these.

General conclusions of the six mothers:

1) Houston School desegregation worked!
2) Based upon the success of the limited desegregation the mothers hoped that school authorities would expand desegregation the following school year.
3) Parents who want their children to attend the desegregated schools were advised to check carefully, and immediately, the long list of requirements and qualifications stipulated by the board.

March 1962.

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

APRIL 1962

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

LD
MM
Mtn
RPT

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council has been discussing a new project for members, in response to a fairly new but growing problem.

> Increasingly Houston is becoming a center that attracts foreign students and dignitaries, of actual or potential influence, and many of them are from the new Negro nations. Apparently there are too few opportunities for them to meet with and get to know Americans--of any race, creed or country of origin. They are, in substance, doubly segregated!

Since, by definition, members of the Houston Council have some insight into this kind of a situation, it may be that some program could help break down these barriers.

The ramifications of such a program--personally and socially--might be tremendous, as witness this letter from a young naval cadet from Ghana to Ethel Dumbauld, our Executive Secretary, describing an evening at the home of Joyce Shaw, our President:

--*--

Here is a letter from Africa to you. I hope you still remember me. I was among the nine cadets who recently visited America.

> May I take this opportunity...to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to you for your kindness shown to me when we met for a few hours in Mrs. Shaw's house. We did really enjoy ourselves, and we shall ever be grateful to you. I personally appreciate the effort you are making to promote good relationships between the white and the black. It is in fact a noble work you are doing, and I hope others will follow your example to bring about harmony among mankind.

We arrived about three weeks ago and we had about two weeks holiday. We are now back in the college and have resumed work vigorously. We had a lot to tell our people back home.

Have you had a change in weather or are you still in winter? Over here, we now have our wet season. It rains quite often; nevertheless the weather is hot and we have an average temperature of 82 F.

> I have rather taken much interest in the disarmament talk between the big powers; obviously destruction of mankind is inevitable with a third world war. Bearing this in mind the whole world is hoping that something good comes out of this talk, but my question is: will it be possible for the big powers to disarm? Will they be prepared to destroy the weapons on which they have spent billions of dollars? Now if they agree to disarm what form will it take and how will one nation be sure that the other is not secretly developing her weapons?

We people in Africa who are now developing our nations take serious view of the present talk and we wish a mutual understanding is reached by the powers to insure that peace prevails among mankind.

I hope you know what problems face the young independent nations of Africa today since you have visited this part of the world. We need doctors, teachers, technicians and other professionals to help develop our nations. If we can get half the money spent on arms what a big leap we would make.

> I hope you will enlighten me a bit on the questions I have asked. Perhaps my doubts can be clarified.
>
> Once again I say thank you very much.

I am yours sincerely,

Seth Kugblenu
Ghana Nautical College

If you are interested in opening your home occasionally, and introducing a few of your friends to young men and women like this for an evening's conversation, call the Houston Council office...

Plans for the SEMINAR ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS are moving ahead with considerably more than all deliberate speed. The early response has been enthusiastic, and a special word of thanks must go to Foley's for their cooperation.

The project is an experimental one: and there already are demands for a similar seminar for junior high school students, and we are being urged to try one for college students this summer.

We are enclosing a copy of the summary report of the COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL FACILITIES WORKSHOP, held last winter. But this is a period of rapid change, and we suspect it already is out of date.

But the Houston Council is seeking conference with theatre owners, restaurants, etc., to encourage the early transition to open public accommodation policies. There have also been communications with city and county officials.

In observance of NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK, the Cultural Committee presented copies of the pamphlet of the biography of Dr. Benjamin Jesse Covington to the Houston Public Library.

Other pamphlets will be presented to the State Public Library and university libraries throughout the state.

On the occasion of the Houston Howard University Alumni Banquet and in recognition of outstanding civic achievement, the officers and members will honor Raymond L. Duncan, President, I.L.A., Local #872. Mr. Duncan is also a member of our Board.

Board member Carl Walker, Jr., U.S. Assistant District Attorney, received the outstanding citizenship award of the Harris County Council of Organizations.

Another of our members, Mrs. B. J. Covington, will be among 22 Houston women to be honored during National YWCA week as a pioneer in community services before 1920.

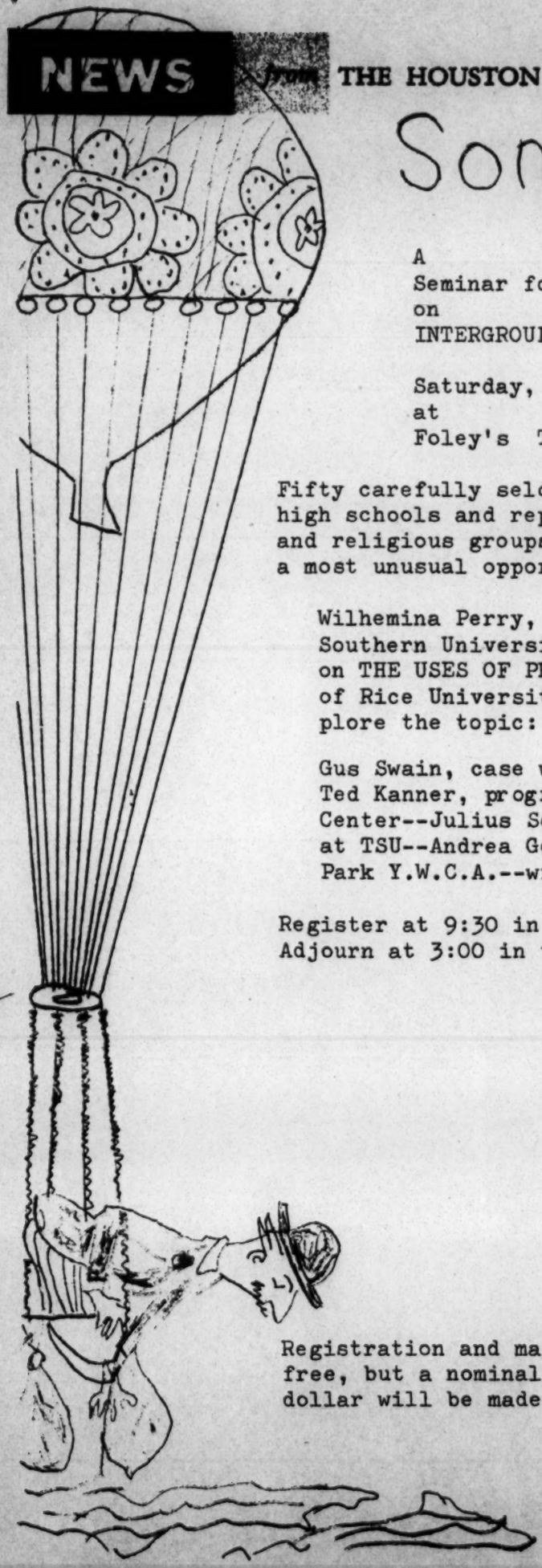
The lastest book SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS by Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster has been donated to our library. This book deals with anti-Semitism, showing how it affects much more than the lives of five and a half million Americans.

The author's concern is not limited to Jews. It is all those who suffer under its patterns, including people who unwittingly or not practice discrimination. Members may borrow this book from headquarters.

Two articles recommended for your reading are:

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA TODAY by Ernest Dunbar, April 10th issue of LOOK
THE CITY AND THE NEGRO by Charles E. Silberman, March issue of FORTUNE

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Vice President
Rev. Ted Klein, Treasurer Mrs.Charles W. Pemberton, Recording Secretary
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary



NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

Something's UP!

A
Seminar for High School Students
on
INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN HOUSTON

Saturday, May 5, 1962
at
Foley's Town Hall

Fifty carefully selcted students--from the various Houston high schools and representing many different ethnic, racial and religious groups living together in Houston--will have a most unusual opportunity to discuss THE FUTURE OF PREJUDICE

Wilhemina Perry, Professor of Sociology at Texas Southern University, will introduce a discussion on THE USES OF PREJUDICE--and Fred Holt, Director of Rice University's Wesley Foundation, will explore the topic: THE ETHICS OF DISCRIMINATION--

Gus Swain, case worker with Family Service Bureau--Ted Kanner, program director of the Jewish Community Center--Julius Scott, Jr., Methodist student worker at TSU--Andrea Gonzalez, group worker at the Magnolia Park Y.W.C.A.--will lead the discussion groups.

Register at 9:30 in the morning
Adjourn at 3:00 in the afternoon

Those interested in participating in this experimental experience in intergroup understanding should make prompt application to the sponsors

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Registration and materials will be free, but a nominal charge of one dollar will be made for luncheon

CULTURAL COMMITTEE
(Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Chairman)

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

On October 11, 1961, spokesmen for a number of the major cultural institutions of Houston were called together for a conference sponsored by the Houston Coun- on Human Relations. The purpose of the conference was to secure reliable information about patterns of racial discrimination.

Represented were the Museum of Fine Arts, Contemporary Arts Museum, Alley Theatre, the Houston Public Libraries, and the Houston Symphony. Other cultural agencies were invited to attend, but did not participate.

In summary: spokesmen for all but the Houston Symphony made it abundantly clear that there was no policy of discrimination in membership, or use of facilities by the institutions themselves. In some instances, facilities were used by segregated groups as, for example, the public schools.

There was unanimous agreement that the non-discrimination policies worked without incident or difficulty.

> Indeed, what is most significant about the conference was the complete agreement that racial minorities should be encouraged to make greater use of the cultural facilities now open to them without restriction. It was agreed that some program of public information would be helpful in encouraging participation in the cultural life of Houston.

In reply to querries by the conference group it was learned that racial minorities do not yet serve on boards of the cultural institutions.

> Since the conference in October, a number of important events have occurred.

In March of this year, Mayor Lewis Cutrer announced that program offered to the general public, when conducted in public facilities, would be desegregated.

> Presumably, a number of cultural activities closed to Negroes, or open on a segregated basis, would now be available without racial restrictions. This would seem to apply, for example, to the Houston Symphony, with which the Houston Council on Human Relations had been conducting an inconclusive correspondence for some months in an effort to ascertain its policies on segregation.

> As reported in the last issue of News from the Houston Council on Human Relations one member of the Council and one staff person from Texas Southern University are now members of the Board of Directors of the Houston Friends of Music--making this the first cultural agency in Houston with a racially integrated executive body.

Still entrenched behind racial barriers are the Houston movie houses, where stand-ins have been conducted from time to time in an effort to make these cultural facilities available to all.

When big league baseball comes to Houston on April 10th, teams and spectators will be desegregated.

> Now that the facts are clear, it is important to encourage full use and participation by racial groups in the cultural life of Houston. Doors, now open, must not be permitted to rust shut through disuse.

April 1962

Mtg Rpts

Schedule with regard to Executive Committee motions, suggestions, etc.

Visitors from other countries - Several members have signified an interest in this program. A committee has been appointed and a meeting is to be held May 22. One member from our board and two members from general membership, as well as an executive from the IIE (Institute of International Education) Mrs. Shaw and I will be present. A report will be made to the Executive Committee to latter part of May.

Article about Dr. Covington has been distributed to Houston Public Library (15) and State Library and Negro Universities (11).

Selective Eating Places - List has been compiled and to-date 74 places have been located that will serve all our people (11 Walgreens; 32 Weingarten's; 2 Foley's; 2 Joske's; 1 Sakowitz; 1 Kress Co.; 3 Grant's; 9 Woolworth's; 1 Schulte-United; YWCA-1; YMCA-1; and approximately 10 hotels)

Voter Education Project - you have probably seen a copy of the letter written to Mr. Wiley Branton, May 9, 1962. We are awaiting a reply before Mrs. Shaw appoints any committee.

Membership - About four renewals were secured through personal contact. Incidentally, another one of the names you gave us of Catholics interested in human relations, took membership.

Space for Harris County Correction Aid Society - I talked with Rev. Reily and after a meeting this week they are to write us in detail what they want of us, etc.

Sticker - We seem to be getting nowhere fast on this one. Personally, I still like the wording that the Florida Council uses. But another try is to be given this the first of next week.

Annual meeting - Mrs. Shaw and I spoke tentatively with Mr. Griffin about a date in August--this is out, but he can come in January and that is to be decided by the Executive Committee latter this month. We are hoping to hold the annual meeting in October if all goes well.

Nominating Committee - Mrs. Adolph Susholtz has assumed chairmanship of this committee.

Membership Campaign Chairman - We are trying to set-up an appointment with someone next week who we are hoping will take this chairmanship for next year (1962-63). Will let you know how things are progressing.

Education - Mr. Haycock referred Dr. Robinson and Rev. Murray to the Mayor. Dr. Robinson wrote a very nice letter and the following reply was received inside two days, "Dear Dr. Robinson: "Your letter of April 27 regarding the City's policy on the question of desegregating the City's swimming pools has been received. I have asked the City Attorney to furnish me with a legal opinion advising me as to what the law provides with reference to this matter. --After receipt of such opinion, I will take such action as the law requires and will advise you thereof."

We are in the process of setting up a conference with some from this committee and the officers of the Gulf Assoc. A.A.U. Junior Olympics to see if they might be open on a competitive basis for all young people and not separate meets. Will keep you informed on how this materializes. (This is both track and swimming.)

P.S. Many other things are happening, but too numerous and probably not important enough to bother you with. Pardon all errors--many because of rush.

5/11/62

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 10, 1962

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met in the Council offices, Tuesday, April 10, 1962, in luncheon session.

Present were: Irwin Glatstein, Walter Whitson, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Leland Marsters, Jr., Charles Kelly, Dr. Wm. P. Robinson, Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz, Mrs. Joyce Shaw, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, president, presided.

Visitors from other countries - It was suggested that the I.I.E. be contacted and our services be offered to entertain dignitaries and students from Foreign countries. Our membership should be canvassed to determine the ones who would be willing to have persons from other lands in their homes.

Article about Dr. Benjamin Jesse Covington - Mrs. Pemberton had a copy of this article and stated that Dr. Howard Bell who had written it suggested that it be sent to Houston Public Libraries and Universities throughout the state. The Houston Public Library would like fifteen copies to place in historical rooms of the main and branch offices.

VOTED on motion by Mrs. Susholtz, seconded by Dr. Robinson, that these biographical pamphlets be presented to the Houston Public Library (15), State Library, and Negro Universities throughout the state by the Cultural Committee of the HCHR.

Policy in going to Mayor

VOTED on motion of Dr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that any public representation in name of the Houston Council on Human Relations with regard to official position be cleared with Executive Committee.

Selective Eating Places - Memo from Mr. Rilling was read. It was decided that it would not be practical at this point to implement the idea of an open movement by white persons to eat only at facilities where persons of all races are served.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Whitson, seconded by Dr. Robinson, that we authorize the office to secure and make available information about eating places open to all our people.

Voter Education Project - It was suggested that Mrs. Shaw appoint a special committee to investigate and recommend to our executive committee whether or not we should have a voter education project.

Membership - Names of persons who were members last year and who have not yet renewed memberships were distributed and assistance was requested in contacting these persons.

Space for Harris County Correction Aid Society - Complete details are to be secured from the Rev. Reily before determining whether or not space should be given in our offices for this program.

Resignation of Mrs. Adolph Susholtz as chairman of the Mass Communication Committee was accepted with regret and a letter of appreciation is to be written to her for her efforts in this field.

Sticker - Mrs. Shaw is to appoint a committee to word a statement appropriate for a sticker for distribution. Jo Marks and Irwin Glatstein were two names suggested as people to serve on this committee.

APPOINTMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Annual Meeting - Ted Klein was suggested as chairman and Mr. John Howard Griffin, the writer from Mansfield, author of the book, "Black Like Me," is to be contacted as speaker. This action is to be deferred until after the Race Relations Progress Study Conference sponsored by the Texas Council of Churches, at which conference Mr. Griffin is to be a guest speaker. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Dumbauld will be in attendance and will hear Mr. Griffin speak and can inquire as to open dates in the future.

Meeting - It was suggested that a meeting be considered for Human Rights Day, December 15th. Mrs. Susholtz said that there was a possibility that the United Nations Council might hold a meeting on that date. This is to be confirmed.

Nominating Committee - Mrs. Shaw will appoint this chairman.

Membership Campaign Chairman - Mrs. Shaw requested suggestions of persons and assistance in locating a person to serve in this capacity.

REPORTS

Youth - Mr. Glatstein announced the Youth Workshop for May 5th and distributed flyers pertaining to the meeting. Assistance was asked in recruiting the fifty young people. It was suggested that a copy with a covering letter should go to every high school principal, requesting the name of someone they feel particularly suitable to attend.

Education - Dr. Robinson announced that he and Mr. Murray have an appointment scheduled for Tuesday, April 17, at 2 p.m., to explore with Mr. Gus Haycock, City Parks and Recreation Department Director, the swimming program in the city for this coming season.

ADJOURNMENT was at 1:35 P.M.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

TO: Paul Rilling, Field Director,
Southern Regional Council
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Florida Council on Human Relations
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
NAIRO
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Virginia Council on Human Relations

FROM: Ethel Dumbauld, Executive Secretary
Houston Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: CHURCH AND STATE

May 31, 1962

Have any of your councils or intergroup agencies sponsored a workshop or conference on the Church-State issue, centered mainly on the subject of discrimination of a minority group in the public schools?

I would greatly appreciate any materials which you may have on this subject, as well as suggestions, advice or counsel.

P.S. Please note article on second page of newsletter PLANS ARE BEING FORMULATED.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Tuesday, May 29, 1962, 11:15 A.M.

The Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met Tuesday, May 29, 1962, at the South Central Y.M.C.A., 3531 Wheeler St., at 11:15 A.M.

Present: Walter Whitson, Rev. Charles Kelly, Mrs. Street Fulton, Leland Marsters, Jr., Charles Shaw, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Joyce Shaw, and Ethel Dumbauld.

It was recommended that Howard Griffin, author of the book, BLACK LIKE ME, be secured for a meeting in January, 1963.

It was recommended that we sponsor a Human Rights Observance during December. (Human Rights Day, December 15th). Mrs. M. G. Gray will serve as chairman for the observance. It was suggested that this observance be in cooperation with other groups in the city interested in human rights, that the Mayor be asked to declare human rights week and that the churches and synagogues be asked to recognize the observance and announce it on the weekend. Mr. Marsters suggested that it would be appropriate if we could have someone like Marian Anderson for the program.

Membership Campaign - Mrs. Shaw announced that she and Mr. Adolph Susholtz will call on Mr. Donald Stone of Foley's this next week and ask him to serve on the membership campaign for 1962-63. It was suggested that the campaign be publicized through TV and newspapers (ad) this next year.

Annual Meeting - Mrs. Shaw announced that The Rev. Fred Holt would serve as chairman. Mrs. Pemberton's letter was read proposing Riverside Community Center of St. James Episcopal Church for the Annual Membership dinner. Dinner at $2.25 per person. The majority of those present felt that it would be better at either a downtown hotel or if in a church, that this time it be of a different denomination, i.e.,, Presbyterian, etc.

Mass Communications - Mrs. Shaw stated that a chairman is needed for this committee. Mr. Jerry Mize was proposed.

Youth Seminar Brochure - After lenghty discussion it was felt that a brochure not be used but that the meeting be reviewed in the newsletter and that a panel of the pictures with a caption similar to "HOUSTON CAN BE PROUD" be made up and displayed in the office.

Library - Mrs. Shaw stated that Mrs. Arthur Ginsbarg called about books on race being removed from the Children's section of the library. Mrs. Shaw requested Mrs. Pemberton to check on this matter with Mrs. Ginabarg and the library and get the complete story before any action is taken.

Adjournment at 12:05 for luncheon.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 29, 1962

The Board of Directors of the Houston Council on Human Relations met at the South Central YMCA, 3531 Wheeler Street, Tuesday, May 29, 1962, at 12:00 Noon in luncheon session:

Present: Mrs. Frank Freed, Miss Barbara Jordan, Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Mrs. Street Fulton, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Henry Groppe, Miss Betty Sherwood, Irwin Glatstein, Dr. George Dodd, Rev. John Moore, Walter Whitson, Rev. Charles Kelly, Leland Marsters, Jr., Charles Shaw, Mrs. Joyce Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Minutes of the previous meeting, March 5, 1962, were approved as mailed.

Treasurer's Report - Financial statements for April and May were distributed. The balance on hand March 31, 1962, was $962.77; Receipts were $204.98; Disbursements were $605.80; Balance on hand April 30, 1962, was $561.95.

The balance on hand April 30, 1962, was $561.95; receipts were $398.25; expenditures $491.46; and the balance on hand May 31, 1962 will be $485.88.

Membership Report - The total membership to-date is 241; 134 renewals and 107 new members. The amount pledged to-date is $4,477.50. The estimated outstanding pledges are $617. The amount of the grant by Southeran Regional Council is now $977.50. We really need to get busy to be eligible for the $2000 before the first of September.

Announcements - The American Friends Service Committee has moved its south central regional office from Austin to Houston. The location is 4717 Crawford.

The Harris County Correction Aid Society (Parolee program) only desires to use our typewriter from time to time, and will not need office space.

Mrs. Dumbauld read a list of hotels (one motel) and eating places that would serve anyone regardless of race. (These are attached to the original minutes.)

Appointments - Mrs. Shaw announced the following:

Nominating Chairman - Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz
Annual Meeting Chairman - The Rev. Fred Holt
Howard Griffin January Meeting - (To be announced later)
Human Rights Observance Chairman - Mrs. M. G. Gray (December 15th)
Membership Campaign Chairman - (To be announced at later date)
Mass Communication Chairman (To be announced at later date)

Business

Mrs. Dumbauld read correspondence from and to Mr. Wiley Branton, SRC., director of the Voter Education Project being sponsored by the SRC. We will cooperate with other groups working on this project and distribute materials.

International Relations Program - Mr. Groppe announced that a meeting was held with representatives from IIE Regional Office, Miss Alice Pratt, director and her assistant Miss Martha Mewhirter. Mr. Groppe explained the function and program of IIE. He then stated the two areas in which we could be active: (1) Foreign visitors from the new African nations and other countries under the auspices of the

State Department. For the time being, the office of the IIE will work with our office through Mrs. Dumbauld in scheduling these visitors. Later on this would probably be done directly with families in our membership by the IIE office; (2) Student Program - host families will be needed to work with the international students at TSU (approximately 50). Mrs. Pratt emphasized that this would not be an instrument for dealing with integration problem.

Church and State - Mr. Glatstein desires the approval of program for Fall which is an intergroup relations problem--religion in public education.

Mr. Glatstein proposed a conference or workshop with religious leaders, educators, mass media, etc., where they could set down and discuss problems confronting minority groups and religion in public education. This would be primarily an educational program. If action is recommended this would be done through another group. Mr. Glatstein had read book by Dr. Littel of Perkins School of Theology and suggested him as a possible leader for such a conference.

Mrs. Jorjorian mentioned that a group is about to be born of approximately 20 clergy who will discuss this very problem.

VOTED on motion of Mr. Charles Shaw, seconded by Mr. Walter Whitson, that a committee be appointed to explore possibility of joint cooperation in sponsorship of a Church-State conference or workshop for the Fall with emphasis on religion in public education.

Mrs. Shaw appointed the following committee: Mr. Glatstein, chairman; Mrs. Armen Jorjorian, Rev. Charles Kelly and Rev. John Moore.

Adjournment was at 1:35 P.M.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
(JAckson 4-5084)

TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President

SUBJECT: FINAL MEETING BEFORE SUMMER VACATIONS

May 22, 1962

There will be an important meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, Tuesday, May 29, 1962, before we go into summer hibernation. We need to close out some of our affairs, so as to be prepared for fall. Our time schedule will be as follows:

11:15 A.M.	Executive Committee
12:00 Noon	Luncheon
12:30 P.M.	Board of Directors
1:45 P.M.	Adjournment

The meeting will be held at the South Central Y.M.C.A., 3531 Wheeler. The cost of the luncheon will be $1.00. Please call Mrs. Dumbauld (JA4-5084) and inform her that you will be present.

For your information, we are enclosing:

(1) Financial Statement for April 1962
(2) Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting (April 10, 1962)
(3) Tentative Agenda

PLAN TO BE PRESENT AND SHARE IN THE PLANNING OF YOUR COUNCIL!

Mtn LD
Rpt MM
PUP

John Howard Griffin, of Mansfield, Texas, author of BLACK LIKE ME, has accepted an invitation of the HCHR to come to Houston in January.

EXPLORATIONS ARE UNDER WAY to find some appropriate way of noting Human Rights Day, which falls on December 15th. It was the consensus of the Executive Committee of the HCHR that Human Rights, in addition to being a day-by-day privilege, is entitled to a special commemoration.

PLANS ARE BEING FORMULATED to develop a major conference on the intergroup aspects of the church-state issue--as a matter of increasing concern to intergroup relations organizations.

Suggestion that a conference--now entitled "dialogue"--in the early fall, was well received by Board of the HCHR, but because of the vast scope of the problem it was felt that an effort must be made to involve other groups and agencies in the planning.

THE VOTER EDUCATION project of the Southern Regional Council is making plans to come to East Texas. Our Council has been asked to assist the Project by distributing educational materials in our area.

Remember June 2 is a most important date in Harris County and in our State. It is important that you become informed on the background and programs of candidates in order to cast a meaningful vote. As citizens in a democracy, let us all exercise the RIGHT to vote.

STRICTLY ORGANIZATIONAL news also merits attention. For example, Mrs. A. O. Susholtz has agreed to serve as chairman of the Nominating Committee, and is working to have an outstanding slate of officers ready for the annual meeting, which Fred Holt's new committee is now arranging for early autumn. And, it is hoped, we will be able to announce the new membership chairman in the next issue of our newsletter.

COMMENT AND COMMENDATION about HCHR Board member, Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, who was awarded this month the Theta Sigma Phi Matrix Award for her outstanding contributions in the field of education.

SUMMER - The HCHR has a listing of summer workshops, and many other activities which should be of interest to persons interested in human relations. For further information, please contact the Council office.

WELCOME to American Friends Service Committee who have this week moved their South Central Regional Office from Austin to Houston.

Their new location is: 4717 Crawford Street, Houston 4, Texas

TELEGRAMS were mailed to Govenor Price Daniel and the Board of Pardons and Parolees asking for clemancy for the 42 Texas Southern University students convicted for their part in sit-in demonstrations this past year.

WESTERN UNION OFFERS NEW SERVICE called POM, which stands for Personal Opinion Message. For 75 cents (plus federal tax) any person can send a 15 word telegram to many national leaders at about just half the regular cost.

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Vice President
Rev. Ted Klein, Treasurer Mrs.Charles W. Pemberton, Recording Secretary
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS 1961-62 - Houston Council on Human Relations

October and November 1961

Six (6) conferences held in areas of concern

December 1961

Launched Membership Campaign
Distribution in strategic places of the booklet THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH-HOUSTON

January 1962

Three-day meeting with Gibson Winter, author of THE SUBURBAN CAPTIVITY OF THE CHURCHES

February 1962

cooperated with and promoted Interfaith Workshop sponsored by Women of three faiths.

March 1962

Ed Lukas Luncheon, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXTREME RIGHT-WING MOVEMENT IN AMERICA
REPEAT of the Employment Conference at Texas Southern University
Paul Rilling's Visit with Membership and Board of Directors

April 1962

Initiated International Relations Program. Todate dignitaries sponsored by our U.S. State Department and students have been in homes of our members from the following countries: Ghana, Trinidad, Nigeria, and Algeria.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, president; and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, exec. secretary attended the Race Relations Prograss Study Conference at Perkins School of Theology, Dallas, Texas

May 1962

Youth Seminar on Human Relations for Senior High School Students

June 1962

Miss Barbara Jordan, Board member, attended Institute on Race Relations, Fisk University

General

Continual distribution of materials to individuals, chamber of commerce Bd. Members, Mayor, City Council, Supt. of Schools, School Board Members, Bankers, University Bd. of Governors on pertinent issues. Personal and/or written contacts with Hotel Restaurant and Theatre personnel. Issuance of Monthly newsletter Attendance at meetings of interest and value in human relations work.

ecd
7/3/62

Tex - Mtns Rpts etc

Membership Report
Houston Council on Human Relations
March 5, 1962

1960-61

Members.....197

Pledges:

Memberships	$3,307
SRC	1,750
Total.....	$5,057

1961-62

Members:.....212

Renewals	120
New	92

Pledges:

Memberships	3,757.50
SRC	2,000.00
Total..	$5,757.50

Break-down by Teams:

#1 (Shaw)	615.
#2 (Fulton)	320
#3 (Robinson)	270
#4 (Hippard)	280
#5 (Jorjorian)	247.50
#6 (Kimmel)	300
Net Total	$2,032.50
Big Gifts	1,730.00
Grand Total to-date	$3,762.50

Pledged: $3,762.50 Paid to-date $2,901.33 Balande $861.17

Balance on hand as of March 5, 1962.....$692.83

3/5/62
ecd

VOTER'S GUIDE

Published by
The League of Women Voters of Texas
612 North 18th Street Waco, Texas

September, 1962

FOR THE TEXAS GENERAL ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1962

NONPARTISAN POLICY

The League of Women Voters of Texas is a nonpartisan organization which works to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of all citizens in their government. It does not support or oppose any political party or candidate. It does not support or oppose any of the fourteen proposed amendments to the Texas Constitution presented in this Voter's Guide. It does publish and distribute factual information such as this Voter's Guide to help prepare citizens cast an informed vote.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE

Joe Pool, Dallas

Age: 50 Democrat

Education: Attended Texas University and received Law Degree from S.M.U.

Occupation: Attorney and President of Alden Mills.

Please describe any additional training and experience you have had which would qualify you for this office. Member of Texas House of Representatives, 6 years; life member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; member of the Democratic National Natural Resources Advisory Committee, 1960; special investigator in Army Intelligence, World War II.

1. What course of action should the United States pursue to improve trade with other nations? Joe Pool is against any foreign import that will destroy any phase of American industry. Joe Pool is in favor of economic trade sanctions against Communist dominated countries such as Cuba. Joe Pool favors encouraging anti-Communist governments of Latin America and of the world wtih favorable trade agreements.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? Joe Pool is against foreign aid to any country unfriendly to the U.S.A. I oppose financial aid to any Communist or Communistic dominated country. Where aid is necessary to give a helping hand to friendly peoples it certainly should be in the form of a loan instead of a gift.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? Joe Pool believes that the state and local governments can best

ing our free enterprise system the right to grow and expand. Then our productive capability can overcome the advantage we have accorded our competition in other nations.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? I would favor emergency or disaster aid by the federal government. Long-term assistance should be on a free enterprise basis requiring the citizens of foreign nations to initiate practical programs that would encourage foreign investment, including that of U.S. investors. In other words, help them to help themselves.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? I do not know of any federal legislation necessary. Growing water needs are primarily the responsibility of the states, but I would encourage coordination and cooperation between the various states and the federal government where commerce is involved.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? On the basis of assisting them only in helping themselves. Payment to be made by raw materials.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? The construction of many small reservoirs not too far from each other and capturing flood and rain water that otherwise goes on to the ocean by billions of gallons. This would conserve our artesian supplies.

4. In your opinion do the states need more help from the federal government to finance education adequately? If so, what form should this assistance take? There is too much centralization in the federal government already. Educational loans are needed, but as loans only; payable like any other obligation, no gifts or controls involved which (are) prone to lose State sovereignty.

5. What responsibility, if any, do you think the federal government has for meeting the health needs of our

correcting the inequities in the sales tax. I still favor this. The sales tax is a growth tax, and I feel it will eliminate the state deficit and provide the additional revenue necessary to help finance our many state services.

Jack Cox, Breckenridge

Age: 40 Republican

Occupation: Businessman.

Qualifications: B.S. degree in government, North Texas State College; former member of the Texas Legislature (three terms); former Secretary of the Texas Commission on Higher Education; three times recipient of Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Award.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? I am for any constructive revision of the Texas Constitution which will protect our state government and the rights of the individual and local self government and at the same time

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Preston Smith, Lubbock

Age: 49 Democrat

Occupation: Business

Qualifications: High School and college graduate — B.B.A. — Texas Tech. Owner-Operator of my business (26 years) — Still meet a payroll every week — 12 years experience as a Legislator.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? Revision of our constitution. Until this happens we have no choice but to amend.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. This is a constitutional provision and I would vote to submit any changes to the voters of Texas.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. If the revenue is needed to efficiently operate our State and provide the essential public services, the sales tax or broad based tax is the best solution. My position is that if needed, we should have the broadest base with the lowest rate possible.

O. W. (Bill) Hayes, Temple

Age: 43 Republican

Occupation: Vice-President/Sales, Continental Belton Company.

Qualifications: Former member New Hampshire House of Representatives, former member Governor's staff, former

FOR THE TEXAS GENERAL ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1962

NONPARTISAN POLICY

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1. What course of action should the United States pursue to improve trade with other nations? Joe Pool is against any foreign import that will destroy any phase of American industry. Joe Pool is in favor of economic trade sanctions against Communist dominated countries such as Cuba. Joe Pool favors encouraging anti-Communist governments of Latin America and of the world wtih favorable trade agreements.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? Joe Pool is against foreign aid to any country unfriendly to the U.S.A. I oppose financial aid to any Communist or Communistic dominated country. Where aid is necessary to give a helping hand to friendly peoples it certainly should be in the form of a loan instead of a gift.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? Joe Pool believes that the state and local governments can best promote the planning and development of our water needs. I served on the conservation and reclamation committee in the Texas State House and know that we here in Texas have done a tremendous job toward solving this problem.

4. In your opinion do the states need more help from the federal government to finance education adequately? If so, what form should this assistance take? Absolutely NO! Joe Pool is against Federal aid to Education. Joe Pool does not want his four boys to be taught by a controlled thought program from Washington. I believe the mothers and fathers of Texas want no part of socialistic educational programs foisted on the public under the guise of Federal Aid.

5. What responsibility, if any, do you think the federal government has for meeting the health needs of our older citizens? I am opposed to socialized medicine, and feel that most of the plans so far advocated in Congress are simply first steps in beginning socialized medicine. I understand the American Medical Association recognizes the plight of our senior citizens, and I believe a common sense plan will be worked out to aid these deserving citizens.

6. What national government problem interests you most? Please explain. Joe Pool believes that we must do everything possible to maintain our superiority over the Communist countries. I believe the money necessary for our defense is a "must", and as a member of Congress will support a realistic and aggressive program in this regard.

Des Barry, Houston

Age: 54 Republican

Education: High School Graduate

Occupation: President, Galveston Truck Lines.

Please describe any additional training and experience you have had which would qualify you for this office. Twenty years working with state and federal bureaus, and the U.S. Congress on transportation and labor matters. In past six years have accepted over 600 speech invitations in 35 states. Served four years as Officer in U.S.A.F., and five years as consultant to Mexican Air Force.

1. What course of action should the United States pursue to improve trade with other nations? Remove the political and economic restraints that are denying our free enterprise system the right to grow and expand. Then our productive capability can overcome the advantage we have accorded our competition in other nations.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? I would favor emergency or disaster aid by the federal government. Long-term assistance should be on a free enterprise basis requiring the citizens of foreign nations to initiate practical programs that would encourage foreign investment, including that of U.S. investors. In other words, help them to help themselves.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? I do not know of any federal legislation necessary. Growing water needs are primarily the responsibility of the states, but I would encourage coordination and cooperation between the various states and the federal government where commerce is involved.

4. In your opinion do the states need more help from the federal government to finance education adequately? If so, what form should this assistance take? I look with disfavor on any federal aid to education. I believe it is a primary responsibility and duty for parents to retain close control of the educational needs of their children. The record reflects that the people have adequately met those needs.

5. What responsibility, if any, do you think the federal government has for meeting the health needs of our older citizens? Most of us feel that the strength of our nation is accentuated by disciplined family ties, and we have been willing to accept the responsibility of meeting the health needs of our older citizens locally. I do not feel that the federal government could do the job as honorably.

6. What national government problem interests you most? Please explain. I am perturbed at the continued promotion of national government schemes based on philosophies with a historical record of failures that are destroying our freedoms, have lost us the respect of the world, and have brought our nation to the edge of bankruptcy. I fear — not the problem, but the cause!

Ruben R. Lozano, San Antonio

Age: 67 Constitution

Education: High School and two years college.

Occupation: Lawyer

Please describe any additional training and experience you have had which would qualify you for this office. I have practiced general law for 36 years. Served as City Councilman and was secretary to Commission writing City Charter of the City of San Antonio, Texas. Served the U. S. Government for 35 years. Member of Commission which made treaty for air mail, special delivery and parcel post between U. S. and Mexico. Author of two books on Texas History.

1. What course of action should the United States pursue to improve trade with other nations? Since the income tax is paying for so much of our commitals, a more conservative tariff system; raising salaries followed by rising prices should be studied and adjusted; as it is now, it's just bookkeeping, the money value is false; and our goods, although in demand, will not be purchased, ostensibly on account of high wages; make reciprocal exchanges and arrive at these through meetings of nations.

2. Do you favor financial assistance to the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? If so, on what basis should this aid be extended? On the basis of assisting them only in helping themselves. Payment to be made by raw materials.

3. What federal legislation, if any, should be enacted to promote the planning and development of our growing water needs? The construction of many small reservoirs not too far from each other and capturing flood and rain water that otherwise goes on to the ocean by billions of gallons. This would conserve our artesian supplies.

4. In your opinion do the states need more help from the federal government to finance education adequately? If so, what form should this assistance take? There is too much centralization in the federal government already. Educational loans are needed, but as loans only; payable like any other obligation, no gifts or controls involved which (are) prone to lose State sovereignty.

5. What responsibility, if any, do you think the federal government has for meeting the health needs of our older citizens? Our obligation to the aged is purely moral nad economical. During our earning years we should encourage savings and economy; health problems will take care of themselves if the government ceases to take our earnings, in form of social security, income tax, etc.

6. What national government problem interests you most? Please explain. Foreign aid; income taxes; the socializing of certain profession. Regarding foreign aid, it is my opinion that we are accomplishing nothing by dishing our money out by billions. Regarding income tax, it is my opinion that a majority of this tax does not stay home where it belongs, that it should be cut down in order to solidify our economical fiber.

GOVERNOR

John B. Connally, Fort Worth

Age: 45 Democrat

Occupation: Attorney

Qualifications: Graduate of University of Texas and University of Texas Law School. Have been a serious student of government and an active participant in Democratic Party affairs all of adult life. As an attorney have actively participated in management of companies and corporations. Served as Secretary of Navy.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? First, I believe we ought to stop passing so many amendments. Continued passage of amendments to the Texas Constitution is only compounding the problem. Secondly, I feel we need to actively and thoroughly study our present Constitution with the purpose in mind to revise the Constitution.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. The people of Texas on May 5 expressed their views on the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. I feel repeal of the poll tax should be done in accordance with the Texas Constitution and a sound and adequate registration law substituted for the poll tax.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. No one likes taxes. However, by correcting present inequities in the sales tax, I feel it a proper method of obtaining state revenue. I said during my campaigns I favored correcting the inequities in the sales tax. I still favor this. The sales tax is a growth tax, and I feel it will eliminate the state deficit and provide the additional revenue necessary to help finance our many state services.

Jack Cox, Breckenridge

Age: 40 Republican

Occupation: Businessman.

Qualifications: B.S. degree in government, North Texas State College; former member of the Texas Legislature (three terms); former Secretary of the Texas Commission on Higher Education; three times recipient of Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Award.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? I am for any constructive revision of the Texas Constitution which will protect our state government and the rights of the individual and local self government and at the same time make the state constitution more workable.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. I believe the question of poll taxes should be decided by Texas voters. The federal government has no authority in the matter. Texas voters have been given opportunities to vote on the question and have decided to retain the poll tax. Opinion on the question may have changed in recent years, and if the Legislature decides to submit the question to the voters as a constitutional amendment, I would approve this action.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. It is my opinion that the sales tax which was passed by the last Legislature should solve the financial problems of Texas government provided we have economic and sound administration. Before suggesting changes, I think we should give this program a chance to work. It may be that there are inequities in this tax bill which will need to be corrected. By January, 1963 we should know if changes are necessary.

Jack Carswell, Houston

Age: 39 Constitution

Occupation: Funeral Director

Qualifications: I meet every qualification as set forth in the Constitution of the State of Texas. I am not a professional politician or a professional lobbyist.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? I believe that Constitutional amendments should absolutely never be intended as a rewriting of the Constitution. Amendments need never be considered unless they tend to perfect the Constitution. I feel no need to offer a solution to rewriting the Constitution. I offer to defend, protect and perfect it.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. I do not consider the poll tax as a tax at all. It is merely a very good form of registration of qualified voters, and I am in complete support of this form so long as no one has as yet presented a better method to my knowledge.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. It stinks!!

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Preston Smith, Lubbock

Age: 49 Democrat

Occupation: Business

Qualifications: High School and college graduate — B.B.A. — Texas Tech. Owner-Operator of my business (26 years) — Still meet a payroll every week — 12 years experience as a Legislator.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? Revision of our constitution. Until this happens we have no choice but to amend.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. This is a constitutional provision and I would vote to submit any changes to the voters of Texas.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. If the revenue is needed to efficiently operate our State and provide the essential public services, the sales tax or broad based tax is the best solution. My position is that if needed, we should have the broadest base with the lowest rate possible.

O. W. (Bill) Hayes, Temple

Age: 43 Republican

Occupation: Vice-President/Sales, Continental Belton Company.

Qualifications: Former member New Hampshire House of Representatives, former member Governor's staff, former member Ways & Means Committee, have been in business and industry for the past 16 years. Education: High School graduate and night business college.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? I favor certain revisions in the Texas Constitution, but not a complete re-writing.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. I favor retention of the poll tax in Texas.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. If additional taxation is necessary I feel that "across the board" sales tax is the most equitable. We need a "Little Hoover" type economy commission in Texas to look into waste in government so that we can save money instead of levying additional taxes.

Roy R. Brown, Bertram

Age: 56 Constitution

Occupation: President, Systematic Company and Ranching.

Qualifications: Attended Public School at Fort Worth, Texas, where I was born and reared. Also attended Texas A & M College.

1. Many Texas voters feel that too many constitutional amendments too often (14 in 1962) is an ineffective method of rewriting the Texas Constitution. What is your solution to this problem? Any amendment to the Constitution should lessen, not increase, the power of State over the people. Our basic Constitution is sound; but some recent amendments, I think, should be repealed, such as that on Mental Health, so called. The State should not be allowed to operate a business.

2. Give your opinion of the poll tax as a PREREQUISITE for voting. It is in our State Constitution by a vote of the people. I favor it.

3. Give your opinion of the use of the sales tax as a method of obtaining state revenue. Sales taxes if needed, but never a personal income tax. State spending has increased too much and should be reduced.

The reproduction of this Voter's Guide, in whole or in part, is prohibited without the written consent of the League of Women Voters of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Waggoner Carr, Lubbock

Age: 43 Democrat

Occupation: Attorney

Qualifications: Four years Speaker of House of Representatives; County Attorney and Assistant District Attorney; Acting Chairman of House Crime Investigating Committee; as Speaker, helped create Law Enforcement Study Commission; 15 years active law practice in State and Federal Courts. Graduate of Texas Technological College and University of Texas Law School.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? Ours is a government of laws and the Attorney General must bear the responsibility of enforcement of the law — effectively, impartially, judiciously. He represents Texas in its disputes and dealings with other states and the Federal Government and renders legal opinions and advice to all agencies of the State Government and local authorities. He must at all times maintain the dignity of the Constitution and Laws without regard to whether he personally approves of the law.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? I will base my actions on the principle that every man be accorded his full rights under the law but no man can be accorded special privileges. I will work in close cooperation with the State and local law enforcement officials, being careful not to destroy the responsibilities of local officials to the people who elected them. My platform is basically the strengthening of our legal framework where needed, and more vigorous enforcement of laws, once enacted.

Thomas Everton Kennerly, Houston

Age: 59 Republican

Occupation: Attorney, Kennerly & Lesher.

Qualifications: Academic and Legal education University of Texas. Licensed in Texas 1925, U.S. Supreme Court 1939. Practicing Houston 37 years, American, State and Houston Bar (President 1951). Highest rating Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. 1960 nominated by President Eisenhower for U.S. District Judge; Senate

TREASURER

Jesse James, Austin

Age: 58 Democrat

Occupation: State Treasurer

Qualifications: In college I studied business and finance and hold law degree from Jefferson School of Law. Business and professional experience includes wholesale, retail drug business, mercantile business. Board member of commercial bank, three terms in Texas Legislature and 20 years as State Treasurer. Civic groups include Lions Club and Austin Chamber of Commerce.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The Treasurer of the State of Texas is one of the constitutional officers of the Executive Department that is elected by the people and provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas. The Constitution and the statutes detail and prescribe the duties of the State Treasurer. The duties primarily are the receiving, safekeeping and disbursement of all monies, belonging to the State of Texas, and the proper accounting therefor. Also the Treasurer is the custodian of the investments of the Permanent School Fund, the Permanent University Fund, the Teachers Retirement System of Texas, and all other invested funds of the State of Texas. The Treasurer also collects taxes on the sale of cigarettes, liquors and wines, by the sale of excise stamps that evidence the payment of such taxes. The Treasurer is also ex officio member of the State Depository Board, the State Banking Board, and the Board of County and District Indebtedness.

Dave Richard Clark, Houston

county seats and Austin. Prepares financial statements for Governor and Legislature. Supervises certain printing contracts as provided in Constitution. Invests proceeds from sale of school lands. Collects taxes from property holders in unorganized counties. Collects taxes from railroads, legally apportioning same among counties. Administers and collects sales tax.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? I shall perform each and every administrative duty required by the Constitution of the State of Texas.

State lands wherever it appears the State has been wrongfully deprived of such interests and to preserve the heritage of our present school children and those yet unborn.

Albert B. Fay, Houston

Age: 49 Republican

Occupation: Oil, Gas, Cattle, Land, Boatyard.

Qualifications: For the last twenty-five years I have been in the business of handling lands as follows: buying, selling, leasing for oil and gas, farming, grazing and timber planting. Education: Graduate of Yale University with the degree of B.S. in Geology.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The general management of the lands belonging to the State of Texas and the administration of the Veterans Land Program.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? I will make every effort to see that the lands of the State of Texas are handled in such a manner that the maximum benefit will inure to all citizens of our great state. There will be favoritism for none and equal treatment of all. I will use my experience in profitable land management for the benefit of the citizens of this state.

H. O. Capps, Houston

Age: 55 Constitution

Occupation: Industrial Pattern Jobber.

Qualifications: I am a member of the Constitution party, a free man. Have been in business for the past 17 years. Born and raised on a farm. My education not easily obtained—grade school, some high school, 4 years vocational school, I.C.S. course in engineering. Was pattern maker in several different states.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The responsibilities of this office are a sacred obligation to the people of Texas. With possibly one exception, it is unique, no other state having such an office. The thousands of acres of state owned land, with its income through pastures, timber, minerals, also the tidelands with their rich deposits, necessitate a guarantee that the people of Texas shall not be robbed.

Harry J. Hubbard, Marfa

Age: 52 Republican

Occupation: Cattle rancher.

Qualifications: Attended Marfa public schools. Graduated from United States Military Academy. Twenty-four years in United States Army. World War II European combat. 5 years in Pentagon, Washington, planning, programming and budgeting at national level. Retired from Army in 1958 to help maintain economic stability of America in order to defeat communism.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? Protection of producers and consumers of agricultural products and improvement of agricultural products through inspections of fruits and vegetables, seeds, and grains. Enforcement of quarantine laws. Inspects weights and measures. Inspects and certifies grain storage facilities. Disseminates marketing information. Coordinates agricultural activities with United States Departments of Agriculture and Labor and agricultural organizations regarding Federal agricultural programs in being and proposed and organized labor matters.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? Reorient Texas Department of Agriculture from ultraliberal course to one of conservatism based upon Constitutional principle, states rights, free enterprise and individual freedom. Establish integrity of inspections, reducing food costs and taxes, by penetrating impartial inspection procedures with fair, proper and prompt complaints handling. Use office as Texas public representative to fight for liberation of Texas agriculture from ruinous socialist programs resulting in continuously rising prices for the housewife during the past ten years.

Frank Best, Houston

Constitution

No reply received.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

William J. Murray, Jr. Austin

Age: 47 Democrat

Occupation: Railroad Commissioner.

Qualifications: B.S. and M.S. degrees and taught Petroleum Engineering at University of Texas. Employed as Senior Engineer, Chief Enforcement

state has almost 50% of the U.S. reserves yet we continue to lose our production allowable to surrounding states. In recent years industry problems have increased in number and scope and it is mandatory that the Commissioners be technically trained men.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? The oil industry in Texas has a bright future but this future can be realized only with a calm and intelligent appraisal of the industry's problems. Imports, spacing, allowables and federal intervention are all problems that must be answered by a man thoroughly familiar with the oil business. I feel with my training and background I will endeavor to accomplish the task of improving the oil problems in our state. These problems must be solved.

JUDGE, COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

W. A. Morrison, Austin

Age: 53 Democrat

Occupation: Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals.

Please state your qualifications for this office. I have spent a lifetime of study and devotion to the administration of the criminal law as City Attorney; District Attorney of the 20th District; President of the District and County Attorneys' Association of Texas; District Judge; twelve years as Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals (out of the nine thousand cases decided during that time, only three have been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States); Chairman of the Judicial Section of the State Bar; Chairman of the Editing Sub-Committee of the State Bar for a revision of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

SUPREME COURT, PLACE NO. 1

Meade F. Griffin, Austin

Age: 67 Democrat

Occupation: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Please state your qualifications for this office. I feel that I am qualified for this office by virtue of training and experience. I have practiced law for approximately thirty years; I have held the offices of county attorney,

Speaker, helped create Law Enforcement Study Commission; 15 years active law practice in State and Federal Courts. Graduate of Texas Technological College and University of Texas Law School.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? Ours is a government of laws and the Attorney General must bear the responsibility of enforcement of the law — effectively, impartially, judiciously. He represents Texas in its disputes and dealings with other states and the Federal Government and renders legal opinions and advice to all agencies of the State Government and local authorities. He must at all times maintain the dignity of the Constitution and Laws without regard to whether he personally approves of the law.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? I will base my actions on the principle that every man be accorded his full rights under the law but no man can be accorded special privileges. I will work in close cooperation with the State and local law enforcement officials, being careful not to destroy the responsibilities of local officials to the people who elected them. My platform is basically the strengthening of our legal framework where needed, and more vigorous enforcement of laws, once enacted.

Thomas Everton Kennerly, Houston

Age: 59 **Republican**

Occupation: Attorney, Kennerly & Lesher.

Qualifications: Academic and Legal education University of Texas. Licensed in Texas 1925, U.S. Supreme Court 1939. Practicing Houston 37 years, American, State and Houston Bar (President 1951). Highest rating Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. 1960 nominated by President Eisenhower for U.S. District Judge; Senate adjourned before confirmation. Father is Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The Attorney General of Texas advises the Governor, Departments, enforces all laws aiding County Prosecutors and gives written opinions to the citizens on important matters, representing the State in litigation involving the State, such as the tide lands litigation in the past. This office deserves a lawyer with a wide experience. I have represented clients in every walk of life for 37 years. My experience has been as both a trial and office lawyer.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? The Attorney General does not make laws; it will be my duty to vigorously enforce the laws, especially where the local prosecution is lax or breaks down. I will surround myself with an outstanding staff of assistants and will represent all of the people of Texas. I will try to be a selfless Attorney General and not a selfish one. I will not use this office as a political stepping stone.

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Robert S. Calvert, Austin

Democrat

No reply received.

Joseph M. Rummler, Houston

Age: 56 **Constitution**

Occupation: Advertising Specialty Counselor.

Qualifications: Graduate of Cornell University — History and Public Administration major; earned expenses as business manager of student dining room. Public Accountant with nationally known firms. Sold and studied courses in Business Administration. Administrative Analyst with U. S. Signal Corps. After the war was employed as management consultant, principally in the retail field.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? Anticipates revenues before Legislature makes biennial appropriations. Endorses appropriation bills after ascertaining amount is available in affected funds. Prepares mileage tables used for travel allowances to Legislators between perform each and every administrative duty required by the Constitution of the State of Texas.

TREASURER

Jesse James, Austin

Age: 58 **Democrat**

Occupation: State Treasurer

Qualifications: In college I studied business and finance and hold law degree from Jefferson School of Law. Business and professional experience includes wholesale, retail drug business, mercantile business. Board member of commercial bank, three terms in Texas Legislature and 20 years as State Treasurer. Civic groups include Lions Club and Austin Chamber of Commerce.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The Treasurer of the State of Texas is one of the constitutional officers of the Executive Department that is elected by the people and provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas. The Constitution and the statutes detail and prescribe the duties of the State Treasurer. The duties primarily are the receiving, safekeeping and disbursement of all monies, belonging to the State of Texas, and the proper accounting therefor. Also the Treasurer is the custodian of the investments of the Permanent School Fund, the Permanent University Fund, the Teachers Retirement System of Texas, and all other invested funds of the State of Texas. The Treasurer also collects taxes on the sale of cigarettes, liquors and wines, by the sale of excise stamps that evidence the payment of such taxes. The Treasurer is also ex officio member of the State Depository Board, the State Banking Board, and the Board of County and District Indebtedness.

Dave Richard Clark, Houston

Age: 54 **Constitution**

Occupation: Sales manager for restaurant supply company.

Qualifications: Completed two years toward a B.S. degree at Howard Payne University. I have all of the qualifications specified for the position by the Constitution of the State of Texas, being over thirty years of age and a native born citizen of the State.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? To keep accounts of all moneys and choses in action received and disbursed or otherwise disposed of.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? To do everything in my power to perform all duties prescribed by law.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Jerry Sadler, Percilla

Age: 54 **Democrat**

Occupation: Farmer — Attorney — Commissioner of General Land Office.

Qualifications: Attended business college and holds law degree. Held public office as a Member of the Railroad Commission; as a Member of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature and as Commissioner of the General Land Office, seeking re-election to second term.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The statutory law of Texas provides that, "The Commissioner shall superintend, control and direct the official conduct of all subordinate officers of the General Land Office and execute and perform all acts and things touching or respecting the public land of this State or rights of individuals in relation thereto, as may be required by law, and make and enforce suitable rules consistent therewith. He shall give information to the Governor and Legislature concerning the public lands, or the General Land Office, when required."

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? In seeking reelection to a second term as Land Commissioner, I pledge a continued fight to protect the interests of the people of Texas against any further dissipation of and encroachments upon their public lands by any individual or groups acting in a selfish interest. I will continue to exercise every effort to recover any and all interests in our Boatyard.

Qualifications: For the last twenty-five years I have been in the business of handling lands as follows: buying, selling, leasing for oil and gas, farming, grazing and timber planting. Education: Graduate of Yale University with the degree of B.S. in Geology.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The general management of the lands belonging to the State of Texas and the administration of the Veterans Land Program.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? I will make every effort to see that the lands of the State of Texas are handled in such a manner that the maximum benefit will inure to all citizens of our great state. There will be favoritism for none and equal treatment of all. I will use my experience in profitable land management for the benefit of the citizens of this state.

H. O. Capps, Houston

Age: 55 **Constitution**

Occupation: Industrial Pattern Jobber.

Qualifications: I am a member of the Constitution party, a **free** man. Have been in business for the past 17 years. Born and raised on a farm. My education not easily obtained—grade school, some high school, 4 years vocational school, I.C.S. course in engineering. Was pattern maker in several different states.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The responsibilities of this office are a sacred obligation to the people of Texas. With possibly one exception, it is unique, no other state having such an office. The thousands of acres of state owned land, with its income through pastures, timber, minerals, also the tidelands with their rich deposits, necessitate a guarantee that the people of Texas shall not be robbed.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? This office will be run on an efficient business basis. I will make an effort to correct the neglect relative to land titles and the establishment of a true survey of all unsurveyed lands. I pledge a faithful collection of all royalties. I am bondable and will furnish same. I have two objectives: restoration of the sovereignty of Texas and to maintain the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

John C. White, Austin

Age: 37 **Democrat**

Occupation: Texas Commissioner of Agriculture.

Qualifications: Prior to election as Texas Commissioner of Agriculture at the age of 25, I was first a teacher and then head of the Department of Agriculture, Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas. Born and raised on a North Texas tenant farm, I received my agricultural degree from Texas Tech at Lubbock and obtained graduate credit at Texas A. & M. College.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? My prime duty is to work for the best interests of the agricultural and general business economy of our state within the statutory limitations set on this office by acts of the Texas Legislature. A healthy rural economy is essential to the general well-being of all our people. Our duties are commonly confused with Federal restrictions and aids to agriculture. Actually, we in Texas have no part in this Federal function. We are empowered to enforce laws pertaining to insect control, weights and measures protection, seed certification, market information, and other vital and necessary regulatory duties for protection of Texas citizens.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? The Texas Research Foundation has three times commended my administrative record for providing increased and more efficient public services and at the same time reducing the amount of actual tax dollars required to carry out these functions. This is possible because of the "self-supporting" measures I have inaugurated in office. This, I think, should be the goal of every state and federal agency. And it will continue to be my goal — better service to the people of Texas for less tax dollars. Retired from Army in 1958 to help maintain economic stability of America in order to defeat communism.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? Protection of producers and consumers of agricultural products and improvement of agricultural products through inspections of fruits and vegetables, seeds, and grains. Enforcement of quarantine laws. Inspects weights and measures. Inspects and certifies grain storage facilities. Disseminates marketing information. Coordinates agricultural activities with United States Departments of Agriculture and Labor and agricultural organizations regarding Federal agricultural programs in being and proposed and organized labor matters.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? Reorient Texas Department of Agriculture from ultraliberal course to one of conservatism based upon Constitutional principle, states rights, free enterprise and individual freedom. Establish integrity of inspections, reducing food costs and taxes, by penetrating impartial inspection procedures with fair, proper and prompt complaints handling. Use office as Texas public representative to fight for liberation of Texas agriculture from ruinous socialist programs resulting in continuously rising prices for the housewife during the past ten years.

Frank Best, Houston

Constitution

No reply received.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

William J. Murray, Jr. Austin

Age: 47 **Democrat**

Occupation: Railroad Commissioner.

Qualifications: B S. and M.S. degrees and taught Petroleum Engineering at University of Texas. Employed as Senior Engineer, Chief Enforcement Officer, and Chief Examiner for Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission. Petroleum Conservation Engineer for Federal Government for six-state area. Chairman Texas Gas Conservation Committee. Chairman Texas Petroleum Research Committee.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? To prescribe conservation regulations for the production of oil and natural gas; to regulate all public transportation; to prescribe rates for the domestic sale of natural gas; and to prescribe safety regulations for the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

2. What efforts will you make to carry out these responsibilities? A continuation of the conservation program followed since my appointment on the Commission in 1947. Four billion feet daily of casinghead gas is being saved. Ultimate oil recovery has been greatly increased by secondary recovery operations. An efficient public transportation system has been maintained. Training schools and inspection of installations have helped to minimize Liquefied Petroleum Gas accidents.

James B. Holland, Houston

Constitution

No reply received.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER (Unexpired Term)

Ben Ramsey, San Augustine

Democrat

No reply received.

Bernold M. Hanson, Midland

Age: 33 **Republican**

Occupation: Geologist—Independent Operator.

Qualifications: Graduated from University of North Dakota with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering Geology. Earned a Master of Arts in Geology from University of Wyoming. Employed as a Geologist by Magnolia (now Mobil) and Humble Oil & Refining Company. Have worked all phases of exploratory production and economics of oil industry.

1. What are the prime responsibilities of the office you seek? The oil industry is one of the most important segments of the Texas economy and certainly the most important function of the Commission. This industry alone employs one out of eleven Texans. Our with a calm and [illegible] the industry's problems. Imports, spacing, allowables and federal intervention are all problems that must be answered by a man thoroughly familiar with the oil business. I feel with my training and background I will endeavor to accomplish the task of improving the oil problems in our state. These problems must be solved.

JUDGE, COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

W. A. Morrison, Austin

Age: 53 **Democrat**

Occupation: Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals.

Please state your qualifications for this office. I have spent a lifetime of study and devotion to the administration of the criminal law as City Attorney; District Attorney of the 20th District; President of the District and County Attorneys' Association of Texas; District Judge; twelve years as Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals (out of the nine thousand cases decided during that time, only three have been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States); Chairman of the Judicial Section of the State Bar; Chairman of the Editing Sub-Committee of the State Bar for a revision of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

SUPREME COURT, PLACE NO. 1

Meade F. Griffin, Austin

Age: 67 **Democrat**

Occupation: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Please state your qualifications for this office. I feel that I am qualified for this office by virtue of training and experience. I have practiced law for approximately thirty years; I have held the offices of county attorney, county judge and district attorney in the State of Texas; I served as Chief of the Prosecution Subsection of the Trial Section of the War Crimes Branch, U. S. Army in Wiesbaden, Germany, following World War II. I have served on the Supreme Court of Texas for thirteen continuous years.

SUPREME COURT, PLACE NO. 2

James R. Norvell, Austin

Age: 59 **Democrat**

Occupation: Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Texas.

Please state your qualifications for this office. Graduate of University of Colorado with A.B. and LL.B. degrees. Admitted to Texas Bar in 1926. Engaged in the general practice of law at Edinburg, Texas, until January 1, 1940. Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Civil Appeals, January 1, 1940. Elected to that position 1940, 1946, 1952. Elected Associate Justice Supreme Court of Texas 1956. Candidate for re-election to the Supreme Court 1962. Have no opponent. Chairman State Bar Committee on Administration of Justice 1951-52; Chairman Judicial Section of State Bar 1954-55. At present Supreme Court member of Texas Civil Judicial Council. Member American Bar Association, Texas State Bar Association, Philosophical Society of Texas and a number of local bar associations. Judge and Mrs. Norvell reside at 800 Barton Boulevard, Austin Texas.

SUPREME COURT, PLACE NO. 3

Zollie Steakley, Austin

Age: 53 **Democrat**

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Please state your qualifications for this office. Present Associate Justice of Supreme Court; candidate for first full elective term. Bachelor of Laws, University of Texas, 1932; Bachelor of Arts, Hardin-Simmons University, 1929; Honorary Doctor of Laws. General practice of law at Austin and Sweetwater; former Secretary of State; former Assistant Attorney General. Member of Executive Committee of Judicial Section of the State Bar of Texas. Selected as member of Texas Supreme Court to participate in Appellate Judges Seminar in New York City in July for members of the State Supreme Courts, and of the United States Courts of Appeals.

14 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION

1. WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

This amendment would authorize all counties and other political subdivisions of this state to provide insurance for all employees.

Those who are FOR say: Since, under Sections 59 and 16 of Article III, the State and municipalities are allowed to provide Workman's Compensation Insurance for their employees, and under the present Section 60 of Article III the counties may also do so, it seems only fair to extend this privilege to all the other political subdivisions of the state so that their employees may have this benefit.

This amendment merely adds the words, "and other political subdivisions," so it can be assumed that present policies will be continued.

Those who are AGAINST say: The phrase "and other political subdivisions" is too vague. There are so many political subdivisions, such as water control and improvement districts, conservation districts, mosquito control districts, Justice precincts, etc., that it seems unwise to extend this privilege so broadly.

Since the present Section 60, Article III, permits the Legislature to provide the structure for the handling of the insurance and the amendment sets no limit on this power, it would be possible for the Legislature to make the coverage mandatory and so perhaps bankrupt many of the "political subdivisions."

2. RAISING STATE FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY AGED, NEEDY BLIND AND NEEDY CHILDREN

This amendment would raise the limit on use of state funds for financial assistance to the needy aged, needy blind and needy children from $47,000,000 a year to $52,000,000 a year.

Those who are FOR say: This additional permissive $5,000,000 would make it possible for the Legislature, should the occasion arise, and should it be deemed expedient, to increase the annual appropriation for any one or all three of the programs covered. Average payments under each program are well below the national average now. Texas ranks 41st and 42nd with 72% of the funds coming from the Federal Government. The proposed increase of $5,000,000 will still leave Texas far behind in its responsibility.

This increase will mean about $5.00 per month more for welfare recipients, whose top grants are now around $68.00 per month — the additional amount might permit them to 'live' rather than just exist.

Public assistance programs should solve the critical problems of individuals that they cannot solve for themselves, either from their own resources or those of responsible relatives. For both humanitarian and economic reasons, the objective of public-assistance programs should be to help the beneficiary overcome his problems — not just to live with them through financial sedatives.

Those who are AGAINST say: With the old age assistance rolls decreasing as more and more persons are covered by Social

Those who are FOR say: This will create a hospital district so that it can be financed from its primary area rather than merely being financed by a single city. The considerable number of charity cases from out of the city cause a drain on the city funds — by the use of hospital districts, the area from which these out-of-city charity cases come also contributes to the hospital upkeep.

This is permissive legislation. Passage of this amendment would affect only the people living in the areas involved. Citizens of these counties should be allowed to determine for themselves whether or not such a district is necessary to meet their needs and to tax themselves for such purposes if they so desire.

The initiation and passage by the Legislature indicates that interest in the formation of hospital districts exists in the designated areas, and since hospital districts have been created in other areas, it would be discriminatory to deny the privileges of election to citizens of those areas. In many small counties, there appears to be no other way to provide such facilities except by the creation of such districts supported by a special tax levy.

Those who are AGAINST say: The creation of these districts should not require a Constitutional Amendment each time they are proposed, as this is the business of the area involved and not of the state as a whole. Such details of local government spelled out in the Constitution creates the unwarranted financial burden of a state-wide election and delay each time an area wishes to create such a hospital district.

People should not be called on to set up another taxing agency for these small hospitals. Some have not been successful and have actually been closed after the capital expenditures have been made. Some counties simply do not have the population to support this type of institution.

Taxation is not the proper financial method for hospital construction. Hospitals financed and operated with taxation dollars very often tend to operate at a greater loss than those dependent on revenue for their operation.

4. CONSERVATION STORAGE FACILITIES IN RESERVOIRS

This amendment would authorize the Texas Water Development Board to acquire and develop storage facilities in reservoirs and to dispose of such storage facilities and water under terms to be prescribed by the State Legislature, providing for the use of funds received from the disposition of these facilities and water.

Those who are FOR say: Passage of the amendment will encourage the optimum development of the limited number of feasible reservoir sites available in Texas. Although Congress has authorized Federal agencies engaged in planning multi-purpose reservoirs to provide conservation storage space for use by local interests, the law requires that the cost must be borne by non-Federal agencies.

This amendment will provide state financing to local political subdivisions wanting to buy water-catching space for future needs, at a possible lower rate of interest than local bonds would require.

In most cases, it is cheaper to include conservation storage

6. RETIREMENT, DISABILITY, DEATH BENEFITS FOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF ALL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

This amendment would permit extension of participation in a county's retirement, disability and death compensation fund to appointive and elected officers and employees of each county and any other political subdivision of this state. The ceiling on matching contributions made to the funds by county and other political subdivisions and by officers and employees of same would remain at 5% of salary, but the present $180 per person limitation would be removed. No officer or employee would qualify for benefits until he had served at least 12 years.

Those who are FOR say: Elective officers and employees of the county and all other political subdivisions should be allowed to participate in a retirement, disability and death compensation fund.

One of the greatest attractions offered by business and industry is the fringe benefit of a good retirement plan. A better retirement plan will help secure and retain well qualified personnel for office and employment in the county and other political subdivisions of the state.

The removal of the $180 ceiling is desirable to provide a more adequate nad realistic pension for these employees and officials.

This is a permissive amendment. No county or other political subdivision would be required to adopt the plan unless the majority of its voters approved. If the people of a county or other political subdivision wish to adopt such a plan they should be permitted to do so.

Removal of the restrictions on investments will permit greater flexibility, and probably better paying investments and an increase in the value of the assets of the fund would be the result.

Those who are AGAINST say: With no limitation as to amount other than 5% of the salary paid by the county or other political subdivision, those persons receiving large salaries, generally elected officers, would cost the county or political subdivision a disproportionate amount.

The new plan will inevitably cost the county more money than the present plan, while the cost of this amendment to the various political subdivisions has not even been estimated and could be so great it might bankrupt them.

Social Security, now permitted under county option for all employees and officials, would provide adequate retirement and disability funds without this added tax burden.

Removal of all restrictions on investments is unwise. This gives too much latitude to the officers who would administer the funds and could lead to a loss of the funds through speculative investments.

The 12 year limitation for receiving benefits is too long,

and under the present Section 60 of Article III the counties may also do so, it seems only fair to extend this privilege to all the other political subdivisions of the state so that their employees may have this benefit.

This amendment merely adds the words, "and other political subdivisions," so it can be assumed that present policies will be continued.

Those who are AGAINST say: The phrase "and other political subdivisions" is too vague. There are so many political subdivisions, such as water control and improvement districts, conservation districts, mosquito control districts, Justice precincts, etc., that it seems unwise to extend this privilege so broadly.

Since the present Section 60, Article III, permits the Legislature to provide the structure for the handling of the insurance and the amendment sets no limit on this power, it would be possible for the Legislature to make the coverage mandatory and so perhaps bankrupt many of the "political subdivisions."

2. RAISING STATE FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY AGED, NEEDY BLIND AND NEEDY CHILDREN

This amendment would raise the limit on use of state funds for financial assistance to the needy aged, needy blind and needy children from $47,000,000 a year to $52,000,000 a year.

Those who are FOR say: This additional permissive $5,000,000 would make it possible for the Legislature, should the occasion arise, and should it be deemed expedient, to increase the annual appropriation for any one or all three of the programs covered. Average payments under each program are well below the national average now. Texas ranks 41st and 42nd with 72% of the funds coming from the Federal Government. The proposed increase of $5,000,000 will still leave Texas far behind in its responsibility.

This increase will mean about $5.00 per month more for welfare recipients, whose top grants are now around $68.00 per month — the additional amount might permit them to 'live' rather than just exist.

Public assistance programs should solve the critical problems of individuals that they cannot solve for themselves, either from their own resources or those of responsible relatives. For both humanitarian and economic reasons, the objective of public-assistance programs should be to help the beneficiary overcome his problems — not just to live with them through financial sedatives.

Those who are AGAINST say: With the old age assistance rolls decreasing as more and more persons are covered by Social Security, any increases in total appropriations will not go to aid more persons, but merely to increase the size of the grant of those who remain on the rolls. Actually, this is already possible with the present limitation, since the total number of OAA recipients declines each year.

Beginning in January, 1962, OAA recipients in effect had their grants raised by being provided a special medical program in the form of Blue Cross/Blue Shield coverage, plus benefits to cover costs of nursing home services. The total outlay for this program is $33,600,000 annually, of which $8,200,000 is in state funds and the rest, $25,400,000 is in Federal funds. Thus, recipients who had been allowed medical costs in figuring their monthly Public Assistance check now have room in their budget for other items which the State welfare program will allow.

Responsible adults with a given net income should be made liable for the support of close relatives who would otherwise qualify for public assistance grants; otherwise Texas will have a steadily mounting spiral of welfare spending which encourages dependency and which fails to resolve the human ills which are the very reason for its existence.

3. HOSPITAL DISTRICTS IN OCHILTREE, CASTRO, HANSFORD AND HOPKINS COUNTIES

This amendment would permit the Legislature to authorize the creation of hospital districts in Ochiltree, Castro, Hansford and Hopkins Counties, each district to be co-extensive with the limits of such county.

If any such district is created, it may be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed $0.75 per $100 valuation of taxable property within the district, provided, however, that no tax may be levied until approved by a majority of qualified property-taxpaying voters who have duly rendered their property for taxation. The maximum rate of tax may be changed at subsequent elections not to exceed the maximum limit of $0.75 per $100 valuation.

If such tax is authorized, no political subdivision or municipality within or having the same boundaries as the district may levy a tax for medical or hospital care for needy individuals, nor shall they maintain or erect hospital facilities, but the district shall by resolution assume all such responsibilities and obligations of such subdivisions or municipalities. The maximum tax rate submitted shall be sufficient to discharge these responsibilities and to maintain and operate the hospital system. The Legislature may authorize the district to issue tax bonds for the purpose of purchase, construction, acquisition, repair or renovation of improvements and initially equipping the same and such bonds shall be payable from the $0.75 tax.

whether or not such a district is necessary to meet their needs and to tax themselves for such purposes if they so desire.

The initiation and passage by the Legislature indicates that interest in the formation of hospital districts exists in the designated areas, and since hospital districts have been created in other areas, it would be discriminatory to deny the privileges of election to citizens of those areas. In many small counties, there appears to be no other way to provide such facilities except by the creation of such districts supported by a special tax levy.

Those who are AGAINST say: The creation of these districts should not require a Constitutional Amendment each time they are proposed, as this is the business of the area involved and not of the state as a whole. Such details of local government spelled out in the Constitution creates the unwarranted financial burden of a state-wide election and delay each time an area wishes to create such a hospital district.

People should not be called on to set up another taxing agency for these small hospitals. Some have not been successful and have actually been closed after the capital expenditures have been made. Some counties simply do not have the population to support this type of institution.

Taxation is not the proper financial method for hospital construction. Hospitals financed and operated with taxation dollars very often tend to operate at a greater loss than those dependent on revenue for their operation.

4. CONSERVATION STORAGE FACILITIES IN RESERVOIRS

This amendment would authorize the Texas Water Development Board to acquire and develop storage facilities in reservoirs and to dispose of such storage facilities and water under terms to be prescribed by the State Legislature, providing for the use of funds received from the disposition of these facilities and water.

Those who are FOR say: Passage of the amendment will encourage the optimum development of the limited number of feasible reservoir sites available in Texas. Although Congress has authorized Federal agencies engaged in planning multi-purpose reservoirs to provide conservation storage space for use by local interests, the law requires that the cost must be borne by non-Federal agencies.

This amendment will provide state financing to local political subdivisions wanting to buy water-catching space for future needs, at a possible lower rate of interest than local bonds would require.

In most cases, it is cheaper to include conservation storage in the original construction of a reservoir than to add it later. This amendment will provide funds at the time of construction and save money.

Those who are AGAINST say: This amendment can put the Texas Water Development Board in the water supply business, if authorized legislation is passed. Local governments should take care of local needs without the state being a "middleman."

River authorities and other water districts can already borrow money from the Federal Government to pay for conservation storage capacity in reservoirs. The interest rate is usually 2½ to 3%, somewhat cheaper than most of the loans made by the Texas Water Development Board under its present authorization, which allows the Board to lend local groups up to $15 million for water resource development.

Storage facilities could be acquired and sold or leased for the benefit of some particular portion of the State at the expense of an adjoining portion.

5. AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO CREATE HOSPITAL DISTRICTS

This amendment would permit the Legislature to authorize the creation of hospital districts composed of all or part of one or more counties; the assumption by the district of any included city, town or county hospital indebtedness and the transfer of all hospital facilities thereof to the district; the issuance of bonds for hospital purposes and the levy of taxes to pay the district's bonds, assumed indebtedness, and for operating and maintaining the district; providing other terms and conditions for accomplishing the purpose of this amendment. Such a district could be created only after 30 days' public notice to the district affected and only with the affirmative vote of a majority of the taxpaying voters in the district concerned.

Those who are FOR say: The passage of this one Constitutional Amendment would hereafter remove the necessity for constitutional amendments in order to create a hospital district. This would save considerable time, a great deal of expense and further encumbering of our Constitution.

Passage of this one Constitutional Amendment would be the "cure" for future amendments similar to those proposed in S.J.R. 22 and H.J.R. 70.

Individual counties will no longer be required to wait two years for the submission of their hospital district issue to the voters of the entire State of Texas, but may create their own districts by local elections.

Those who are AGAINST say: The Texas Constitution is already much too detailed, cumbersome and too many times amended.

County supported hospital districts in small cities and counties with small population and without substantial contributions from industry would mean an increase in the tax burden, not as good care as in privately operated hospitals and another step toward socialized medicine.

Taxation is not the proper financial method for hospital construction. Hospitals financed and operated with taxation dollars very often tend to operate at a greater loss than those dependent on revenue for their operation.

of each county and any other political subdivision of this state. The ceiling on matching contributions made to the funds by county and other political subdivisions and by officers and employees of same would remain at 5% of salary, but the present $180 per person limitation would be removed. No officer or employee would qualify for benefits until he had served at least 12 years.

Those who are FOR say: Elective officers and employees of the county and all other political subdivisions should be allowed to participate in a retirement, disability and death compensation fund.

One of the greatest attractions offered by business and industry is the fringe benefit of a good retirement plan. A better retirement plan will help secure and retain well qualified personnel for office and employment in the county and other political subdivisions of the state.

The removal of the $180 ceiling is desirable to provide a more adequate nad realistic pension for these employees and officials.

This is a permissive amendment. No county or other political subdivision would be required to adopt the plan unless the majority of its voters approved. If the people of a county or other political subdivision wish to adopt such a plan they should be permitted to do so.

Removal of the restrictions on investments will permit greater flexibility, and probably better paying investments and an increase in the value of the assets of the fund would be the result.

Those who are AGAINST say: With no limitation as to amount other than 5% of the salary paid by the county or other political subdivision, those persons receiving large salaries, generally elected officers, would cost the county or political subdivision a disproportionate amount.

The new plan will inevitably cost the county more money than the present plan, while the cost of this amendment to the various political subdivisions has not even been estimated and could be so great it might bankrupt them.

Social Security, now permitted under county option for all employees and officials, would provide adequate retirement and disability funds without this added tax burden.

Removal of all restrictions on investments is unwise. This gives too much latitude to the officers who would administer the funds and could lead to a loss of the funds through speculative investments.

The 12 year limitation for receiving benefits is too long, since the elected officers would have to be returned to office a minimum of 4 times for those elected for 4 year terms and 7 times for those elected for 2 year terms before they could qualify for any benefits. This could lead to the perpetuation in office of elected officials for an indefinite time.

7. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS IN PERIODS OF EMERGENCY

This amendment would extend the authority of the Legislature to provide emergency succession to all public offices on both the state and local level, whether the offices are filled regularly by election or appointment, in the event that the incumbents were unavailable due to emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack. This does not include members of the Legislature.

Those who are FOR say: Some legal arrangement should be set up ahead of time to provide for the continuation of orderly government in the event of a disaster, including provision for the appointment of county judges, mayors and all other public offices until elections could be held.

Enactment of legislation by the states is essential to authorize actions necessary to assure the preservation of effective civil government during war emergency and would be indispensable to the post-attack restoration of state and local communities.

Thirty-one state legislatures have approved continuity of government amendments to their Constitutions similar to S.J.R. 13. In the 18 states where ratification action has been taken to date, the amendments have been approved by overwhelming majorities.

S.J.R. 13 is an outgrowth of the suggested constitutional amendment developed in response to the Conference of Governors, the National Association of County Officials, the American Municipals Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, who, recognizing the existing and increasing possibility of the occurrence of disasters of unprecedented size and destructiveness resulting from enemy action in a nuclear war, requested that model legislation be prepared.

Those who are AGAINST say: In time of emergency caused by nuclear war, it might be impossible to assemble a quorum of the Legislature in order to provide for the filling of vacancies in public office.

This bill is not needed. The present legislation provides for adequate succession to public office — all that would be required in a post-disaster period. This bill would only increase the power of the legislature, having no real purpose.

It is possible to misuse power, and even in time of emergency, this is too much power to give the Legislature. Better, perhaps, would be a bill providing for County or regional appointment bodies, to function in the event of emergency resulting from enemy attack.

The bill itself is too broad. By covering every office on state and local level, this involves too many detailed appointments for a body as busy and involved as the Legislature. Also, by not providing for appointment of Legislators, themselves, the bill lacks a most important facet.

8. ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO TOTALLY AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED

This amendment would raise to $2,500,000 the present $1,500,000 per year ceiling for assistance payments to needy individuals over 18 years of age who are permanently and totally disabled by reason of mental or physical handicaps.

Those who are FOR say: Currently all available funds for this category of assistance are being utilized and should the rolls continue to increase, it may not be possible, under the present Constitutional maximum, to continue assistance at the level now being granted. The statute governing the incapacity eligibility factor of this program is to the effect that one must be chairfast, bedfast, or able to move about only with considerable assistance. In essence, the individual must be so incapacitated as to be unable to meet his personal needs, such as dressing, meal preparation, etc., or have a mental and/or physical condition such as to require close and constant supervision. Should this factor of eligibility ever be liberalized to more nearly encompass those individuals who, though able to wait upon themselves, are utterly and completely unemployable, the present Constitutional maximum on funds would not be adequate to make payments of any significance to those potentially eligible.

Raising the appropriation enables the State to take advantage of matching Federal Funds.

Those who are AGAINST say: The number of "Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled" recipients is determined primarily by how strict the Department of Public Welfare adheres to the eligibility requirements; the program was designed to aid the most severely disabled persons who were not rehabilitable. There are two other tax supported programs for disabled persons: vocational rehabilitation for those who show some promise of being employed through special training and the disability features of the Federally administered Social Security program. State provisions for workmen's compensation also assist those persons disabled in industries covered by disability insurance. Yet despite these other programs for disabled persons, the number of severely disabled persons qualifying for the APTD program has increased at about the rate of 1,000 per year for the last two years. It would appear that if there were some administrative rule changes made in the Welfare Department — if there were provisions for a lien, stiffer penalties for fraudulent statements to the Welfare Departments, public access to the welfare rolls, and the distribution of money for true need and not according to the number on the rolls — the waste of money in these programs would be prevented and legitimate recipient permitted more mercy without increasing the total dollars spent.

An increase of State tax funds must be found in order to provide appropriations for this increase.

9. HOSPITAL DISTRICTS IN BRAZORIA COUNTY AND HOME FOR THE AGED IN TITUS COUNTY

This amendment would permit the Legislature to authorize the creation of two hospital districts in Brazoria County, one to include all or part of West Columbia, Brazoria and Damon Independent School Districts, and the other coterminous with the Sweeny Inde-

Taxation is not the proper financial method for hospital or home for the aged construction. Hospitals and such homes financed and operated with taxation dollars very often tend to operate at a greater loss than those dependent on revenue for their operation.

People should not be called on to set up another taxing agency for these small hospitals and homes. Some have not been successful and have actually been closed after the capital expenditures have been made. Some counties simply do not have the population to support this type of institution.

10. PERMITTING STATE EMPLOYEES TO SERVE AS CONSULTANTS OR ADVISERS

This amendment would permit state employees to serve as consultants or on advisory committees or as members of Public School Boards (provided they are not members of the teaching profession) or with other agencies of this state or its political subdivisions or the Federal government, if approved by their administrative heads and provided there is no conflict of interest.

Those who are FOR say: The writers of the original bill did not anticipate the broadening of the word "office" into the wide use which it enjoys today. This has caused many qualified persons to be barred from another civil office even though this disbarment was not contemplated in the original law.

The state officials most familiar with the problems under consideration by various committees are barred from participating on these committees by law. Many experienced men who could be of great service in study or formulation of ideas are not being utilized to the greatest degree.

A number of nationwide boards have the major responsibility for making grants for the advancement of science and medicine throughout the country. Passage of this bill will permit Texas professional persons who receive state funds from various sources to participate on these committees, thereby enhancing Texas' opportunities to share in such projects.

Local communities in the state are being deprived of much knowledgeable advice from their own people, as the law states that state employees are not allowed to serve on School Boards, even though this job may not be in conflict with the duties of the prior office. This amendment will remove this restriction.

Those who are AGAINST say: This amendment sets a bad precedent. The matter involved should be handled as a statutory law and not as a Constitutional Amendment. Once this amendment is included in the Constitution, in order to modify and change it, future legislators will be involved in state-wide voting again.

Passage of this amendment would allow the opening of possible conflict between the individual and his service to the state. It is felt that some would regard their obligation to themselves as higher than that to the state.

Such legislation paves the way to too much authority lying within the hands of state employees. It is merely another trend toward centralization in our government power, and it is believed that the state would reap a greater benefit from using the average citizen than from using employees.

Any committee should have the right to choose its own adviser or consultant, thereby gaining valuable information.

11. SALE OF LANDS REMAINING IN VETERANS LAND FUND

Those who are AGAINST say: The beaches of the coasts are the property of all the citizens of the state as the state parks are. The control of these areas should lie within the state's control, rather than in that of local authorities. In this manner alone can the citizens be assured that a uniform, well-regulated code of laws will be in effect throughout the entire beach area.

The maintenance of these public areas and the regulations that are passed controlling them should be kept free of any local pressures and prejudices. The Legislature elected by all the people of the state should retain the control of the beaches, as they are provided and maintained for the enjoyment of all the people of the state.

More enabling legislation will have to be passed if this amendment is adopted, as the wording says "the Legislature may authorize. . ." This necessitates further time-consuming legislation.

13. INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES IN DALLAS COUNTY

This amendment would authorize independent school districts in Dallas County to continue the levy of previously-authorized taxes and the sale of previously-authorized bonds without the necessity of an additional election following a change in their boundaries.

Those who are FOR say: Because of the election requirement described above, school boards are reluctant to allow any changes in school district boundary lines, even when such changes are desired by all the parties directly concerned. This reluctance is justified; a negative vote on the tax authorization would disrupt the operation of the schools and, where bonds have been previously authorized for a long-term building program, a negative vote on the bond issue would disrupt the school building program. In 1960, voters in the Dallas Independent School District authorized $70 million in bonds for a building program which will not be completed until 1966 or later. Dallas school officials are unlikely to consent to changes in district boundary lines until all bonds for this program have been issued. Several other districts in Dallas County are engaged in long-term building programs, and their boards are similarly hesitant to approve boundary changes.

Consequently, residents and property-owners desiring annexation to such school districts are refused, not on the merits of the question of annexation, but because of the requirement for a subsequent election jeopardizing financial support for the schools. The proposed amendment would remedy this situation without making any changes in the actual annexation, or disannexation, procedures. School boards of all Dallas County school districts support this amendment.

Those who are AGAINST say: The present requirement for re-authorization of taxes and bonds following district boundary changes discourages such changes and thus makes for stability in school district lines. The necessity for subsequent elections assures that school boards will not approve changes to which there is any considerable opposition in either of the districts affected. This, in effect, gives all residents of both districts a more direct check on the actions of their boards. (The state statutes governing annexations in Dallas County require only the approval of the majority of the school board members in each district affected, the majority of the county school board members, and majority of the voters in the district or portion of a district being annexed.)

A second consideration in opposition to this amendment is that it applies only to Dallas County. Ideally, constitutional

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This amendment would permit the Legislature to authorize the creation of two hospital districts in Brazoria County, one to include all or part of West Columbia, Brazoria and Damon Independent School Districts, and the other coterminous with the Sweeny Independent School District, providing for a possible consolidation of the two, providing a mode of funding and also authorizing construction, equipping, maintaining, and financing a home for the aged in Titus County.

Such districts could tax — the tax to be approved by a majority of the resident qualified property-taxpaying voters—up to a maximum of $0.25 per $100 valuation to discharge any assumed indebtedness and to acquire, construct, maintain and operate the hospital system. The maximum tax could be lowered at subsequent elections, providing existing obligations were not impaired. Such districts could also be authorized by the Legislature to issue tax bonds to buy, build, initially equip, repair or renovate hospital facilities, said bonds to be payable from the $0.25 tax.

Titus County could tax up to $0.25 per $100 valuation of the taxable property in said county in any one year for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on bonds issued by said county to construct, equip, maintain and operate a home or homes for the aged persons in that county, provided bonds and tax had been authorized by a majority of the qualified property-taxpaying voters of Titus County.

This amendment itself would not authorize any taxation nor would any be authorized under the special legislative act until the taxing district had been approved by the citizens of the district.

Those who are FOR say: This will allow the creation of hospital districts that can be financed from their primary areas rather than merely being financed by a single city. The considerable number of charity cases from out of the city cause a drain on the city, and by the use of hospital districts the area from which these out of the city charity cases come also contributes to the hospital upkeep.

This is permissive legislation. Passage of this amendment would affect only the people living in the areas involved. Since this is essentially a "local" amendment, the citizens of these counties should be allowed to determine for themselves whether or not such a district is necessary to meet their needs and to tax themselves for such purpose if they so desire.

The initiation and passage by the Legislature indicates that interest in the formation of hospital districts and operation of a home for the aged exists in the designated areas, and since hospital districts have been created in other areas, it would be discriminatory to deny the privilege of election to other citizens of these areas. In many small counties there appears to be no other way to provide such facilities except by the creation of such districts supported by a special tax levy.

Those who are AGAINST say: The creation of these districts should not require a Constitutional Amendment each time they are proposed, as this is the business of the area involved and not of the State as a whole. Such details of local government spelled out in the Constitution creates an unwarranted financial burden of a state-wide election and delay each time an area wishes to create such a district.

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A number of nationwide boards have the major responsibility for making grants for the advancement of science and medicine throughout the country. Passage of this bill will permit Texas professional persons who receive state funds from various sources to participate on these committees, thereby enhancing Texas' opportunities to share in such projects.

Local communities in the state are being deprived of much knowledgeable advice from their own people, as the law states that state employees are not allowed to serve on School Boards, even though this job may not be in conflict with the duties of the prior office. This amendment will remove this restriction.

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Such legislation paves the way to too much authority lying within the hands of state employees. It is merely another trend toward centralization in our government power, and it is believed that the state would reap a greater benefit from using the average citizen than from using employees.

Any committee should have the right to choose its own adviser or consultant, thereby gaining valuable information.

11. SALE OF LANDS REMAINING IN VETERANS LAND FUND

This amendment would permit the resale of lands of the Veterans Land Fund remaining unsold after having been first offered for sale to veterans. Such sales would be governed by existing laws regarding terms.

Those who are FOR say: This amendment relates to the sale of small parcels of land which have already been purchased by veterans under the present plan. Such parcels or tracts remain in the program through default on the part of the purchaser, and as such, have reverted to the Board. This places the Board in the position of disposing of them and they cannot always do this as they are confined by law to selling only to veterans. Thus the lands remain inactive and a burden to the Board.

The Veterans Land Board cannot place itself in a position of maintaining defaulted parcels of land, and it cannot go into the business of farming or ranching itself, from an operational standpoint, if nothing else. This contingency was not foreseen when the law was written, and the only solution to the problem is to offer these lands for sale to outside parties.

Those who are AGAINST say: The Veterans Land Board was set up to aid veterans of World War II in purchasing lands with which to build up a satisfactory small business. It was not intended to provide lands for any other than veterans.

The perils of this type amendment can readily be seen. Land which the Land Board has acquired in any manner can be sold to anyone, any corporation, or any corporation formed for just the purpose of buying these lands. This could lead to worse scandals than previous ones, and more widespread abuse of the spirit of the original plan. This amendment will make the Board become a long-term project, subject to operational improvements, change and near-permanency. This was not the intention of the program.

12. DELEGATION OF ZONING POWERS TO BEACH COUNTIES

This amendment would authorize each local county or governing agency which controls the surrounding land of the beaches of the Gulf to regulate and restrict the speed, parking and travel of motor vehicles on these beaches, and also control littering.

Those who are FOR say: This amendment is necessary to delegate the power to enforce laws and control beach areas adjacent to local counties. In the past, such counties have no right to intercede as regards travel, speed, parking, littering, etc., since this jurisdiction had theoretically belonged to the state. Such a situation is dangerous and unsatisfactory to these local areas.

Maximum enjoyment of the beach areas can only be secured if they are safe and well-maintained. In the past, any arrests made by local authorities would not hold up in court. This amendment will give the Commissioner's Courts of the counties involved the long-needed authority to enforce their own ordinances.

The rapid growth of our beach areas requires a more detailed policing and it is only through this delegation to the local authorities that this can be accomplished.

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A second consideration in opposition to this amendment is that it applies only to Dallas County. Ideally, constitutional provisions should be uniform for all counties. Therefore, such a change should not be made until it is desired by and for all counties in the state.

14. TRIAL DE NOVO

This amendment would authorize the Legislature to provide for trial de novo on all appeals to the courts from actions, rulings or decisions of administrative agencies and executive departments of the State of Texas or any of its political subdivisions. It would permit a complete new trial on all the evidence and details of an administrative or regulatory order, regardless of previous rulings on similar cases.

Those who are FOR say: While present conditions allow a form of judicial relief from decisions of administrative agencies, this is not uniform, but instead, is regulated and limited by the statutes creating administrative agencies and the decisions of courts when such relief has previously been sought. This amendment would provide for trial "de novo" in all cases.

The judicial should be separate and apart from an administrative ruling, and if a person is going to be allowed an avenue of judicial relief, it should be, in truth, a new beginning. At present, rulings already made are used, and in cases of similar appeals, there is no recourse to the courts if previous ruling is negative. The argument of those in favor of this resolution is that no two cases are ever exactly alike. Since administrative agencies are under the executive division of the government, and since one of the basic foundations of Texas law is the right of the citizen to "his day in court," each citizen should have the right to a fresh trial of his case against an administrative agency just as he has the right to sue another individual. Each matter should be considered separate and apart from any deposition that has already been made of it.

This amendment is another attempt to make the laws of the State of Texas uniform.

Those who are AGAINST say: No one test of an administrative ruling settles all cases affected by it; under "de novo," hundreds of cases could be filed against the same order, each requiring a complete court trial and burdening the courts with administrative duties which would impair, if not destroy, their ability to perform their basic judicial function.

This amendment would empower the Legislature (1) to destroy all semblance of coordination and uniformity in established, proven and necessary administrative functions by rendering specified administrative actions meaningless and placing the ultimate power of decision in the courts to be decided by one judge or jury today and another judge or jury tomorrow and (2) to neutralize the effectiveness of the courts and even deny the right of trial by jury by enactments which could make the fact-findings of administrative agencies binding upon the courts and (3) to destroy the delicate balance of powers between executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in Texas.

This amendment is such a broad proposal that years of litigation would undoubtedly ensue before it could ever be adequately construed.

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MIS 5

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ON

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THE TEXAS COMMISSION
ON
RACE RELATIONS

A Southern Organization
For The
Promotion of Racial Goodwill

Affiliated With The
Southern Regional Council

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

The Texas Commission on Race Relations is a Southern organization which has its origin in conditions prevailing in the South during the demobilization period following World War I. The feeling of suspicion and distrust which permeated all classes at that time was evident among the Negroes of the United States who felt that their participation in the struggle "to make the world safe for democracy" had brought to them few of the benefits for which many Negro soldiers had made the supreme sacrifice.

In an effort to dispel suspicion and replace it with mutual understanding, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was organized in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1919 by a group of Southern white men, including the National War Work Council, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, and others of like prominence. Headquarters were established in Atlanta, Georgia. Soon Interracial Committees were created throughout the Southern States in cities and towns.

The movment was introduced into Texas in the spring of 1920. It had its inception in the office of the President of the University of Texas. On a call issued March 27, 1920, by President R. E. Vinson of the University, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Coulter, State Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Texas, a group of some twenty white and Negro men met for conference in the office of President Vinson on March 31. Upon explanation of the purposes of the movement by Mr. R. H. King of Atlanta, and after much deliberation, it was decided to introduce the Commission into Texas. In the summer of 1920, Rev. H. L. Gray of Southwestern University and Prof. J. L. Clark of Sam Houston State Teachers College and two Negro men, Dr. M. W. Dogan of Wiley University and Prof. Sam W. Houston of Walker Industrial School, were placed in the field to organize local Interracial Committees, out of which was developed the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

During a part of the year 1923, E. M. Castleberry was employed as field agent. In 1924, after the Commission's plans had been enlarged to include both white and Negro women, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames was made a full time director. In 1929, Mrs. Ames was succeeded in this position as Professor of Sociology at Sam Houston State Teachers College. Among the prominent people of Texas who have served as chairman of the State Commission for one year or more are Dr. J. C. Hardy, Dr. W. P. Meroney, A. S. Cleveland, R. M. Kelly, R. M. Woods, J. L. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Brock, Mrs. James S. Crate. Elsewhere in this pamphlet will be found the names of the present officers.

PURPOSES AND METHODS

The Texas Commission on Race Relations was launched as "an adventure in goodwill. It's purpose is to foster racial understanding and cooperation founded on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. In more specific terms its purpose has been defined as two fold:

1. The correction of racial injustices and the betterment of conditions affecting Negroes.

2. The improvement of those racial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow.

The Commission has no rigid objectives set up by central authorities. Interracial Committees of local communities seek to find and correct bad conditions immediately at hand growing out of prejudice, indifference, or neglect. Through constructive efforts they attempt to dispel suspicion and fear by removing the causes and to establish confidence and goodwill.

The technique is simple. Local Committees function as the need arises. The State Commission meets annually in convention to hear reports from local Com-

mittees, to evaluate the work done and to suggest lines of approach to work for

another year. In short, fairminded people of both races are brought together to face common problems and obligations resting upon them as citizens of the same government. In the light of ascertained facts and in the spirit of justice agreements are reached through deliberative counsel, and accomplishments are achieved through cooperative effort.

Foreign observers whose countries are vexed with racial animosities are convinced that as America goes racially, so goes the world. From the vantage point of our country's history, it is evident that as the South goes racially, so goes America. In light of the potentialities of the Atomic Age, the sponsors of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation accept the challenge.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the more specific achievements with which the Commission should be credited, at least in part, are the following:

1. A more objective attitude of the white press toward Negroes and of the Negro press toward white people.
2. A wider introduction into the curricula of the colleges and universities of the State of formal courses in Racial Relations. Such courses are now being offered in almost all of the Texas institutions.
3. Stimulation of racial conferences among ministers of the Gospel, sociologists and other educators, and the supplying of leaders for Young People's Conferences and Discussion Groups.
4. The dissemination of health information and cooperation with State and local civic and administrative agencies in improving sanitary conditions.
5. Provision of hospitalization for Negroes in many local communities and encouraging the State, for the first time, to assume responsibility for the hospitalization of Negro tubercular patients in state supported institutions.
6. The establishment by the State of a Home for delinquent Negro girls.
7. The State's assumption of the responsibility for Negro orphans.
8. A more universal acceptance of the principal of justice in the courts, and an early eradication of the crime of lynching.
9. Assisted in procuring adequate provision for Negro participation in Texas Centennial at the Central Exposition in Dallas.
10. More adequate educational opportunities for Negroes, including better public schools, graduate, and professional training.

OUR PROGRAM TODAY

To maintain an information center on race relations in Austin.

To render advice and assistance to school boards and other groups planning desegration and in trouble spots and areas of tension.

To organize local Commissions throughout Texas and establish working relationships with agencies and groups.

To increase funds for operation.

To advance leader training among college youth.

To encourage participation by Negroes in professional and civic organizations and activities.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO

ORGANIZE!

Organize people who are sympathetic and aware of the need for better race relations.

Find the kind of men and women who will work ably and hard to keep the organization going.

REVIEW THE SITUATION!

Use your organization as a means of gathering information on your immediate situation.

Make a survey of your town's problems – what do the people need?

How many slums?
How many crowded and segregated schools?
How many unpaved streets?
How many parks and playgrounds?
How many jobless?
What kind of work is available to Negroes?
How much crime and juvenile delinquency?
How many Negro policemen and firemen serve your town?
What are the facilities available for dealing with your list of problems?
What is your city government doing or not doing?
Who is holding back?
What is your school board doing? What should it be doing?
What churches and civic groups will work with you?
Are the people exercising their right of suffrage?
How many poll taxes are there? How many should there be?
Is there an organization for informing the voters truly about political issues?

ASK FOR PROPER ACTION!

Place the most acute needs first.

With your facts in hand and your friends lined up, and your poll taxes paid, ask the responsible private or government agency for action.

Make sure your requests are reasonable and founded on factual information.

Follow through your requests to the point of final specific performance no matter how long it takes.

JOIN THE

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

and

Work For Better Race Relations In Texas

WHO ARE MEMBERS?
Texas people of all races, faiths, and walks of life.

WHAT WILL YOU GET BY BELONGING?
Carefully prepared and authoritative information in NEW SOUTH and the monthly bulletin of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.
Opportunity to assist in strengthening your country and the happiness of your fellow citizens by removing conflicts and dissensions.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO BELONG?
Individuals – $5.00; Couple – $7.50; Organizations – $10.00; Student – $ .50; Contributing – $2.00 or more. All memberships, except contributing, receive NEW SOUTH and Commission publications.

HOW CAN YOU JOIN?
Send your check or money order to Texas Commission on Race Relations, 309 W. 21st Street, Austin, Texas.

Given by Sister M. Immaculate, CDP,
The Worden School of Social Service
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio 17, Texas

Houston
Tex Mtn Rpt

A RETURN TO SOCIAL VALUES

I feel that in approaching a discussion of values (and of social values in particular) I must, of necessity, refer to the current complex, relatively insecure and highly materialistic urban patterns of life in the second half of the 20th century in which you and I are living. It is this change from a relatively simple, secure and family-oriented community life of several decades ago that has caused a shift in values. We are living in a world of mounting tensions in which the tempo of modern life and its demands on the human being and his society are steadily increasing with no corresponding readjustment and strengthening of the inner man. There are numerous elements in every day living that affect our sense of values. To prove my point, I decided to pick up a newspaper to see what the day's issues were. Headlines screamed out that the Russians had exploded a bomb larger than fifty megatons. A feature article emphasized how much fall-out a human body can tolerate. On the inside pages one story stressed that jobs for college students are really the most important single financial aid that can be given. A picture on the women's page showed a group of youngsters learning to do the fashionable new "twist", and Ann Landers advised that a household could be too clean as well as too dirty for good family relations.

It is neither strange nor paradoxical that a local newspaper should carry such a variety of news, since newspapers reflect life - and life in America runs the gamut all the way from adolescents and society women "doing the twist" to concern about surviving under an atomic blast. All of these issues, whether crucial or not, reflect and make a strong impact on our values.

Since my assignment today is in relation to social values, I will try to focus my presentation on some of the outstanding social values which are current in American life today. The values I will discuss are not necessarily the ones we should adopt or make our own. I am merely singling out those to which most Americans attach most value, those to whose influence most of us are subject.

My definition of social values is that there are cultural symbols which have become meaningful to us in relation to those persons with whom we live or come in contact, whether singly or in small groups.

1. MONEY: In our culture, great value is placed upon money, not only as an economic instrument, but also because of its usefulness in "measuring" many intangibles, such as social status, influence, and power. It is often not what a person is that matters, but what he has. Money and material goods have been consecrated as social values in themselves. Many sociologists claim that success in making money is the basic motivation that spurs Americans to activity. The dollar is dominant if not almighty, so that the desirability of having it and spending it often leads to a minimization of regard for its source, even when other values such as honesty are accordingly sacrificed.

2. RESISTANCE TO AUTHORITY: Whatever one prefers to call it - independence, individuality, nonconformity, freedom - there is in American culture a value that puts stress on resistance to authority. Americans tend to resist too many rules and regulations. In contrast to the Hindus, for example, who are intrigued by rules and "red tape," Americans prefer to be free from the control of too many societal norms, and exalt "rugged individualism." The end result in America is a high incidence of nonconformity as expressed in rates of delinquency and crime.

3. SUCCESS: In American culture, success is unquestionably one of the most conspicuous objects of desire and emulation, more so perhaps than in any other culture of the Western world. We have organized everything around active mastery rather than passive acceptance. Because of this we have a low tolerance for frustration and we are unwilling to renounce anything on which we have our heart set. Sometimes we are even willing and ready to sacrifice health in order to make a success of what we have undertaken. We admit failure only with the greatest reluctance. Not only is it difficult for Americans to admit to others that

they are merely "getting along," but, with the success doctrine so prevalent, it is increasingly difficult for them to feel that life is worthwhile unless income and position are constantly being bettered.

More than any other people, Americans are taught to believe that hard work and thrift will bring them success. But as American society is presently organized, there is less and less room for upward gradients. And since thousands upon thousands of normal and useful Americans do not have the drive, intelligence, and skill to earn more than a limited amount of recognition and income, feelings of frustration and despondence are easily aroused. When people come to the realization that they cannot attain success by hard work and thrift, they are apt to turn to delinquency and crime to achieve the goal, even though few men enjoy threat of punishment hanging over their head and would rather achieve the symbols of success legitimately.

In many societies where the standard of living is considerably lower than in America, delinquency and crime rates are far below those in this country because the level of success that the majority of people elsewhere set up for themselves is not remote from what they are likely to reach. In other cultures one seldom finds a person whose success aspirations and expectations reach beyond the achievement level of his parents. In American society, however, both parents aim to achieve higher levels of success than the previous generations.

4. STATUS AND POWER: Americans, especially American children, live in a "pressure" culture in which the question is "How far can I get?" The answer is usually thought of not only in terms of success but also in terms of social status. The struggle for higher status may be seen even in the earliest years of childhood. The school experience, for example, has become meaningful to many children as a struggle for grades, the symbols of position or status in relation to other school children.

American culture values upward gradients. We ask how fast a baby is growing, how much a school child is improving, how a man is "going up in the world." We give rewards not so much for achievements as for increasing achievement. We value the distance "from log cabin to White House" because it represents a long upward gradient. Often we invest change and novelty with values in and of themselves - "anything new, anything different" seems so much better. Is it?

I have given you several areas of American every-day life in which social values or what so many are guided by play a predominant role. What effect these have on children should be of real concern to us. You as adults have a real responsibility in providing the right kind of value system. It is not only what you do and do not do that is important. What is equally important is your attitudes. For example, have we never found ourselves guilty by our attitude that laws dealing with intoxication, taxes, gambling, and traffic may be violated, providing the violation is to one's interest and one can "get away" with it?

Some of you may have seen the cartoon which some years ago appeared in a junior high school publication. (4 parts)

a. A traffic policeman is shown stopping a woman driver of an automobile. She protests in these words: "I had the right of way when this man ran into me, yet you say I was to blame."

b. The same policeman and same woman. The policeman says: "You certainly were to blame."

c. Same personnel and car. The woman asks: "Why?"

d. Same scene. The pliceman says:"Because his father's the mayor, his brother's the chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister."

The point that I am trying to make is that the theme involved here - namely, that personal influence supersedes justice - is obviously derived from adult sources to which the young are exposed.

A word about communication media with respect to social values. Our culture is permeated with violence of interpersonal relations. Movies carry it as a theme

to the point where many children no longer consider a movie a good one unless it has several deaths in it. Crime and gangster programs on the radio and television have it. Pulp magazines have it, and so do the comic strips with their superhuman - and therefore "dehumanized" achievements.

What are you doing, individually and collectively, to assure that our growing generation is exposed to the right kind of social values through movies, radio, and television?

In our day and time when individual rights and freedom (particularly of minorities) are threatened, where do you stand so far as your social system is concerned? What is your reaction to such things as teachers' oaths, poorly administered loyalty programs, unfounded suspicion cast upon those with unorthodox opinions, in fact the whole area of integration? So often these are supported by sheer appeals to emotional and/or self-interest. This is not the stuff on which our democracy has been built. Rather, democracy has developed on the basic cornerstone of freedom to speak out, however much the idea expressed might dissent from the currently accepted. Most of the great advances in our history were originally proposed by people who dissented from the status quo and who proposed something different from current practice.

Another aspect must be mentioned, namely, the unequal opportunities many citizens have because of their race or religion. Believing as we do in the inherent dignity of each individual ~~xxxxxx~~ personality, we cannot, we must not differentiate the value we put on an individual because he happens to be white or black or red or because he happens to belong to a particular cultural group. He is still an individual and as such he has equal rights and opportunities. Do you subscribe to this as a social value? As a cocial worker I subscribe heartily to what Linton B. Swift said in his famous "Social Worker's Creed" published by the Family Service Association of American in 1946: "I shall base my relations with

others on their qualities as individual human beings without distinction as to race and creed or color or economic or social status." It has no ifs, and, or buts and no qualifications of any kind. (Afflict the comfortable.)

As part of your social values, do you make an attempt to understand the unsuccessful person, the underdog, the failure, the maladjusted, and to appreciate what he is up against.

O, but you might say, you are a social worker and because you are, you are bound by your professional code of ethics to take this stand. I disagree. I believe in the social values I have delineated above first because they are in accord with our Judeo-Christian tradition and only secondarily because social work subscribes to them. This Judeo-Christian tradition to which I have referred means that we (you and I) stand ready today to protect the individual and to help him maintain his rights as a person; his right to be himself; his right to make choices, and to live his life in privacy if he so wishes; his right to a job if he is able, and if not, his right to subsistence under conditions of decency and self-respect; his right to participate with his fellows in the affairs of government and society; his right to speak what is on his mind and to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Are you prepared to do this? Do you agree that the greatest danger to democracy today is the detached, non-committal attitude on the part of so many citizens? Are you among this group? Are you convinced that our effective strength as a nation, as the community of Houston, depends only in part on production lines and armies, but to a greater degree on the social and moral values of our citizens, young and old?

I feel that we have a tremendous challenge facing us. But I am optimistic enough to know that we can be equal to this challenge provided we make a

conscious effort to begin to get our basic values into sharper focus so that we will understand more clearly to what we are dedicated. This, I know, has been one of the objectives of today's workshop. For this I wish to compliment the officers of the organization and the members of the program committee. If in this morning's presentation and your discussions this afternoon you can get a clearer understanding of the social values you believe in, you can begin to rearrange your list of priorities so that you can truly put first things first. I hope you will come to the realization that social values in the abstract or in a vacuum amount to nothing. It is only as you apply them to life situations, as you relate them to people that they become the vital guides in our everyday living and association with others that they are designed to be.

Tex
Mtns
ED
MA
ekl

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw, President
Mrs. George Dumbauld, Executive Secretary

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

AN INTERGROUP WORKSHOP FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS--the next pilot project of the Houston Council on Human Relations--is now scheduled for May 5th, and the place will be Foley's Town Hall.

The idea behind this workshop, as for so many HCHR projects, is that communication across group lines is essential. This is one of the primary functions of the HCHR, and sometimes it takes quite a bit of doing.

So far as we can learn, there are few if any opportunities for Houston high school students to discuss problems of discrimination, civil rights, intergroup relations, etc., with each other, certainly not with members of other groups. Or to put it another way: there are too few opportunities for very young adults to talk together about the kind of world they want to build <u>together.</u>

The plan for the workshop is simple: no more than 50 high school students will be recruited to spend four or five hours together discussing various and sundry aspects of intergroup relations. Highly qualified leaders will work with the group, and material is being collected for the participants to help them focus on some specific problems.

Further information will be sent members of the HCHR, but, since we expect that a lot more will want to be part of this first workshop than we can accommodate effectively, we want you to know about this in time so that, if you have a high school youngster in your home, or you know of someone who ought to be included, you can let us know, and we will issue the invitation as soon as they are ready.

Incidently, the workshop is called a "pilot project" because we expect other groups--church and denominational groups, for example--to develop similar workshops of their own.

* * * * * * * * * *

On Monday, March 5th, there was a small but sprightly meeting of the membership of HCHR, which heard Paul Rilling, field director of the Southern Regional Council, analyze the status of race relations in the South today.

While Mr. Rilling was of the opinion that there had been greater progress made during the past year than in the previous five, he indicated that a lot of the forward movement was superficial, and that vital economic areas remained virtually untouched.

The rise of Tokenism, and the failure thus far to develop a cohesive Negro vote, are among the serious obstacles to substantial gains.

The growth of the radical right, with its constant attack on the Federal government, is among the factors increasing the potential for violence in much of the south.

Rilling concluded, however, that the picture of race relations for the immediate future looks good, but that the long range view is not so bright.

There were also two days of individual and group conference with Mr. Rilling and one of these brain-picking sessions devoted a good deal of time to the very serious problem of communication within the Negro community, and between the Negro community leadership and the agencies in the general community working to improve intergroup relations.

"A start on solving this particular problem has been made in some Southern communities, and the consensus was that the HCHR ought to make a serious study of this situation and, perhaps, experiment with some of the successful programs.

And, in other conferences, there was agreement that efforts to relate a bit more closely to the Mexican-American community ought to be given a high priority on the HCHR agenda.

* * * * * * * * *

ON FINANCING THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS THIS IS THE SITUATION:

Every dollar we raise from now to the 1st of September will be matched, dollar for dollar, by the Southern Regional Council.

Which is good news, indeed, because about 50 of our old members still have not renewed their membership. We know they will...only now, their support in dollars means twice as much...in dollars.

And, of course, the same fine statistics apply to new members.... Which, leads to the reasonable suggestion that members of HCHR really ought to do something abut recruiting a new member apiece....

* * * * * * * * *

CULTURAL - Members will be happy to know that Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, recording secretary of our Board and Jack C. Bradley, Assistant Professor of Music, Texas Southern University, were elected as new members of the Board of Directors of The Houston Friends of Music. To our knowledge, these are the first Negroes on any Board of the many cultural institutions of Houston.

HEALTH - Dr. Clarence Higgins, Negro physician, is on the courtesy staff of the Texas Children's Hospital.

* * * * * * * * *

SUPPORTING ALL EFFORTS TOWARD PROGRESS IN HOUSTON, we wrote Mayor Cutrer commending him for his forthright acknowledgement of the law requiring desegregation of public facilities in Houston when used for public functions; as well as a letter to you, our membership, urging that you do likewise.

If you approve the Mayor's decision and have not already informed him, please do so at once.

* * * * * * * * *

CONFERENCES - Dr. Lewis M. Killian, Professor of Sociology, Florida State University, will be the speaker for the Third Annual Conference on Inter-Group Relations Saturday, March 31, 1962 at the University of Houston. This conference is sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

A Race Relations Progress Study Conference will be held at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, April 24-26, 1962. The Council parti-

Information pertaining to SEMINARS AND SCHOLARSHIPS in the area of human relations is available at headquarters.

OPERATION LIFT--a program of the Houston Section, National Council of Jewish Women is planned to teach adults to read and write. The program will be telecast each weekday at 6:00 a.m. over KTRK starting April 16, and over KUHT at 5:30 p.m. starting April 23. For further information, call the Council office.

With this issue we are enclosing a report of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE and the other committees will report in the months to follow.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

send some letters to HCF. [illegible]

Paul Bailey -

I have put Austin C & P on our mailing list. Can give you report my conversation with Bob Beckham if you wish.

Memo

from **GRACE T. HAMILTON**

To – G.S.M.

C.H.P telephoned re
date for Texas Mtg.
asked – Sunday May 1 –
best date for him –
Apr. 29 but not promised
because J. Junior
committments in Key.
May 2nd also promised
but not as good.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING CO. • ALPINE 8654

Letter in much
impromptu.

Wire showed Gr
to Sutherland —
in order has
only can be
scheduled,

JOIN THE
TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
and
Work For Better Race Relations In Texas

What is the purpose of the Texas Commission on Race Relations?

To foster racial understanding and cooperation founded on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man through all possible channels to correct racial inequalities and injustices.

What is our program?

To maintain an information center on race relations in Austin.

To render advice and assistance in trouble spots and areas of tension.

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To increase funds for operation.

To advance leader training among college youth.

To encourage participation by Negroes in professional and civic organizations and activities.

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WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO

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Make sure your requests are reasonable and founded on factual information.

Follow through your requests to the point of final specific performance no matter how long it takes.

THE AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Reverend Edmund Heinsohn, Chairman
2207 Bonita, GR 2-6687

W. Astor Kirk, Vice Chairman
1189 Graham, GR 2-8894

Mrs. Louis Furushiro, Secretary
1907 Pearl, GR 6-1786

Miss Azie Taylor, Treasurer
Miss Gail Beagle
John W. Bode
The Reverend Bob Breihan
John T. King
The Reverend Brandoch Lovely
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The Most Reverend L. J. Reicher
Robert L. Rowe
George Sanchez
Fred Schmidt
The Reverend J. J. Seabrook
Frank Wright
Rabbi Samuel Zakuto

From Houston Council Tex. Houston Chd Mins etc JM JS Please return to MM

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ASSOCIATION ACHIEVEMENTS — Houston

Lunch Counters.....(75)

Negro Bus Drivers.....(7)

Bus Station Desegregated

Jeppesen Stadium

Buff Stadium

Negro Warrant Officers.....(4)

Telephone Company Employees.....(2.Secretaries)

Salesladies at Weingartens.....(17)

Henke-Pillot.....(4)

Weiner's Department Stores.....(5)

Danburg's Department Stores.....(5)

Minimax Supermarket.....(5 Clerks)

Ralston Drugstore Chain.....(2 Managers) 14 Clerks)

Total Desegregation of rest rooms facilities at Public Places

City Hall Cafeteria

Managers At U-tote-Em Stores.....(5)

Foley Newsome Service Stations.....(4 Managers)

Desegregation of Playland Park

Frank's Variety Stores

Askew Pharmacy.....(1 Negro Pharmacist)

Police Station Cafeteria

Raised wages of employees at negro theaters from 48 cents per hour to $1.00 per hour, one day off per week, and one weeks vacation with pay.

Countless Corner-Store Cashiers and Clerks

Riverside
6991

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1. TEXAS

May 11, 1954

Mr. Harold Flemming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It was really wonderful being with you and everyone else in Williamsburg.

I had lunch yesterday with Bill Johnson, the head of the Southwest office of TIME and LIFE magazines. We had a discussion of all of the things that happened in Williamsburg; and just in case TIME may have overlooked it, he is filing a report on the Ashmore book in terms of the background against which it was produced and its effect on the court decision, whenever that may come out.

He feels that the book editor of TIME may treat it as an unimportant book, whereas the education editor of TIME may consider it a big story. From that standpoint what he files may lead to a more important review of the book than would otherwise have been hoped for.

I have been asked to review the book for the DALLAS TIMES HERALD, and you may be assured that I will do the best I can within the framework of the 400 words which are allowed me. I will send you a clipping when it comes out on May 23.

If there is anything I can do to be helpful to you, do not hesitate to drop me a line, and ask George Mitchell to be sure to let me know before he comes to Dallas so that I can help make an important occasion of it. I think he is a wonderful fellow---very much like the prophets of old.

Best regards to you,

Joe

Joseph Ross
Vice President

mh

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1. TEXAS

May 24, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sending you my book review on the Ashmore study which appeared in the DALLAS TIMES HERALD and the review of Col. Ruggles which appeared in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

I can not help but be a little mite proud of the story which appeared in TIME magazine May 24. You will recall from my letter of May 11 that I had lunch with Bill Johnson of TIME immediately following my return from Williamsburg. I was of course full of everything that had happened that week end; and when I finished my story, he expressed the viewpoint that the Ashmore book would receive more attention if it could get into the Education section than if it got into the Book section. He borrowed my copy of the Ashmore book, the significant passages of which I marked for him. And the story which finally appeared in TIME was the story filed by Bill Johnson of Dallas. It has the emphasis on the potentialities of adjustment which I think is important at this time.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

June 22, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Attached is my letter to Ed Lucas.

I have already taken steps to get press clippings both here and in Houston with reference to the municipal decisions to allow the Negroes to play on the public golf courses.

It was wonderful seeing you and meeting your beautiful wife, whom I did not get a chance to know better because you monopolized my attention.

Regards,

Joe

Joseph Ross
Vice President

mh

Enc.

FORM E-6 20-M 3-54

Neiman-Marcus DALLAS

June 22, 1954

Mr. Ed Lucas
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Stopped off in Atlanta and had a meeting with George Mitchell and Harold Fleming on matters relating to the Southern Regional Council.

They are particularly anxious to get from you the digest of the European press with reference to the Supreme Court decision. Obviously a favorable press reaction from across the ocean will indicate the significance of this decision in fighting communist propaganda that, in the United States, democracy is not real and that many of its citizens have a second-class status.

The more quickly you can get together this information, the more it will be appreciated.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ross
Vice President

mh

bcc: Harold Fleming

COPY

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

June 22, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George C. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The attached letter is self-explanatory. Mogi Lazarus will see you whenever you reach Houston. The list of guests for dinner at my home Wednesday evening, June 30, is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jefferson (Editor of the DALLAS TIMES HERALD)

Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson (Southwest correspondent for TIME, LIFE, and FORTUNE magazines)

Mr. Louis Hexter (President Hexter Title and Abstract Company and leader in the field of race relations in Dallas)

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Forney (Chairman of the Committee on Intercultural and Interracial Education Opportunities of the Dallas Council of Social Agencies)

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baker (Executive director of the southwest region of the American Jewish Committee)

I am sorry I was unable to get Dr. Edwin Rippey, the president of the Board of Education. He is out of town. And Mr. Jerome Crossman, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, whose mother is in the hospital. But I believe this is a fairly good group for an informal social evening, who could be instrumental in planting ideas around the community.

Let me know what hotel you are staying at, and I will arrange to have someone pick you up and bring you to my house for dinner.

Loved meeting your charming wife in Atlanta and look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph Ross
Vice President

mh

Enc.

FORM 2-6 20-M 3-54

Neiman-Marcus DALLAS

June 22, 1954

Mr. Maurice Lazarus
Executive Vice President, Foley's
Houston, Texas

Dear Mogi:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, Dr. George C. Mitchell will contact you upon his arrival in Houston on Friday, July 2.

As I told you, he is the executive director of the Southern Regional Council, which has just been given $240,000 by the Ford Foundation to develop ways and means of improving bi-racial relationships in the South, with particular respect to the implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

I would very much hope that you would get to know him well, as I want him to know you. I have heard of the deep interest of you and Nancy in this question. George Mitchell has been the nerve center of whatever has been done down here, and I hope that talking with him will be a fruitful experience for you both.

I have the feeling I was rather abrupt over the telephone. I had just gotten back from New York, my desk was piled high with work, and in the words of a man I used to work for at Macy's, "I was forging behind rapidly."

Do wish we could show you and Nancy a good time in Dallas some day. Sue sends her best.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ross
Vice President

mh

bcc: George C. Mitchell

COPY

June 23, 1954

Mr. Joseph Ross
Vice-President
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Joe:

Mighty kind indeed of you to draw together so very interesting a group for dinner at your home on Wednesday evening, June 30. I get into town in the mid-afternoon of Wednesday and will be at the Adolphus Hotel (which has agreed to save me a room). I could get myself out to your home, but if someone will have me paged in the hotel lobby I will be downstairs and waiting from 6:00 p.m. on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1. TEXAS

July 1, 1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was thrilled with your letter of June 29.

It sounded wonderful, and your letter to Max Rabb I thought was simply swell.

George did a magnificent job at the convention here.

In haste,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1. TEXAS

July 2, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Attached are the clippings re the golf courses which you asked for....both for Houston and Dallas.

I am off for my vacation to New Mexico. If there is anything of major importance, you can reach me at Bishops Lodge, Santa Fe, New Mexico, where I will be from July 4 until July 25. If there is any possible way that I can help you with anything, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Mitchell made a terrific impression here. He took by storm the group before whom he spoke. He knows how to talk to them in their language, and his quality of unworldliness somewhat sychronized with the basic mysticism of these people. I listened to him speak at the Negro Baptist Church, where the convention was held. And one of the great moments in it was as follows....Everyone had been given these little cardboard fans with wooden handles, and we were all seated placidly fanning away. Mitchell was up there at the minister's pulpit speaking and fanning away with that beatific smile on his face, as if to say, "The evils of the world are very naughty, and it is silly that they continue."

During all his talking, his words had been greeted with many "Amen's", laughter, vociferous agreement, and voluble assent. At this point Mitchell made the statement that he didn't know whether the Supreme Court decision represented the workings of democracy, the efforts of the NAACP, the thinking of the jurists on the Supreme Court, or God. At this point hundreds of people in the audience started saying, "It was God." "God did it", etc.

Mitchell just paused....patient and smiling, letting everyone in the audience have their say, with an expression on his face which seemed to indicate, "Well then, God did it."

I don't know whether I can quite get across to you the revival quality of the human interaction process between him and the audience, but it was really wonderful.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Encs.

July 8, 1954

Mr. Joseph Ross
Vice-President
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Joe:

A thousand thanks for your many kindnesses when I was in Dallas. The party at your home was a most happy occasion, and it was a cheering honor to have you out at the Convention.

I had a most pleasant visit with Maurice Lazarus, who was as kind and interested as could be. Mr. Strauss I found out of town, but left word with his secretary that I had called. I have written to him and to Mr. Lazarus as enclosed.

Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston, is currently Chairman of the Texas Commission on Race Relations (which is the Texas affiliate of SRC), and asked me to send copies of the memoranda outlining the new relationships between SRC and state organizations to Mr. Jerome K. Crossman, First National Bank Building, Dallas. She said that he is head of the Dallas Citizens Interracial Association and she hopes to interest him in linking his group in some way with the reorganizing Texas Commission on Race Relations. So, I sent him the attached three documents. These extra copies for you, though it is overmuch for you to puzzle out.

Here's a copy of a leaflet Mrs. Tilly got out as one of the consequences of the Williamsburg meeting.

Warm appreciation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

September 4, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The attached newspaper clippings may be of interest to you.

One of our school board members had to resign because he moved away. We are making efforts to have a Negro member take his place, which will be the first time this has happened in Dallas. We have got the support of the leading paper on this, as you can see. Will keep you informed.

Do let me know how Morris makes out with his campaign, either way.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Encs.

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

August 19, 1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enjoyed very much listening to you on Town Hall Meeting of the Air. Thought it was a very informative program.

Wish you had had one person on your panel who disagreed with your point of view and whom you could have argued against effectively. This is the technique Facts Forum uses so well.

Keep up the good fight.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Texas

September 22, 1954

Dictated September 21

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and Public Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Thank you very much for your letter inquiring about the Southern Regional Council. George Mitchell, our Executive Director, has turned it over to me to answer since I am in charge of working with the state organizations. At the present time, it would be difficult to indicate to you any definite proposals for using your services as a consultant. I suggest that you contact Mrs. James S. Crate, 1210 Inwood Drive, Houston, Texas. She is the state president of SRC.

It is our policy at the central office to leave the duty of hiring personnel up to the state officers. I plan to come out to Texas in the not-too-distant future, and before I come to Texas I will write you informing you of my schedule. I should like very much to meet you and talk with you, and trust that it will be possible for you to work out some relationship with the Council. Recently our thinking has been that in the various states we will have, besides our Executive Secretary and clerical help, two or three consultants who will work on an honorarium plus expense basis from time to time as they are needed for specific work.

Please let me know if there is any further help I may be to you. Looking forward to hearing from you and seeing you when I come out there, I am,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

FBR/eab
cc: Mr. C. H. Parrish

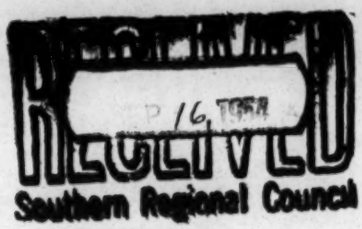
Copy to F.R. - "In your logs".

THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
counseling and public relations

309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

ans FBL

September 14, 1954



Dr. George Mitchell
executive director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have been interested to read of your work and new program to prepare the South "for the calm acceptance" of the Supreme Court's recent decision on school segregation. I hasten to offer my help.

My experience in Texas with desegregation of Mexican children has been ample, practical and marked by success. I should like to refer you to an article that I wrote for The Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1952, titled "Texas Tackles the Race Problem," and if you are interested, I will send you a copy. Our emphasis in approaching the settlement of racial tensions was always on the local level, and the only real trouble we had was caused by well-intentioned reformers who did not understand, or for political reasons pertaining to their profession did not wish to understand, the mechanics of reform through the patterns and structure of local society.

I believe that I can be useful to your program in Texas, particularly, and should like to be one of your consultants. The recent experience I have had in community organization around racial and international problems has come as executive secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, executive director of the Texas Human Relations Council, and director of the Southwest Office of the Institute of International Education. In this last post, I organized communities in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas, as well as Texas.

When you or any of your assistants come to Austin, please call on me. I should like to be a consultant on a fee basis, as I have opened an office specializing in such relations; but I assure you, I shall be glad to give you the benefit of any advice you may need that I have regardless of fee. One doesn't get into this business without convictions, and I have long been convinced of the urgent truth of your statement that "If we are to prove to the dark-skinned people of the earth that we mean democracy in the truest sense, we must go along with the Supreme Court's ruling."

Looking forward to hearing from you, or better, talking over these questions, I am sincerely

Tom Sutherland

C
O
P
Y

THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
Counseling and public relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

October 4, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

My dear Mrs. Crate:

As I told Mr. George Mitchell, I have recently opened a counseling and public relations office in Austin; and since both my experience and my convictions make me especially interested in minority relations, I should like to work with the Southern Regional Council.

Perhaps the best biographical note that I can send you is a copy of an article I wrote for The Saturday Evening Post while I was executive director of the Texas Council on Human Relations. I have marked the article, "Texas Tackles the Race Problem," as well as the photograph and note on page 104. (Please let me have the magazine back when you have finished with it; it is the last copy I have left). I am sending it under separate cover.

I was born forty-three years ago in Uvalde, Texas, and have lived all my life in my native state except for six important years, as follows: 2 years in Mexico while at the National University on an international exchange scholarship; 2 years in Washington working with the office of Inter-American affairs and the Board of Economic Warfare; and 2 years at the University of Denver as professor of language and social science.

My experience in working with an American minority, the Mexicans living in the Southwest, has been of a practical action-taking nature. Representing the federal government, I assisted in setting up a local state commission, The Texas Good Neighbor Commission. Four years later I served as executive secretary of this Commission. Subsequently I was director of the Texas Human Relations Council, where we employed research as well as organization in seeking better human relations between Latin - and Anglo-Americans. In this type of social progress, I put a clear understanding of social and political reality first. The maladroit reformer can do as much to handicap progress as the blind reactionary. The key is skilful relations with leadership plus faith in what you are doing.

I have a B.A. and M.A. (cum laude) from the University of Texas. Persons who know my work in this human relations field are R. E. Smith, Houston, and Dr. George I. Sanches, U. of Texas, Austin. Mr. Carter Wesley knows me through recent visitors that I sent him while I was director of the Institute of International Education in Houston.

Sincerely,

/s/ Thomas S. Sutherland

P.S. Members of the Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce, such as Mr. Hobart Taylor, will recall that I spoke to their convention in Galveston two years ago.

November 1, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and Public Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Congratulations on being chosen as the Director of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. We in the central office feel that your professional background with the Good Neighbor Commission will be of great assistance to you in furthering the work of the Texas Commission. I can well understand the feeling of accomplishment of the good folks in Texas at your selection and at the granting of funds to implement the work for which they have so long strived.

I'm looking forward to seeing you, Mrs. Crate, Mrs. Stroud and Mrs. Aycox here in Atlanta. The three ladies need only be here for the board meeting on the 10th but we certainly want you to be here for the staff meeting the 9th, 10th and 11th. On the 10th all of our paid professional staff will sit in on the board meeting as observers so that we all may have a better understanding of the thinking of the governing body of the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you for sending me the brief you drew up regarding a suggested plan of action. I have not yet had time to read it carefully but Mrs. Hamilton, our Assistant Director for Program Planning, and I will read it carefully before the staff meeting and we will discuss it with you then.

Would you please send us a copy of the current board of directors of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and designate the officers and executive committee members if such there be.

Once more, it is good to have you with us and I look forward to a happy relationship in working out the problems facing us in Texas.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FBR/rf

THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
counseling and public relations

309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

October 30, 1954

RECEIVED
11/1/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you probably have been informed by now by Mrs. James Crate, the Texas Commission on Race Relations has chosen me as their director; and I am looking forward to attending your meeting of directors November 9 - 12.

The meeting with the Commission yesterday was stimulating. These good people feel as if they have reached the land of Canaan after wandering in the desert for thirty years -- now that they have some funds to implement that for which they have worked and hoped so long.

Mrs. Crate, Mrs. Tommie Stroud, and Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox will also attend the Atlanta meeting.

At the Commission's suggestion, I am sending you for your comment the enclosed "Suggested Plan of Action for a Race Relations Council to Assist in Terminating Segregation in Texas in Accordance with the Recent Supreme Court Decision."

I wrote this suggested plan on the spur of the moment when Mrs. Crate asked me to come to her executive meeting. It was intended only as a basis for discussing some of my ideas, and in no sense a final or edited-for-publicity plan. For instance, the choice of the word "council" was made simply because I didn't know the exact name of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. I have no reason to change the name of the existing organization.

Looking forward to meeting you and your staff and hearing any comments or suggestions you all may have on this tentative outline of action or any other aspect of our mutual interests, I am

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Sutherland

P.S. Mr. Routh may be interested to know that his letter to me prompted my contacting Com-

November 3, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and Public Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

We are mighty pleased to have news of your selection by the Texas Commission.

And, I am particularly delighted that your selection begins just at the time when we can all see the new guy!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. Crate

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

File

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

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Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Bamwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

November 23, 1954

Fredrick B. Routh
Assistant Director for program Development
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Here are four copies of our new letter-head for your records of our directors and their addresses.

A passing thought. I am wondering about changing the name to something like "Texas Commission on Human Relations," and will probably bring this up at our meeting December 3rd and 4th. Would like to have SRC's thinking about this.

R.F. - Please note

Best regards to one and all,

TS

Thomas S. Sutherland

TSS/ea

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
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Dr. F. Rivers Bamwell
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Mrs. C. H. Christian
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Mrs. Pauline Campbell
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Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

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1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

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2933 May St.
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Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

1 December 1954

Mr. Fred Routh, et al.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred, et al:

Enclosed is a copy of the bulletin which I have mailed to members and friends of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

So far I have refrained from issuing publicity for two reasons:

(1) I wanted to capitalize on the first announcement, which would certainly be widely publicized as news; and I wanted to say as much and exactly as possible what should be said;

(2) It is my thought that the name of this Commission should be changed in some way as to omit the name " Race ", an emotionally loaded word for many people. Mrs. Lombard, the prospective secretary, says it is somewhat like serving eggs a different way. Some people like them better in a different way. Nearly everyone likes them in angel food cake.

I am glad that you are going to be here to consult with us on these and other matters.

Probably the most exacting questions which may arise will have to do with details of finance.

We are expecting a good meeting. It will begin at 2:00 p.m. on Friday and end on Saturday at 1:00 p.m. We will see you Friday at 7:15 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Encl: 1
TSS:1

Thomas S. Sutherland
Exec. Dir.

P.S. We have already had donation of books from an interested person. Mrs. Jean Lee, who remembers Dr. Mitchell from Washington days, came in and donated about twenty good books in the field of race relations. Last night I read a bit of the one titled " The Fighting South " by John Temple Graves and found it to be most stimulating.

December 7, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

It was a considerable pleasure to see you again while I was in Texas. I think you are doing a remarkable job with your board. Those are all good people and certainly are well-meaning. They do have, however, a paternalistic -- or perhaps I should say in this case a maternalistic -- interest and feeling about the organization. One of the cheif jobs you're going to have, as I see it, is professionally interpreting to the board the work that must be done, and also strengthening the board with new representation across the state. I recognize that this cannot be done overnight and that you cannot have any wholesale change of board personnel, but certainly one of your objectives should be the strengthening of that policy making group.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to visit your home. I particularly appreciated the ride on "Lady." She is a great old mare and certainly a gentlewoman of old Texas stock. The opportunity of getting to know your family was a real pleasure for me. You have a very lovely and charming wife and seven of the nicest daughters I have met. I'm still crazy about the old stone house. Someday when I make my million dollars and retire I shall negotiate to buy it from you.

The party that evening over at Glasvera's was a most interesting affair and I was particularly fond of Senora Ortega who gave me her address and telephone number in Mexico City on a standing invitation to visit. It was surely a co-incidence to meet Harold Fleming's in-laws, Paul and Rena, at the party. Harold tells me they are much interested in this field and perhaps they would be a useful resource for you. All of the people at that party were real folks who enjoyed themselves and each other and I much appreciated the opportunity of being with them. I am looking forward with anticipation to my next visit to Texas. Keep a saddle close by "Lady" for me and I will be glad to come out whenever you need me.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/rmf

December 14, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

About eighteen Texans were present at the AF of L School. I sent them all the enclosed letter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

December 14, 1954

Mr. C. Milton Brown
401 Westover Road
Big Spring, Texas

Dear Sir and Brother:

If some part of the matters discussed under "Southern Problems" at the recent school at Mineral Wells interested you, I hope you will consider joining the newly reorganized Texas Commission on Race Relations. This has existed for many years in the State as an independent agency affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The Council has lately been able, by a grant from the Fund for the Republic, to help the Texas Commission on Race Relations to employ paid professional staff. The Executive Director of it is Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, 309 West Twenty-First Street, Austin, Texas. They are all good Texas people trying to get things done reasonably and in a good spirit.

If you are interested, you might write to Sutherland, or fill in the blank on the back of this gray leaflet and send in $5.00, and we will be sure that the Texas Commission makes you a member of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

cc: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland

Mr. C. Milton Brown
401 Westover Road
Big Spring, Texas

H. S. Brown
412 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

C. Burk
Route 1, Box 378
Odessa, Texas

Mrs. Doris H. Cates
4120 Algerita
Fort Worth, Texas

A. J. Christian
1727 Young Street
Dallas, Texas

Carl Collins
316 Stewart
Lamarque, Texas

Alfred G. Goodson
1304 Ridgeroad
Big Spring, Texas

E. S. Gray
1518 Santa Monica
San Antonio, Texas

W. F. Heickman
4418 Charleston
Houston, Texas

Jerry Holleman
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I. J. May
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J. W. Miller
5221 Eighth Street
Port Arthur, Texas

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238 Crockett
Beaumont, Texas

John B. Robinson
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James C. Sharp
2009 Avenue K
Lubbock, Texas

Ouida Shubert
2308 Yale
Wichita Falls, Texas

W. H. Sorrells
925 Western Avenue
Borger, Texas

Hugh E. Wickes
1124 Del Norte Dr.
El Paso, Texas

December 14, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

You will be pleased to hear that Mr. Jerome M. Crossman has accepted membership on the Board of the Southern Regional Council. Said he couldn't give a lot of time to it, but would be glad to serve.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. James S. Crate
GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

For: Dr. Mitchell

20 December 1954

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

For your information, following up Dr. Mitchell's letter to Mr. Maurice Lazarus of Houston, I have called on Mr. Lazarus and find that he will be a very valuable contact. He has already come up with a strategy for getting a survey made of the Houston schools ordered by the Houston School Board.

As you probably know, the Houston schools have been a political and ideological battleground; but, good news, liberals won a majority of the school board posts by the margin of 4 to 3 in the last election.

However, it would be bad, as Mr. Lazarus points out, for there to be a four-three split on such an issue as desegregation. Mr. Lazarus makes these two good points:

(1) the school system should pay for the survey;

(2) the survey should be proposed by a conservative on the board.

The idea should be presented objectively to a conservative member of the board by someone to whom he will listen on the basis: " We have a problem. Let's see what it is."

I shall be working on the strategy of getting the right conservative to approach one of the Houston School Board members; either Mr. James M. Delmar (Hughes Tool) or Mr. Stone Wells. I shall confer with Mrs. Crate about this. At this point my thinking is that a Catholic leader like George Strake, who happens to be rather enlightened on the subject of race relations, but who is completely identified in

every other respect with the conservative business community, should see that the idea is conveyed to Delmar or Wells. Further investigation of the personal relationship will determine the exact approach.

It will be important, of course, that we see that good people are called on to do the actual work of the survey.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Sutherland
Director

TSS:L
cc:
Dr. Mitchell
Mrs. Crate

December 23, 1954

Mr. Thomas Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Your letter of December 20th to Fred is a delight. That is exactly how to get things done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 23, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st Street,
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Your letter of December 21 is the first information I have had about the employment of Mrs. Lombard. Will you please have her fill in the enclosed form for withholding taxes and be sure the social security number is included.

Will you also indicate whether she is to be paid as from December 1st through the full month. I note on your report that there are two items for salary totalling $25.75. Were these for incidental services or was this paid to her? I need to have some explanation for this to give to the auditor.

Could we also have some brief personnel data on Mrs. Lombard, educationm, previous employment, home address, etc. I need this for my record.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
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Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

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2219 Dowling
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Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
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1211 E. 11th Street
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Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

21 December 1954

Miss Katherine Stoney
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Stoney:

Mrs. Maxine E. Lombard has been employed by the Texas Commission on Race Relations as secretary, beginning date effective November 30, 1954. She has five dependents. Please expedite payroll procedure.

Very truly yours,

Thomas S. Sutherland

Thomas S. Sutherland
Director

TSS:L

December 28, 1954

Mr. Thos. S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for sending us monthly report Number One of the Texas Commission, the news release of December 11th, and the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

I like the idea of the monthly report very much. I think it would be wise, if possible, to send a similar report or news letter to your membership across the state thus keeping them abreast of developments in the state. In looking over the report, I am impressed with the visit to Mr. Lazarus and the CIO Convention in particular. It is thoughtful, careful action such as this that means so much in spelling out on a day by day basis the concepts under which we work.

The news release is a good one. It says accurately and adequately what the program of the Commission is. It identifies you and the Commission with Texas which, of course, is terribly important. It shows that the Texas Commission is taking competent, respectable action in this field without in any way compromising our position.

The minutes of the meeting certainly are complete. Like you, I would agree that after this a summary of discussion plus the outlining of decisions made would probably be adequate enough. One thing I might comment on under the section labeled "Mr. Fred Routh, SRC Representative, Introduced" it says that the "central office does not attempt to evaluate the work done by state groups." I think what I said at that time was that we do not seek to pass value-judgment on state programs but certainly we do seek to evaluate with the state boards and state directors the work that is being done. We do not do this in a vacuum setting in our red brick tower in Atlanta but rather in the field with the people involved. But certainly I think it is important to evaluate what we are doing as we go along. Too many agencies in this field are afraid to honestly evaluate the results of their efforts. We have no reason to follow their lead.

My best regards to your family and to my friends out there with the Texas Commission. I look forward to visiting you again sometime in the future when I can be of help. George Mitchell was particularly impressed with the word you sent back on negotiating through conservative channels with the school board people. I am really glad that you are the Executive Secretary of the Texas Commission and I know that means the work is in good hands.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rmf

January 4, 1954

Mr. Thomas Sutherland
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

I incline to think that this your first annual meeting since the agency took on paid staff might quite as well emphasize the Commission's Texas base.

I think it would cost around $150.00 in plane fare and hotel bill for Marion Wright to come over. I feel sure that he would come without honorarium, but the expense is considerable. It is unlikely to suit me to go over because, by present appearances, the Executive Committee of SRC will be meeting the 26th.

So, why don't you work toward finding somebody from the Southwest who would be a good speaker for the meeting and use the meeting to strengthen the Commission's Texas roots?

I had rather see your money and our money used in more contact between this office and you, as a means of tying in the Commission's policy with a South-wide program, than upon hortatory efforts by one-occasion speakers.

Howsomeever, if you want to try for Marion Wright, his postal address is Linville Falls, N. C., and in emergency one tries to reach him by calling Spruce Pine, North Carolina, POplar 5-2569, and asking for the kind offices of people in that filling station cum restaurant in fetching Marion from his home a half a mile away.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

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HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

27 December 1954

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attn: Fred Routh

Dear George:

In planning for the large annual meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, a desire was expressed by the board to have some member of the board of Southern Regional Council as guest speaker. It was suggested that the services of Mr. Marion A. Wright be requested for this meeting. It was also recommended that you be asked to attend and speak at the time of the annual meeting.

Will you please advise what it would cost the Commission to have Mr. Wright speak, and whether he could attend our annual conference on February 25, 1955?

We are, of course, at this particular time, interested in saving money; and, although I can and did strongly recommend Mr. Wright as a speaker, it may be that a local Texas leader and spokesman of our same point of view would be less expensive and more impressive, being better known. It is possible that we could have both - a Texan and Mr. Wright.

Undoubtedly it would be valuable for you to be present - not only for what you would say publicly, but for information in our other meetings and contacts with the board members.

Please give me your advice about this.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland
Director

TSS:L

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

January 17, 1955

TO: STAFF

Tom Sutherland called from Washington. Evidently up there at the direction of the Texas Commission on Race Relations to inquire of public and private persons in Washington and Baltimore the methods used to accomplish desegregation in the schools.

He will stop off in Atlanta Monday or Tuesday, January 24th or 25th.

GSM ✓
GTH ✓
HCF ✓
FBR ✓ good!
KS ✓
AH ✓
MET ✓
RA ✓
RNF ✓
EAB ✓

GSM.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 19, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Miss Stoney tells me that she has a yet received from you only one partial (expense only) monthly report, that for November.

We have to have these reports in, complete, and on time.

I know you've got problems about the Treasurership and depositaries, but the Texas organization will have to unravel that and put you in position to get finance reports in on the nail.

Can you attend to that, please?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Fred Routh
Katherine Stoney

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

HCF ✓

FBR ✓

GTH ✓

KS ✓

AH ✓

MET ✓

RA ✓

RNF ✓

Return to

Staff

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

January 26, 1955

JAN 27 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Mr. Thomas Sutherland of the Texas State Commission on Race Relations was in to see me.

I have written to our State Council in Texas and asked them to work with him in any way they can.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(46)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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AA73

1955 JAN 27 PM 3 54

A.WA337 DL PD=WASHINGTON DC 27 328PME=

TU ATLANTA

:GEORGE MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLA=

PASSING THROUGH ATLANTA TOMORROW FRIDAY AT UNHANDY HOUR OF 8 TILL 8:35 AM ON SOUTHERN RAILROAD. UPON REFLEXION CANT THINK OF ANY URGENT REASON FOR STOPPING BUT WOULD BE GLAD TO TALK WITH ANY UNLIKELY SRC EARLY RISERS. DONT EXPECT ANY. WILL REPORT MY WASHINGTON TRIP IN LETTER ANYHOW. REGARDS=

:TOM SUTHERLAND=

JAN 27 1955

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 4, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We have just received a letter from Mrs. Lambard requesting certain materials for the Leadership Workshop which is being sponsored by the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our newest issue of New South. This is available in booklet form in a special edition. It sells for 50¢ per copy and we can send you a hundred on consignment if you would like. I am also sending in that packet some of our older copies of New South for display purposes.

We are short on distributive material at the present time, but I will send you one hundred more copies of "Toward the South of the Future" in a second package.

Write me as soon as possible as to the consignment to you of the booklet.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
State Organizations

FBR/eab
cc: CHP

February 25, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South; the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 15, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 15, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

I had a little flurry at the time of your trip to New Orleans and tried to get Milton Vigo to track you down at the Town and Country Motel, but nobody could find you.

We are preparing to activate a Finance Committee for the SRC. In this connection, Morris Abram, one of our leading Board members, talked by telephone with Harry Ashmore and Hodding Carter. Each of these gentlemen said that he would be willing to telephone or otherwise be in touch with up to 100 persons and ask them to send in a stoutish contribution on the order of $100 to SRC. Ashmore was willing to cover Arkansas, Oklahoma, northern Louisiana, and east Texas. Carter was willing to cover West Tennessee and Louisiana (said no use in Mississippi right now!).

The problem is that this office must supply each telephoner with names of suitable people to call.

I will not move on the matter until I have approval of our people in the states involved.

I suggest that we make an arrangement under which persons asked to contribute would be asked to split their contribution half to SRC in Atlanta and half to the appropriate state organization affiliated with SRC. That seems to me reasonable but it may not seem reasonable to state people. Vigo checked that proposal with his Executive Committee and I have word from him orally that his Executive Committee says it is all right and they would go with it.

What do you think is right for Texas?

Obviously there is a double problem here. This office has to raise goodish sums and so does your office. It seems to me that if we furnish the actual link we are entitled to a good stout part of what may be raised. Again, I think half is reasonable.

I must say that I have only skimpy lists of people in Texas who might contribute, and I would need help from you in getting together a list of say, fifty-odd Texans, who could and might contribute.

Will you please (a) discuss with your appropriate policy people what Texas' view would be on this whole matter, and (b) if they are willing to go along on something like a 50/50 deal work up a list and send it to me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Mr. Morris Abram
Mr. Marion Wright
FBR
KS

March 16, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

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	Paid		Southern Regional Council	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 17, 1955

Thomas L. Sutherland
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Arriving Austin Friday evening Braniff Airlines flight #57, 7:14 p.m.

Will drive from Huntsville to Houston Saturday, leaving Houston for Atlanta 3:45 p.m. by air.

Fred Routh

24 March 55

Dear Tom:

I have reviewed with the staff here, what was done at the Huntsville meeting and we have also gone over the material on the annual meeting which you sent GSM. Our word to you is:

PRESS ON !

I am returning under seperate cover the pictures you sent us and must comment they are excellant. It's no wonder the photographer is nationally known, his work is superb.

Please send us at once the name and address of the new treasurer and open a bank account in which two signatures are required; it might help to have three people who can sign checks but only two for any one check. I'd suggest Mrs. Crate as she is State Chairman.

Also, please send us the minutes of that Huntsville meeting, huh ? It was good to see you and I am glad I could be of some small assistance while there.

Keep us informed of developments in the Republic of Texas. I saw your picture in Life on the New Orleans, Inter American Economic Council meeting.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Yes, the Treas of Mrs Crate

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2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

March 14, 1955

Confidential

MAR 16 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

At a meeting of the Finance Committee March 19th, this Committee will, I trust, straighten out the problem of bi-focal reporting on finances to SRC. Since January the reports from Austin have been on time, but we do not know in this office the full story of finances and therefore cannot report it.

Equally, if not more important, will be some action on fund-raising. I have been trying to convince the Executive Board of this Commission to give me a "green light" in fundraising. The going has been a little slow but I feel that I am making some progress.

I presented a plan for fund-raising at our annual meeting but action on it was postponed to the meeting of the Finance Committee in Huntsville March 19th. Confidentially, I think someone from Atlanta ought to be at this meeting.

These people are as good as gold, but I have come to the conclusion that their minds have not been illuminated by the idea of change. I recall Fred Routh's prophetic remark that my trouble would not be paternalism but maternalism. It is going to take all I can do, and Atlanta too, to pry these people loose from their customary concepts of operation based on 35 years in the desert, and show them that they now have water for their fields.

When I talk about fund-raising, they simply don't seem to grasp the idea. I say I am making some progress with them, but it is too slow and a spokesman

from Atlanta is needed. The plan I submitted and was tabled to March 19th is in the attached report. See File "Meetings and Reports"

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland

L

March 29, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We all enjoyed your letter of March 22nd.

Fine that we are in agreement on the business of 50-50 for fund-raising requests originating with SRC. By that I understand that when this office originates a request to an individual in Texas (and it should be done with as much advance knowledge to you as possible), our request will be that the Texas giver divide his gift 50-50 between SRC and the Texas Commission on Race Relations. (For the time being, when the TCRR is without technical tax-exemption, I assume OK for the giver to send his check to SRC, which will sent one-half of the proceeds back to TCRR.)

Note that I have worked with you and with a few members of our as yet not-formally-constituted finance committee toward this arrangement, and I have no power formally to approve it, or set it in motion, without such Finance Committee approval.

Bill Carnahan's my buddy.

Do work at lists. We'll both need them.

Wise to circularize the school superintendents.

Wise to go after the businesses.

Wise to get the Hogg Foundation to apply itself to this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: MAW

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1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

7BR ✓
GTH ✓
KS ✓
MET ✓

March 22, 1955

MAR 28 1955

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Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

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Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

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805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

At our meeting of the Finance Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations we approved your 50-50 proposition for fund-raising. I shall be getting together a list of persons for Harry Ashmore to call, most of them in Dallas and Houston.

By now Fred Routh will have reported on the meeting in Huntsville of our Finance Committee. He was a great deal of help and I feel much better about the future. The Finance Committee approved the following action:

(1) appointment of Bill Carnahan (whom you know from WP days and who sends you warm regards) as treasurer. He lives here in Austin and is bookkeeper for the University Methodist Church.

(2) Approval of an appeal to corporations and foundations to be sent in the form of a report on our annual meeting. This report which is covered with excellent photographs by Russell Lee will also be sent to our membership with an appeal to them to assist in the membership drive by getting at least one member each.

(3) approval of a letter to be sent to each of the Superintendents in the state asking them to join the Texas Commission on Race Relations and to send us any comments they have on their local situations.

(4) approval of a letter to be sent to Dr. R. L. Sutherland, director of the Hogg Foundation, asking him to make a study in his field, mental health, on the effect of segregation on the personality of both white and Negro students.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland
Director

L

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

11 April 1955

To ESM —

I believe that Tom is probably right in this request and budget-wise Mrs. Lombard is doing special work beyond that of secretary.

It seems to me that Kak might do discuss this with us.

FBR

for comment:

KAK ✓ or KS

ETH

FBR - for advice to GSM

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Henna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
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1211 E. 11th Street
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Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
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Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
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Mr. Charles A. Shaw
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Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

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2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

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Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

March 31, 1955

APR 11 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George: Attn: Fred Routh

We are faced with a mounting stint of clerical and secretarial work in the Texas office. We have not yet used any of the $ 3500 allocated for a consultant because for one thing there has been no specific project yet demanding employment of such a person. I should like to use some of the $ 3500 for a part-time stenographer and clerk, say $ 600.

This will relieve Mrs. Maxine Lombard for other duties for which she is particularly competent such as organizational activity much needed at this time. Organization happens to be her forte.

The time will arrive when we will need to use the money allocated as intended for a consultant or associate on equal pay rate with the Director, but at the moment what we need most of all is to get our program before the people - foundations, corporations, Tom, Dick and Harry- and this takes an active mailing and letter-writing organization.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Sutherland

L

April 11, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
These My Brethren
Go Down, Moses
A New Gospel of the Soil

April 12, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Your letter dated March 31st about allocations, was received here April 11th.

This confirms my conversation with you today.

We think you ought to make a good clear plan for a period ahead as to bi-racial staff and the jobs to be done in the state. The idea of putting in some clerical work under Mrs. Lombard seems to us patchwork and not a plan.

Because you evidently have an emergency need, we are perfectly willing to see you use up to $500 of what is in your budget for an Associate Director to relieve your present clerical problem. But we would like you to use the respite of time to prepare for a meeting of the Executive Committee that will make a plan which we will look over and work with you toward.

I wish, also, that you would let us know when the meeting would be and we would try to get Mr. Parrish or Mr. Routh or myself down to it. Do send us a budget also of how you propose to get ahead at least for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

April 12, 1955

GTH
FBR
KS

For review and/or change

not moved

(Dictated April 12, 1955)

DRAFT

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

I have a good deal of reluctance about releasing a state to use in some different way the funds in each state's budget intended for use by an Associate Secretary or someone of that sort.

I know that various states hesitate to take on now a staff position which they do not feel secure about being able to float in the coming fiscal year. But still I think program accomplishment nearly everywhere requires that the top staff work be shared by people of both races.

Having said so much, we are willing for you to do what you suggest in your letter of April 11, and dip into the $3,500 presently in your budget for part-time stenographic and clerical help to relieve Mrs. Lombard "for other duties for which she is particularly competent such as organizational activity." It occurs to us, though, that if you propose to use Mrs. Lombard for duties requiring a good deal of independent initiative and judgment, you should review her salary. That's your business and not ours, but I raise the point.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Confirm
Monday

April 12, 1955

Mr. Thomas S.Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Board: Mrs. J. B. Buttler, San Antonio; Mrs. Corinne Branford, Temple; Mrs. Lillian M. Downey, Dallas; Mrs. A. E. Etter, Galveston; Mrs. Theo Harris, Houston; and Mrs. Omelia P. Thomas, Huntsville.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 12, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We have got a Finance Committee meeting May 3rd. If whatever you are doing toward a list of Texans who might be called by Ashmore could be completed and in by then, it would be helpful. Not absolutely essential, but just helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . KATHERINE STONEY . . .

TO: GSM

I should think that the procedure here, if agreeable with Mrs. Crate, would be to employ Mrs. Lombard full time as associate at the rate of $5,000. for the remainder of the year (until Sept. 30) and to employ someone else as full time clerk.

If they begin Mrs. Lombard on full time as of May 1st that would mean five months and would use up their allocation for an associate ($2,500.) or nearly so.

You will be going to the Texas meeting and can discuss this with them then.

KS - for review + advice

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Mr. Eugene Jud
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Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

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Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

April 15, 1955

APR 16 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I have sent Mrs. Crate which proposes Mrs. Lombard to fill the position of Associate. I have employed Miss Rita Ricord, a University student, on a temporary, part-time basis.

I am also enclosing a copy of our budget and our executive committee. Under separate mailing I have sent you a report on our March activities.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland

L
Encl: 3

April 14, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I have discussed with Dr. Mitchell the need for increasing our staff with clerical assistance in order to meet the large mailing and clerical budget of work that we have before us, and Dr. Mitchell has called my attention to the need for bi-racial representation as provided by the budget.

The Finance Committee approved the appointment of a staff member as consultant or associate. I should like to have your approval to appoint Mrs. Maxine Lombard to this position, and the appointment of a new person as secretary.

This re-organization of the staff would provide the best team for carrying out the work the Commission has before it. The immediate pending work before the Commission is organization of new commissions and new memberships, mailing of information and fund raising. Mrs. Lombard is qualified and is now doing a good job in these three tasks. What we need is a secretary to increase the volume of output. Mrs. Lombard has experience in organizing and has already contributed valuably to the bi-racial effort of this Commission. I am attaching a page of biographical information about Mrs. Lombard.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Sutherland

L
cc: Dr. Mitchell
Encl:1

Biographical Sketch on Mrs. Maxine E. Lombard

Mrs. Maxine E. Lombard was born in Texas thirty-four years ago and received elementary and secondary education in her hometown, Austin, Texas. She has lived in Texas all her life except for educational years spent at Hampton Institute and the State University of Iowa. She received the degree of Master of Science from SUI in 1941.

For several years she was employed by Huston-Tillotson College and the Crescent Institute as instructor and supervisor of education. For three and one-half years she worked as assistant director of services for the National Catholic Community Service.

Mrs. Lombard has been active as a volunteer in many worthwhile civic movements. Most recently she has worked with the YWCA in its Centennial Program and building expansion, and with the Mayor's Committee of Austin to study ways and means of achieving a sound urban redevelopment program to eliminate slum housing from the city.

She is married and resides with her family in Austin, Texas.

Budget Proposed by SRC

I. Staff (paid directly by SRC)

Salary, executive secretary	$5000
Salary, steno-clerk	2500
Salary, (asso. director)	3500
Social Security, bond, ins., etc.	200
	$11200

II. Office, etc. (paid jointly by Texas Comm. and SRC)

Travel	$1500
Rent	900
Supplies	400
Furniture	500
Communications	500
	$3800

SRC	$2,000
Texas Comm.	1,800

Tentative Budget for Part II (Office, Travel, etc.)

	First Quar. (Nov.Dec. Jan)	Second Quar. (Feb.Mar.Apr.)	Third Quar. (May,June,July)	Fourth Quar. (Aug.Sept.Oct.)		Total
SRC	$600.	400	500	500	=	2000
Texas Comm.	$350	550	450	450	=	1800
						$3800

Per Quarter

Rent	$150
Supplies	100
Furniture	125
Travel	375
Communications	125
Miscl.	75
Total —	$950

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
309 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PARRISH CANNOT COME APRIL TWENTY-THREE. I WILL

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

GS: FBR
CHP

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
309 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PLEASE TRY TO HAVE AVAILABLE BY SATURDAY A REPORT OF WHAT THE TEXAS COMMISSION HAS RAISED ITSELF BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1, 1954 AND MARCH 30, 1955.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

June 9, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946, and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellow still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state is: Abbott L. Ferriss, 433 Argo Avenue, San Antonio.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 9, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

Mrs. Nannie B. Aycox*	Mrs. James S. Crate*
Texas Southern Univ	2410 Inwood Drive
Houston	Houston
Jerome Crossman	S. Thomas Friedman
3400 Republic Nat'l Bank Bldg.	1110 Bissonet
Dallas	Houston
R. O'Hara Lanier	Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
Texas Southern Univ.	3207 Groveland Lane
Houston	Houston
Charles A. Shaw	J. Edwin Smith
2206 Dowling St.	505 Scanlan Bldg.
Houston	Houston
Mrs. Tommie Stroud	Carter Wesley
3225 Maple Ave.	Box 3086
Waco	Houston

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

June 28, 1955.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state — for example, the president or executive director of the state council of churches. If it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc
P. S. — According to the National Council directory, the staff person employed by the Texas Council of Churches is Mr. Harold Kilpatrick, 1110 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas.

July 25, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for the promptness with which you answered my "Top Priority" memo. Such promptness helps make more easy the administration of this end of the show and I appreciate it.

From the light of your last report and your proposed itinerary, things are really happening in Texas. Let me know how the trip through the state talking with the superintendents came out.

Best personal regards to you and the family.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

COPY

August 2, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Thank you for the report on the formation of Citizens Councils in East Texas. I found the report most interesti in that you are doing a good job in being on the spot. Certainly if a group such as the United Church Womenof Texas could meet in Kilgore, it would be helpful in -[illegible] the damaging influence of the Citizens Councils.

Keep us informed of all developments. It was good to hear that Governor Shivers is backing away from his rabid pro-segregation stand.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

Staff

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

AUG 2 1955

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Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

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2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas
HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Date: August 1, 1955

To: President and Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Subject: Citizens Councils Springing Up in East Texas

A Mississippi-type Citizens Council has been organized in Kilgore, Texas; organization activities indicate that others will be springing up soon in Marshall, Longview and Texarkana and Gladewater. A similar council has been organized under the name of the Texas Citizens Council in Dallas. This is probably just the beginning and I am working to put out the fire through sympathetic and religious people in the community and by throwing the glaring light of publicity on the mischief-makers.

I spent two days in Kilgore and attended the meeting of the Citizens Council there Thursday night. About 175 persons attended. Out-of-town persons from the places that I have mentioned attended. The out-of-town press was present (Dugger, editor, of The Texas Observer), and the leaders of the meeting were on their good manners. They seem to be oil-rich people who are interested in state politics. The newspaper, the Kilgore News Herald, is behind the movement and tending strictly to public relations. Old families like the Elders, the Lairds, and the Crims, who own the town, are also behind the movement, I ~~think~~ It is my fear that this movement will grow because it fills a need for state and national political activity that has been left empty by the end of the tidelands issue. I am afraid that it will find support from The Dallas News, a powerful voice, and the Governor, who has a strong machine and is already on record for segregation.*

The meeting was well-controlled. Only two persons were allowed to speak, B. E. Masters, a fanatic on "mongrelization" and front organizer had been coached on his statements on this

*Good News. Governor's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Desegregation has just met, and I have learned through Rev. Heinsohn, who is on it, that Governor Shivers is backing away from his pro-segregation stand. Says Supreme Court decision is the law of the land.

occasion; and the new president, J. K. Morton, a rancher-lawyer. Both men stated that it was not the purpose of the organization to exercise economic pressure. But both men waved the red flag of mongrelization which is making a booger-boo in the minds of parents. It is clear that the Negroes are intimidated and that they think economic pressure will be exerted and that the organization is glad for them to think this. One evidence that the Citizens Council intends to exercise economic pressure against the white group as well as the Negro group is that they have been collecting the names of those who refuse to sign their petition asking for continuance of segregation in the public schools " without violence".

Masters announced that they have 1660 signatures. This in about a town of nearly ten thousand. I was akked to sign the petition and had to tell the people that I didn't believe in it.

There is evidence that the people of the town do not all support the Citizens Council. The town is a strong church-going community, and no pastor has had anything to do with the movement. In order to get an invocation said at the beginning of their meeting, they had to import an young student from Baylor. Rev. Alfred Ellis of the First Christian Church has spoken against this type of movement saying " don't put words in the mouth of God". There is an effort on the part of B. E. Masters to quote at length from the Bible justifying segregation. (Genesis 11). He is a deacon and a Sunday school teacher in the Baptist church. Some people say that if the Baptist minister who is on a trip to Europe had been in town, this movement would not have taken place.

I have talked with people in Longview, ten miles away, and there is a good possibility of organizing an East Texas Planning Commission for Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision to counteract the work of this organization. I have also discussed with Mrs. Tommie Stroud of Waco and Mrs. Crate of Houston the possibility of holding a meeting of United Church Women in Kilgore. The Texas Council of Churches is cooperating in getting out literature to the ministers there stating the churches' position.

The Negroes of Kilgore are presenting a petition today asking for desegregation in the schools.

I will be back in the area tomorrow night.

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
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WESTERN UNION

1206 10-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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	PAID		SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	9/6/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
309 WEST 21ST STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

RE YOUR PHONE. ROUTH'S MEMO OF MAY 16 SAID THE STATES WOULD HAVE TO BEAR EXPENSE OF THE CHAPEL HILL TRAVEL. ALL DID. ON THE FISK TRAVEL THIS OFFICE BEARS EXPENSE BUT WE HAVE RECEIVED NO TRAVEL VOUCHER FROM YOU. SEARCH PROCEEDS FOR RECORDS RELATING $62 AND IF WE CAN FIND JUSTIFICATION WILL MAIL FORTHWITH.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

GSM/eab
cc: RA

FILE COPY

October 13, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Tom Sutherland

FROM: Irene Osborne

RE: Schedule

Arrive Dallas (American Airlines) - October 23, 8 P. M.

Dallas to Waco (Braniff) October 26- Leave 11:23 A.M., arrive 12:07 P.M.

Waco to Austin - seems impossible to schedule, as the only flight is early morning. You'll need to transport me if the Austin meeting is Wednesday evening.

Austin to Houston - I have ticket but did not schedule the flight, as it will depend on the time of the Houston meeting.

IO/ys

Mr.Thomas Sutherland,
Texas Commission on Race Relations,
309, West 21st. Street,
Austin, Texas.

November 22, 1955.

Dear Tom,

Some Methodist ladies, notably Mrs. J. Russell Henderson, have me coming to Fort Worth for a morning speech at their meeting on Thursday December 1st. I propose to get to Fort Worth about 5 on the afternoon of November 30, sleep somewhere that night, do my speech-making next morning, and leave Dallas about 4.50 on the afternoon of December 1st, headed home.

I don't invade people's states without notice ahead of time, but your state is such a whopper I would expect there to be little chance for us to get together in the course of this scrap of travel. But if you need me, come up there, or if I have to, I'll come by Austin, though I'm a homing pigeon by preference!

Yours sincerely,

GSM:rl.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

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Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
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Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
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Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
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Mr. Eugene Jud
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Mr. Charles A. Shaw
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Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
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Mr. T. W. Pratt
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Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
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Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
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2933 May St.
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Jasper, Texas

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2304 Herring Street
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HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

November 28, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NOV 29 1955

Dear George:

I am glad that you are going to be in the State because we are in the midst of a lot of activity where you can help us. I am particularly concerned with your meeting some of the folks with whom we have fund raising going on.

While you are in Dallas and Fort Worth I hope you will be able to give some time to Kenneth Holbert, our new associate director, and go with him to call on several people.

Then, I hope you will come to Austin with Holbert, who can drive you, for a meeting of our Board and the new State Advisory Committee which has just been set up. The meeting is scheduled for Saturday morning, December 3rd, at 10:00 a.m.

With best personal regards and looking forward to seeing you in Austin, I am

Sincerely yours,

Tom /mS

Thomas Sutherland

L
cc: K. R. Holbert

By AIR MAIL.

Mr. Tom. Sutherland,
309 West 21st. St.,
Austin 5,
TEXAS.

November 29th, 1955.

Dear Tom,

Got your letter of November 28th and can't do much about it.

I leave here on DAL's 791 which gets to Love Field, Dallas at 3.03 P.M. I hope to hop a plane ride to Aymon Carter. I've written Mrs. H.H. Hestir, 6467 Woodstock Road, Fort Worth, who is the lady locally said to be in charge, and told her I would be thus arriving, and asking her to call or wire me whether she would get me met at Aymon Carter or in downtown Fort Worth, to get me further on my way to Camp Carter, where I do a speaking job tomorrow, Wednesday, evening. I guess I'm supposed to sleep at Camp Carter Wednesday night, and be available for speaking Thursday morning. I plan to leave Love Field, Dallas, at 4.30 P.M. Thursday, December 1st.

I've made engagements in Atlanta for Friday, and can't break them, so staying over for Saturday the 3rd. is "no can do". But I am sure you are all on the right track, and will move along smoothly.

If Hurlburt is in the Dallas Fort Worth area, and he and I can meet in the course of this trip-let I would be delighted. Suppose he gets in touch with the Methodist ladies, through Mrs. Hestir, and I will ask for him, and hope to find him.

On the Thursday there ought to be at least an hour or two to try to see anybody you want me to on funds, or to do any other chores you may want attended to.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

November 30, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Exec. Dir.
TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
307 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Tom:

Congratulations for your job of exposing the violence in East Texas and for your efforts to counteract it.

Do you have another copy of the story in the Austin Statesman which you could send us? I took the original copy to New York recently and it was appropriated by Frank Loescher for the files of the Fund for the Republic. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

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Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

MSM
HCF ✓

November 8, 1955

OFFICERS

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Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
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Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

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Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Enclosed is a clipping of the full publicity that was given our letter to the Governor and the Attorney General.

Also enclosed is a copy of the draft of the letter that we are sending to all the pastors in Texas.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Sutherland

L
Encl:2

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland,
Texas Commission on Race Relations,
309 West 21st. Street,
Austin,
TEXAS.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Sutherland,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland,
Texas Commission on Race Relations. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

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805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

December 5, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for the information re recent libelous attacks. We have fortunately been free so far of open attacks.

Enclosed find a couple of copies of the newspaper report of our letter to the Governor and the Attorney General. They still haven't found the murderer and we don't intend to let them forget it.

Have a good Commission functioning now in Austin with Pablo and Rena Coates prominent in same.

Regards,

Tom

Tom Sutherland

L
Encl:2

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland,
Texas Commission on Race Relations,
309 West 21st. Street,
Austin, TEXAS.

December 8th, 1955.

Dear Tom,

I have just heard that an especially good and helpful guy is in your State.

We have known agreeably for years a man named Ed. Weyler, for years head of the State Federation of Labor in Kentucky, and long an International officer of the Carpenters. About three years ago the Carpenters detached him from other duties, and gave him a job (only unofficially so described) of working with various Southern locals of the Carpenters to bring them around to better practices on matters of race and employment and union behavior. Weyler has been notably successful in this at several points.

He is now in Houston, as Administrators for the Carpenters' union. Lives at the Sam Houston Hotel.

Quite worth your while to go to see him, and get his friendly help. He could do a lot of good, and I am sure he wants to.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

RECEIVED DEC 27 1955

Info

REPORT

604 E. 47th Street
Austin, Texas
December 25, 1955

To: George Mitchell & G.

From J. S.

Subject: THE MERRINESS OF CHRISTMAS AND THE HAPPINESS OF A NEW YEAR

Sometime ago we were asked to investigate a rumor that Christmas was not merry and that the New Year would not be happy.

A company of scholars meeting to hear a paper by the title of "Reasons for Abandoning the Earth for Any Other Place of Operations", in the interest of ample publicity, had leaked the information to The Texas Observer and Time Magazine, from which it was picked up by the wire services though not yet mentioned in the Texas daily press.

We have found the specific data advanced against present merri - ment or future happiness to be substantially true:

(1) That security of life and limb has deteriorated since machines began to replace the horse. "One naturally prefers," a scholar remarked at the meeting, "to be pitched by a palomino, pawed by an appaloosa, or kicked by a quarter horse, to being crushed by a Corvette or carbonized by a Constellation."

(2) That there are too many people in the world. We understand this part of the monograph was based upon an investigation in a ten-cent store.

(3) That faith is being replaced by skepticism as a result of new devices for deception such as deodorants, false bosoms, and substitution in public life of mass information public relations programs for the old-fashioned slap-on-the-back.

(4) That taxes and prices are too high.

(5) That a good many people are too mean to one another.

We are now able to report that the author of the paper, while correctly cataloguing what facts he had, proceeded prematurely to a conclusion without considering the following additional data:

(1) That the mean people make us love the good ones more.
(2) That any situation improves if you relax.
(3) That little children think Christmas is merry.
(4) That a New Year gives us a chance to change whatever is wrong with the old one.

Jerry

January 4, 1956

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

January 17, 1956

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Exec. Dir.
TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom,

On Loescher's travels.

His boy has become ill, and Loescher interrupted his trip in Georgia and Alabama to fly home yesterday. Loescher resumes the trek in Montgomery January 19. Jackson, New Orleans, and then to Houston, as I understood his intentions. But maybe he drops first into Dallas. Do try to put Holbert in touch with him, and pick him up yourself wherever you can. I think he will go to Houston, also Dallas, and then will fly back home again. But he is uncertain of his plans, and all I can say is let him come, meet up with him, and keep him as long as he will stay.

Fred Routh will take responsibility for notifying you of the time and place of Loescher's arrival in Texas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.

GSM:mf

January 17, 1956

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Executive Director
TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
309 West 21st Street
Austin Texas

Dear Tom:

Sorry to notify you of the death of Dr. W.W. Alexander, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 13.

It was Dr. Alexander who carried the earliest and first burden of organized interracial work in the Southern States. He was the head staff man of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation from its beginning in 1919 until it was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council, in 1944.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 24, 1956

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st St.,
Austin Texas

Dear Tom:

We all thought your article a honey.

Mrs. Crate said you are going to turn into a something else - we don't know what. We have benefitted from having your hard work for the Texas show. And whatever else you turn into - count us part of your friendly following.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

Copies: Fred Routh
Mrs. Crate

Copy: Fred Heath

January 24, 1956

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Elmend Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I don't know what Tom Sutherland will be doing but I think it is probably wise for you to get somebody else.

I think Mr. Hancock will re-emerge into the world.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mrf

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

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The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED JAN 23 1956

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805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Jan. 21 - 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Sutherland is leaving the Texas Commission on Feb. 1st. We have not secured anyone to take his place but hope to have someone in the near future.

Our annual meeting will be in Dallas, Feb. 10-11, the associate director, Mr. Holbert, seems to be doing a good job in Dallas and Ft. Worth area.

Regret to hear of Dr. Hancock's illness, have always looked forward to seeing in at the Board meetings.

With kindest personal regards and very best wishes for the New Year -

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B Crate

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805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

January 26, 1956

Dr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The enclosed letter indicates that we had a good meeting of the Austin Advisory Committee. Most important is the offer by CIO to take care of all expenses if the Texas Commission on Race Relations will assume the project of securing unsegregated hotel facilities for its next meeting.

Fred Schmidt is very interested in this and he has a meeting of his state council to discuss this subject on February 4th. I happen to know that this is an opportunity for the Commission to get a sizeable contribution, $ 1000.00 or possibly $ 2000.00.

For this reason and because several other matters of great importance to the Texas Commission on Race Relations and Southern Regional Council, such as the question of a new director, are arising at this time, it seems to me to be very important that you come to Texas at once. If you have any questions, please call me.

I am a little reluctant to be leaving the Commission at this important moment in its fund-raising negotiations. I feel there is need to discuss with SRC the plans involved for reorganization of the staff.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Sutherland

L

Ans FBR

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1 February '56

To: Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer, SRC

This will serve as official notification that as of Midnight, February 1st, 1956 Mr.Thomas Sutherland left the employ of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

No further pay-checks should be issued to him.

No word of successor has yet been received by this office.

Confirmation of the above information obtained by telephone conversations with Mrs. Crate, State Chairman; and Tom Sutherland, out-going Executive Director.

Frederick B. Routh

C O P Y

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and public relations

309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have been interested to read of your work and new program to prepare the South "for the calm acceptance" of the Supreme Court's recent decision on school segregation. I hasten to offer my help.

My experience in Texas with desegregation of Mexican children has been ample, practical and marked by success. I should like to refer you to an article that I wrote for The Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1952, titled "Texas Tackles the Race Problem," and if you are interested, I will send you a copy. Our emphasis in approaching the settlement of racial tensions was always on the local level, and the only real trouble we had was caused by well-intentioned reformers who did not understand, or for political reasons pertaining to their profession did not wish to understand, the mechanics of reform through the patterns and structure of local society.

I believe that I can be useful to your program in Texas, particularly, and should like to be one of your consultants. The recent experience I have had in community organization around racial and international problems has come as executive secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, executive director of the Texas Human Relations Council, and director of the Southwest Office of the Institute of International Education. In this last post, I organized communities in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas, as well as Texas.

When you or any of your assistants come to Austin, please call on me. I should like to be a consultant on a fee basis, as I have opened an office specializing in such relations; but I assure you, I shall be glad to give you the benefit of any advice you may need that I have regardless of fee. One doesn't get into this business without convictions, and I have long been convinced of the urgent truth of your statement that "If we are to prove to the dark-skinned people of the earth that we mean democracy in the truest sense, we must go along with the Supreme Court's ruling."

Looking forward to hearing from you, or better, talking over these questions, I am sincerely

/s/ Tom Sutherland

Same letter to State Secretaries in
Florida
Arkansas
Texas
Virginia
North Carolina
Louisiana

July 23, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West Twenty-Fourth Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

We think it would be well if your state organization applied now for tax-exemption.

I should think what you would do would be to reach the highest office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the U. S. Treasury Department in your state, and obtain the appropriate blanks and proceed to apply through the normal routines locally.

We hear that the Treasury Department in Washington is in the course of a major review of present and requested tax exemptions, and we would therefore expect your application to be subject ultimately to Washington rather than to local decision.

But the case in law and reason for tax-exemption for the Southern Regional Council (which has it) and for our state organizations is overwhelming, and we think the request for tax-exemption generally should now be pushed along.

We are not urging anything like a crash landing, but we think that you should begin to move on the matter.

You should have local legal advice in the preparation of the blanks. And we would wish you to send the filled-in blanks to us for a quick review before you turn them in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

File
Paul Rilling
2/25/59

LWD —

Feeling that the history of the pro-public school movements in Va. might be helpful elsewhere, Paul Rilling agreed to send us background. Here's instalment no. 1. Do you see uses?

HCF.

Perhaps when more stuff is received we'll be able to see something, but at the moment I can't. HOPE might like to have (over)

FROM THE DESK OF HAROLD FLEMING

MEMO

this & later memoir. I have thought that the whole Virginia story, from 1954 on, is such a fascinating one that at some point it deserves an historian. We might try to plant the idea where it could take root.

2-27-59

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Mr. Thomas W. Young

February 18, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Reginal Council
63 Auborn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold,

I am enclosing a history of the Arlington Public School Committee and an information sheet containing some information on the others. I find that the other committees have not prepared historical material as yet. They are now doing so at my request and we will send this on as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

Harold Henry
September 1, 1958

A SHORT HISTORY
of the
ARLINGTON COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the spring of 1958 a number of individual citizens met to assess the possible application of the Virginia school-closing law in Arlington and to consider whether there would be a role for a citizens' organization other then those groups like the PTA which already concern themselves with school problems. From its inception this group included individuals prominent in many different county organizations - liberal and conservative.

After several meetings and much discussion, twenty-three Arlington citizens and parents issued the following statemtn on May 1.

"Formation of an Organizing Committee to Preserve Public Schools was announced today by a group of prominent Arlingtonians, headed by O. Glenn Stahl, former School Board member. The group is inviting participation by 'all likeminded persons who share our concern.'

"Following is the complete text of the statement announcing the formation of the Committee:

"The undersigned Arlington citizens and parents, alarmed about the future of our public schools, have been considering ways and means to assure maintenance of public education in Arlington next fall. This is necessitated by the prospective application of Virginia State laws closing schools under Federal court action outlawing segregation. For this reason we have formed an interim Organizing Committee to Preserve Public Schools, and we invite all like-minded persons who share our concern to join with us. We shall see that the public is kept fully informed on developments in this matter.

"The Organizing Committee has concluded so far:

"1. We are determined to pursue every legal means to keep public schools open.

"2. We are here concerned neither with perpetuating segreation in schools nor hastening integration.

"3. We oppose entrusting public education to private hands having no responsibility or accountability to the general public.

"4. We have faith in Arlington's ability to meet its public education problems.

"5. We recognize the excellence of the teaching and administrative staff in Arlington schools. We assure them that the community values it educational system and that it is determined to maintain its public schools. We urge Arlington teachers to stand with the community in the days ahead."

Response to this announcement clearly indicated that citizens wanted an organization which would work solely for the preservation of public schools and which, therefore, could unite thousands of Arlingtonians in this one crucial purpose. The enlarged organizing group held a meeting on June 12 which was attended by nearly 700 people. This meeting established the Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools, adopted by-laws and elected officers and an Executive Board. The by-laws include the 5 conclusions listed above as the principles of the committee.

During the summer months the Executive Board kept abreast of the legal and administrative aspects of this problem; conferred with local officials including the Arlington School Board and kept its membership, now numbering over 3300, informed. Members of the Executive Board along with other civic leaders conferred with Governor Almond in order to enlist his understanding of the Arlington situation and his sympathy for the desire of the overwhelming majority of Arlington citizens to keep the public schools open.

The Legal Sub-committee studied various steps which individual citizens or local officials might take in State or Federal courts to ensure continuous public education. It came to the conclusion and announced that the state school-closing and fund-withholding laws would be declared unconstitutional by the courts. The Committee, however, is not bent upon contesting the State laws unless real damage is done by them to the Arlington School system.

Late in August, after due deliberation, the Executive Board recommended to the public its view that any suit designed to test the constitutionality of the Virginia school-closing law would be inadvisable unless or until a school was actually closed. Members of the legal sub-committee, however, were prepared to be of assistance to plaintiffs whenever the filing of suits became appropriate.

In effect, during the summer months the Committee to Preserve Public Schools:

1. provided a rallying point for the sentiment of Arlington citizens to keep the schools open;

2. pulled together and broadcast information on the school situation;

3. provided assurance and support to local officials who were interested in keeping the schools open;

4. helped reassure the school teaching and administrative staff of general community backing and;

5. provided a contact point for the press and State officials to probe community reactions.

The Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools has tried to provide responsible and constructive leadership in a situation which might have provoked irresponsible and destructive actions.

Listed below are the Officers and Executive Board Members for the Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools:

OFFICERS

Q. Glenn Stahl	President
Wesley Cooper	1st Vice President
Elizabeth Weihe (Mrs. Vernon)	2nd Vice President
Hugh McGrath	Treasurer
Myrtice G. Pomeroy (Mrs. F.S.)	Recording Secretary
Ellen Bozman (Mrs. William H.)	Corresponding Secretary

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edmund D. Campbell	Irving M. Herman
Warren E. Cox	B. Alden Lillywhite
William M. Lightsey	Nan Manning (Mrs. J. Lawrence)

APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Richard L. Franz	Rev. Paul Harrel
Fuller Groom	Paul Lindgren

William P. McCahill

For Further Information Call:

Mrs. Peter Henle, in charge of Public Relations
4224 N. 23rd St.
Arlington, Va.
JAckson 7-4508

INFORMATION SHEET

For Those Interested in Preserving the Public Schools in Virginia

Arlington Report:

The Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools has prepared and distributed a three page mimeographed history of the committee entitled A Short History of the Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools. Mr. O. Glenn Stahl, a former School Board member, was the chairman of the Organizing Committee, and is President of the Committee. Mr. William Lightsey has served as president pro-tem. At the time of the writing of the history the committee numbered 3300 members.

The Committee expresses these conclusions:

1. We are determined to pursue every legal means to keep public schools open.
2. We are here concerned neither with perpetuating segregation in schools nor hastening integration.
3. We oppose entrusting public education to private hands having no responsibility or accountability to the general public.
4. We have faith in Arlington's ability to meet its public education problems.
5. We recognize the excellence of the teaching and administrative staff in Arlington schools. We assure them that the community values its educational system and that it is determined to maintain its public schools. We urge Arlington teachers to stand with the community in the days ahead.

The history ends with this statement:

"The Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools has tried to provide responsible and constructive leadership in a situation which might have provoked irresponsible and destructive actions."

The Arlington Committee has been ready and willing to share its experiences with the interested people of any other community.

Norfolk Report:

A meeting in Richmond, Virginia on November 8, 1958 was requested by the officers of the Norfolk Committee. Twenty seven people came to this meeting from Alexandria, Arlington, Charlottesville, Fairfax, Front Royal, Lynchburg and Roanoke.

At this meeting the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools distributed A Statement of Purpose: A Guide Sheet for those who were attempting to raise the large sum needed for processing the court action now underway and a form for enrolling interested citizens.

The Statement of Purpose was as follows:

1. We believe that a strong and complete public school system is vital to the educational and economic life of Norfolk.
2. It is essential in the attempts of the Community to attract and hold business enterprises.
3. It is essential in encouraging families of servicemen, on duty in the area, to live in Norfolk and to insure that Naval facilities now maintained in Norfolk are not diverted to other areas because Norfolk public schools are

closed.

4. Private schools cannot be legally maintained with public funds (tuition grants) under public direction, nor can they be held accountable to the local government or to the general public.
5. We believe that under the Federal Court orders only two courses of action are open to Norfolk: either to proceed toward minimum compliance with the Federal Court order or to begin the destruction of the public school system.
6. We have faith in the ability of the Norfolk School Board to maintain efficient public schools under a locally administered pupil placement plan. We believe that the large body of Norfolk citizens will accept this in a spirit of calmness and cooperation.

Following the Statement of Purpose is a form for members to sign which carries with it further commitments as follows:

'Therefore, not as "Segregationists" or "Integrationists" but as realistic, public spirited citizens who wish to maintain public schools we resolve:

1. To give public support to every effort to keep all public schools open by every legal and honorable means.
2. To preserve for Norfolk taxpayers their fair share of state revenue for operation of Norfolk public schools.
3. To make clear to the Governor and the Legislature that the great majority of Norfolk citizens strongly favors continuous operation of a free and efficient public school system under local direction.'

Following the signature space is the notation:

"The blank and any contributions you may desire to make may be returned to P. O. Box 6114, Norfolk 8, Virginia."

The Guide Sheet for the School Legal Fund has some excellent selling points for those who are trying to procure the large sum of money which will be needed to carry on the case. These points are so important that they are presented below:

1. This legal action is the best, quickest - and the only way we know - to get our public schools open.
2. The longer the schools stay closed the greater the possibility that the public school system of Virginia may be destroyed.
3. Remind parents that a small contribution now may save months of paying for private tutoring classes, and, perhaps, years of private schools.
4. The plaintiffs we support have hired Edmond Campbell, one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country, and have high hopes of winning the case.
5. The costs of this action are estimated at$8,500. and the suit that has been filed is only the first step. This action may go to the Supreme Court.
6. Large sums are therefore needed, but every dollar, or five dollars is vital, since this is a peoples' action, and our support must come from a broad response from "people like you and me".

Of all that has been stated in this information sheet, the information just quoted is most

significant.

The courageous action of this Norfolk group is something which must be widely supported by people throughout the state. This expensive operation is carried on for the entire state and it is sincerely hoped that those who feel that they have a direct financial interest in the success of this litigation to preserve public schools will send contributions to P.O. Box 6114, Norfolk 8, Virginia. Checks should be made out to the School Legal Fund.

Mr. Ellis James, one of the litigants in this suit, reported at the November 8 meeting in Richmond that despite the scattering of students to schools in other states and other school districts "there are still more than half the 10,000 out of school".

The Norfolk Committee is bipartisan politically and its members represent a cross section of the city population.

The petition which the committee took to Governor Almond requesting the return of the closed schools to the local Board was signed by 6,190 people. The Governor refused the request. Mr. Edmond Campbell of Arlington, counsel for the Committee in the suit, is a very active member of the Arlington Committee. The Norfolk School Board is reported as feeling that they could effectively control the extent of integration but the City Council is strongly for massive resistance. Principals and pupils are said to be ready to accept some integration.

Those pupils in the emergency private school now pay $20.00 a month.

A referendum is being held in Norfolk to find popular sentiment about reopening schools on an integrated basis.

Charlottesville Report:

Mr. J. A. Rolston, Chairman of the Committee for Public Education, reported that the committee now has 930 members and is still growing.

The private schooling was said to be progressing in a sufficiently satisfactory way as to "take the heat" off the issue. If Negroes apply the Judge says that they must be admitted or the public school teachers must withdraw.

Two groups are conducting private schools. The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties conduct elementary schools under the name of the Charlottesville Education Foundation.

On November 11th Mr. Rolston wrote in the name of the Executive Board of the Charlottesville Committee for Public Education requesting an organizational meeting for November 22nd in order to set up a state organization. Copies of this letter were sent to the several committees.

Front Royal Report:
Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the Warren County Committee to Preserve Public Schools, reported that those not 100% for Mr. Byrd's "Massive Resistance" plan are abused and villified. Some ministers opposing massive resistance in Front Royal have been threatened but they seem to be winning through. A newspaper which was threatened also appears to be winning through.

Efforts of the "massive resisters" to intimidate and make employers discharge Negro employees are very powerful. These Resisters are trying to force the withdrawl of the Negro pupils whose applications caused the closing of white schools.

State troopers apparently 20 to 28 in number are patrolling the area to prevent violence. The members of the Union in the great Viscose plant at Front Royal are strongly for massive resistance despite the efforts of their state and national officers to persuade them otherwise.

Representative Burr Harrison was reported to have said that it is impossible to have anything but all out integration or nothing.

The school board is for massive resistance. No attempt was made in Front Royal to use the teachers from public schools in the private schools and the efforts to raise money were said to be succeeding well.

Churches and the U.D.C. museum are being used for classes. One of the churches is thought to be finding the classes a serious interference with church activities.

One of the editors on a Front Royal newspaper who was strongly in favor of massive resistance left in June and is now employed in a paper in Lynchburg.

The Committee for Public Education has 82 members.

Alexandria:
It was reported that as of November 8, 1958, no organization had been set up. There have been preliminary legal skirmishes over desegregation.

At a meeting of P.T.A. for one threatened high school 800 people attended. A local option plan was endorsed and this was presented to State Senator Armistead Booth (who is not in accord with massive resistance) to Legislator Mr. James Thompson (who is in accord) to the Governor, the School Board and the City Council. Mr. Stanley King and Mr. Davis Lloyd think that when lightning strikes there will be strong sentiment for public schools.

Fairfax:
Their representatives in the General Assembly have been consistently in favor of continuing public schools. The School Board has not expressed views. Supervisors seem divided on the issue but the majority would probably want public schools continued.

Mrs. Willmyer made this report.

Roanoke:
Mr. William M. Lightsey, who had recently visited Roanoke, thinks that if the citizens of Roanoke were faced with the necessity of some integration in order to preserve public schools there would be an overwhelming vote to continue public schools.

Lynchburg:
An observer from Lynchburg thinks that the private opinion of most influential citizens would be disapproval of the idea of abolishing public schools.

Richmond:
There were only two Richmond citizens at this meeting. The Reverend Eugene Pickett and J. L. Blair Buck. Mr. Buck was asked to serve temporarily as coordinator to provide a kind of message center through which some communication can take place between the groups reporting here and others which may be formed.

Mr. Buck, the temporary coordinator, and Mr. Pickett have been informing a number of Richmond citizens about these developments and it is hoped that a movement will be started here to form an organization to preserve public schools.

Mr. Buck and Mr. Pickett were impressed with the excellent leadership of the local committees. They represented a balanced cross section of community opinion yet they were all sincere and dedicated in their efforts to preserve public education in Virginia.

J. L. Blair Buck
310 Hillwood Road
Richmond 26, Virginia

November 15, 1958

NEWS from

Read 6/4/65 file

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219 - Phone 648-4445
ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

Volume May 1965 Number 3

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Today, 11 years after the historic Supreme Court Decision of 1954, the record if the progress made in school desegregation is a sorry one! This summer, however, for the first time there may exist an opportunity for substantial progress in many communities. Whether or not this is achieved will most frequently depend on the interest and work of individuals in those communities.

We call your attention especially to the Statement of Policies issued by the Department of Health Education, and Welfare (Write for copies of this Policy). Check any plans issued by your local school board against these statements.

It is very important that you keep the U.S. Office of Education (H.E.W.) informed on your interest and activity. Copy of plans, proposals, letters or petitions to school officials or reports of any activities related to school desegregation in your community should be forwarded to Washington. Send such material to:

Dr. Francis Keppel
Commissioner of Education
U. S. Office of Education
Dept. of H. E. W.
Washington, D. C.

Many agencies and groups have information, materials and professional services available. If you need assistance write one of the agencies below. They will see that your request is forwarded to the most appropriate place:

Dept. of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

or

School Desegregation Project
American Friends Service Committee
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

LOCAL COUNCILS ARE URGED TO USE THE SERVICES OF VCHR BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF ALL COUNCILS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

WITHHELD INFORMATION FROM VIRGINIANS

It has been interesting to read City and County published budgets from the State of Virginia and to discover how they try to pass off the large sums of Federal money coming into this state.

Thus, this information maybe of interest to you. . . . . .

(GSA DC 65-18143)

U.S. Commisssion on Civil Rights
Report of
Federal Aid to
Selected Southern and Border States
1964 Fiscal Year

Source: 1964 Report of Secretary of the Treasury.

1. Federal Aid Payments to States and Local Units $ 210.599.750.00.
2. Federal Aid Payments to Individuals, etc. within the States the sum of $28,380.467.00.
3. Grand total Federal Aid Payment within the State $238,980.230.00.
4. Federal Aid as Percent of State and local General Revenue - 1963 Fiscal year.

State	Percent
District of Columbia	26.3
Kentucky	21.2
West Virginia	17.8
Virginia	16.4
Delaware	14.7
North Carolina	14.6
Maryland	11.4

Source: Summary of Governmental Finances in 1963, Bureau of Census Nov. 1964.

Part A - Federal Aid Payments to States and Local Unites, Virginia Publication GSA DC 65-18143 lists 106 out of 130 listed agencies receiving Federal money within the State of Virginia.

* * * *

Riddle of the Month - What patrols Southern streets in bands, wears hoods, carries crosses---and is not the Ku Klux Klan??? The answer is obvious, reports John Cogley in the New York Times Magazine - NUNS. (Quoted from "Let's Be Human, National Labor Service, Institute of Human Relations, N.Y., N.Y., May 1965.)

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

Fairfax County Council on H. R. Program for May 27 was "The Right Wing Movement vs. Civil Rights. Attacks on the civil rights movement and its leaders by the 'right wing' groups have in recent years become more frequent and alarming. The extremist right-wing attempts to link desegregation with communism, and seemingly will stop at nothing to slow down progress toward racial justice. Mr. Wesley McCume, pres. of Group Research, Inc., has been a leader on exposing the financing and tactics of these fanatic groups. He was the guest speaker on this subject.

Rockingham Council on H. R. Has viewed the movie "Walk in My Shoes" produced by ABC-TV, showing various reactions of Negro people and groups to the race situation.

Richmond Council on HR recently composed a Volunteer interest finder to survey its membership on -- Tutoring, Community Centers, Voter Registration, Administrative Help. A committee is working to expose "panic selling" and exploiting the Negro purchaser.

Lynchburg Council on HR has a picnic and swim party scheduled in June.

Prince Edward County on HR was granted Economic Opportunity Funds for '65 Summer "Operation Headstart." Due to their inability to find an endorser, the VCHR had to endorse this project on an emergency basis.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE

(Local Councils write for copies)

Title VI: (Published March 1965)
"The Federal Dollar and Nondiscrimination," A Guide to Community Action Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Title VII: (Published May 1965)
"Fair Employment is Good Business," Examples of Fair Practices for Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964,
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 18th Street, N. S.
Washington, D. C.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Equal Opportunity in Hospitals and Health Facilities, the Civil Rights Policies under the Hill-Burton Program, CCR Special Publication No. 2, March 1965, U.S. Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.

Equal Opportunity in Housing: A Selected Bibliography--Materials for Study and Use, Compiled by the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, Executive Offices, The White House, Washington, D. C.

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEWS FROM

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 - Phone 648-4445
Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director - David H. Scull, President

Volume I, Number 4 August 1965 Page 1

AN OPEN LETTER TO VIRGINIANS.....INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION (I.Q.E.)

This Fall hundreds of Negro children will be attending previously all-white schools for the first time.

For more than 10 years, the question of desegregating Virginia's public schools has been a court, political or racial problem. But any question affecting the well-being of our public schools should be and is fundamentally an educational one. It needs to be resolved not by politicans or lawyers, but by parents and educators working together. The question no longer is whether or not we shall desegregate our schools. That has already been decided. The question now before us is how we can provide the highest quality education for every Virginia child in the most efficient economical way. HOW CAN WE PROVIDE I.Q.E.?

We are not doing this today. We are failing to equip many of our children for their future careers. The latest figures (1964) available from the NEA show Virginia to rank low in many areas of the educational heap. We are placing a burden too, on our teachers by paying them less and crowding more children into their classrooms than most states. It should come as no surprise that we are failing to attract enough qualified teachers, especially those with the Master and Doctorate degrees. It is unfortunate that Virginia is not spending enough on education as compared with most states. By these and other ways we are handicapping our children.

The time has come for us to view desegregation not as a threat but as an opportunity. The time has come for educators and parents from every segment of the community---Negro and white---to sit down together to make the most of it, not grudgingly make the best of it. To do this, we must be prepared to deal honestly with the fears and questions of both white and Negro parents.

For example, white parents ask: "Won't academic standards be lowered by desegregation?" We might answer in a general way by saying that segregated systems of the Deep South have consistently lower standards in both all-white and all-Negro schools than the integrated systems of the North and West on every level: teacher pay, curricula, transportation, buildings, etc. --- whichever index one picks, the segregated south comes off second best. The Virginia school system has long handicapped their Negro students with not even a first rate "separate but equal" standard.

"At the meeting of the Council for the American Anthropological Association, Nov. 13, 1961, this statement was unanimously adopted: 'The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and innate inferior to whites, and re-affirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from the rights quaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The basic principles of equality of opportunity and equality before the law are compatible with all that is known about human biology. All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization.' " (Report L--9, Southern Regional Council, 12/4/61.

For example, a Negro parent asks: "Must I expose my child to isolation, harassment and even physical danger when he transfers to a previously all white school? I believe in desegregation, but why must my child be a martyr to it?" We might answer in a general way by saying that many school systems in the South have desegregated smoothly and without incident. But these parents have a legitimate fear, because other systems in hostile communities have made life miserable for transferring Negro students. So working together, we are going to have to come up with a way to insure that the community and the school are prepared for transition before school opens.

We call upon school boards, administrations, principals, teachers and concerned parents of good-will to apply themselves to Integrated Quality Education for the State of Virginia.

LOCAL COUNCIL PROJECTS --- "A Council that seeks...through fact-finding, discussion and action...to attain equal opportunity for all people."

AGRICULTURE: Write for copies of directives from U. S. Dept. Agriculture Washington, D. C., and "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs," order from U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D. C. Obtain copies of "Progress Report on Elimination of Discrimination, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, June 17, 1965 -- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service.

EDUCATION: Please complete the report "Summer 1965 Report on School Desegregation Developments." Mail to S.R.C. Observe: Negro teachers' status, white teachers involved in Civil Rights, textbooks which are multi-ethnic and teaching of Negro History, plans for future school building sites, push for Integrated Quality Education - IQE.

EMPLOYMENT: Title VII and Federal Contract Employers. This area of work is not being explored as it should. Establish a committee.

HOUSING: Our greatest need and the least covered by Federal Law. Work through Title VI (Federal Assisted Programs--- Urban Renewal and Public Housing), watch for FHA Repossession which may be purchased regardless of race, color or creed. Observe panic conditions in transitional areas. Is there discrimination in building, health and zoning codes?

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Work on fair, honest and equal treatment to all. Encourage merit employment in police recruitment and promotion regardless of race or color. What are the rights of an arrested person. Improve the police image. "It is a sad commentary on modern-day law enforcement for an officer to be guilty of a violation of civil rights," stated J. Edgar Hoover in a recent message to police.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS & FACILITIES: We still note segregation in Court Houses and public facilities (Title II). Title II has given birth to new methods in segregation ----poor service, reserved tables, overcharging, restrooms with no signs for white ladies or Ladies #1 and #2. Still many places have not been tested or have reversed to their old policy after once confronted.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE: Some counties are reducing their welfare budgets. Is this a subtle means to show prejudice? The Civil Rights Commission was shocked to learn that a large hospital in Virginia had so many violations. Do not take it for granted. Remember hospitals (Hill-Burton Funds), welfare and health come under Title VI?

VOTING: Has your local council completed the Voter Registration and the Voting Survey? A few have not been received by the State Office. Sample of the survey: Name of Council____. Name of City or County Surveyed____. 1. Has there been a change from district registrars to a central registrar? When did change take place? 2. State the day, time and place of registration. 3. Is voter registration being publicly advertised? By newspapers? By printed forms posted in public places (Court Houses)? 4. Are all citizens receiving their poll tax notices? Have you discovered any device to discourage the payment of poll taxes (marked through on bill, or person told it is not necessary to pay the poll tax, or claim they do not have the proper receipts)? 5. Are voter registration lists posted in public places (Polls)? Are lists being made available to the public? Are they listed by race? 6. Are poll tax records being made available to the public? Are they listed by race? 7. Are you aware of violations to Title I of Civil Rights Act or the Voting Rights Act of '65? (Do you have a copy of these laws?) 8. Are you aware of any violations of the Virginia Election Laws? (Do you have a copy of these laws? 9. Have you noticed any pattern developing, not mentioned above, which might be a means of making voter registration more complex or might tend to discourage people from registering to vote.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS

1. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C. 20425 (Office of General Counsel, Field Services, Federal Assisted Programs.)

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN VIRGINIA RACE RELATIONS THIS SUMMER?

(Based on Newspaper Clippings, Interviews and Surveys)

CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS: (1) Southern Christian Leadership Conference -- Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCLC-SCOPE PROJECT) in Amelia, Prince George, Lunenburg, Southampton, Surry and Sussex Counties. (2) Virginia Students for Civil Rights in Amelia, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Powhatan Counties. (3) Virginia College Council on Human Relations and some Presbyterian Students in Prince Edward County for "Operation Catch-Up," a remedial reading program financed by Economic Opportunity Funds.

EDUCATION: June was the month for Negro teacher firing, demotion, etc. U. S. HEW put a stop to this policy. Cases of white teachers losing their contracts due to civil rights work. HEW has not approved some school plans.

EMPLOYMENT: Title VII and Federal Contract Employers give evidence that very little is being done as yet. The NAACP is working on a number of court cases. Mr. Abner Lee (VCHR) and the Urban League of Richmond are doing an excellent job in merit employment. And The Danville HRC is working on this as a special project. More is needed!

HOUSING: Little help in this area except in FHA loans and repossessions or public housing under Title VI (CRA). Lynchburg and Richmond have had some trouble in transitional neighborhoods. The case in Richmond was reported as arson after a Negro home was set on fire when the family moved into a white community. The Richmond CHR and the VCHR consulted with city officials, prominent members of the Richmond Board of Realtors, Real Estate Agents, and leaders in the community to discuss a 10 point program for Richmond "Fair Housing". Negotiations will be continued. Dr. Lloyd Elliot, Research Economist, of SRC, Atlanta, made a survey of "Housing Patterns in Richmond," during June and July. The VCHR and SRC made a survey of "panic conditions" in a Richmond transitional neighborhood in June with the following results-- Interviewed white owners in a 10 block area which covered 6 different streets. All the white owners concluded that "panic" was caused more by the white and Negro real estate slaesmen pushing for sales than the fact that a Negro had purchased a home in a white area. Many whites were not too upset over the fact that a Negro had purchased a home, but were afraid that the neighborhood might become all Negro due to pressure to sell. It was learned that real estate salesmen were writing letters, calling by phone, and visiting owners block by block urging them to sell and get out because Negroes had bought in the area. Many times the panic was based upon rumors and lies, creating mistrust among the white owners with their next door neighbors. In the area surveyed there were in June 15 houses for sale and 12 different real estate firms handling the sale. A comparison was made in other Richmond areas and it was learned that salesmen were not "pushing for sales" as in the transitional neighborhood. Negro purchase prices were compared with original white purchase prices, and the purchase prices to Negroes were higher or about the same, after the whites had lived in the homes for a long period of time, which indicated very little loss in the transaction. VCHR talked with Negroes in adjoining areas and discovered that their tax assessments had increased several times after their purchase. Good Project for the local CHR - Survey housing with VCHR.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: VCHR appreciates Gov. Harrison's efforts through the Virginia State Highway Patrol and the local law enforcement agencies in giving good protection to Civil Rights Demonstrations in Boykins, Lunenburg, Amelia, Sussex and Powhatan, in response to a telegram sent by VCHR. The FBI has given excellent assistance. The VCHR is still concerned with the automobile harassment experienced by SCLC-SCOPE Civil Rights workers in Amelia, Lunenburg, Sussex and Surry Counties. VCHR is concerned with the racial shooting in Charlottesville (refer to editorial, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 24). The VCHR is concerned with Circuit Court Judge D. Carleton Mayes' instructions to the Nottoway County Sheriff Wilbur Wells regarding the release of information in arrest cases. The Blackstone Courier-Record questioned his policy in an editorial Aug. 21. The Richmond News-Leader, Aug. 21, published an article, "Blackstone Editorial: Judge's Instructions to Sheriff Attacked."

What's Happening in Virginia Race Relations This Summer - Cont'd from page 3

The case in question is a Negro sawmill worker, James W. Morgan, of Nottoway County, who had been arrested and charged with arson of a Negro Church and a county school storage building on July 25. The American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP Defense Fund have been informed of the situation. A similar situation existed in Sussex County when reporters there attempted to verify a warrant in July when whites forced Civil Rights workers off the road with a shotgun. VCHR has negotiated with 3 telephone companies due to operators' claiming disrupted or discontinued service, dead phones and other related matters in Boykins, Sussex, Victoria and Blackstone. The FBI and U. S. Justice Dept. were informed by SCLC and VSCR.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS & FACILITIES: Restaurants surveyed - overcharging, two menus, not posting prices, taking stools from lunch counters, poor service. Stoney Creek Restaurant closed "On Account of Niggers," but the VCHR learned that they were giving up the lease. Violence errupted in a Powhatan County Restaurant when employees forcably evicted Civil Rights workers. Demonstrations have occurred at another Service Station in Powhatan. Negroes have appealed to the U. S. Community Relations Service to break the deadlock with County Board of Supervisors in Powhatan--grievances include segregated Court House restrooms, jobs, recognition. Amelia County service station employee threatened Civil Rights workers and refused to sell them gas. Some Southside gas stations have an unmarked door for white ladies' restrooms, or ladies #1 and ladies #2. Many Court Houses in the state still have segregated restroom facilities. There is evidence of many violations of Title II and III in Virginia.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE: In many communities there exists a double standard in providing public water and sewage in relationship to Negro and white communities. Some SCLC-SCOPE workers are confronting the elected officials about this discrimination. Sometimes projects have been financed with Federal money. Watch for this discrimination in your locality. Newspaper accounts revealed that Prince Edward County reduced their Welfare Budget. Is this a new trend to discriminate against the poor. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Investigators for Federal Assisted Programs were recently shocked to discover gross discrimination in one of Richmond's largest hospitals. VCHR realizes that many hospitals have not been confronted with the law of Title VI (Hill-Burton Funds). Some hospitals have a policy of "tokenism". The Petersburg General Hospital had a complaint filed against their policy recently by local Negroes. What about the hospital in your community?

RURAL FARM PROGRAMS: There can be no Virginia rural renaissance for the Negroes so long as the farm programs continue to isolate him through entrenched discriminatory practices. The gap between the Negro and the white farmer will continue to become worse. A brief survey of the major agriculture programs in Virginia clearly indicates that there has been a general failure to assure equal opportunity and equal treatment to all those entitled to the benefits from farm programs of the Virginia and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission in a recent report has been able to bring about some drastic changes in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. They have until this year to get their house in order.

VOTING: VCHR has received word of the first complaint of the '65 Voting Rights Bill in a Southside County concerning the payment of poll taxes. VCHR understands that this complaint has been forwarded to the U.S. Justice Department. VCHR made a survey of registration days and times in Sussex, Nottoway, Amelia, Lunenburg, Dinwiddie, Surry and Southampton and discovered that recently they had changed from district registrars to a central registrar with one day per month and short hours. Since VSCR and SCLC-SCOPE demonstrations, some of these counties have changed to longer hours and more days to register. VCHR made a survey to discover how registrars were publishing the time, place and date for registration, and found that Essex, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex did not have posted in public places (Court Houses, etc.) the date, time and place, etc., for voter registration. VCHR has not examined the newspapers in the areas surveyed. The VCHR made a survey of poll tax payments which has not been completed in detail for the state, but in the above mentioned areas discovered one county had previously marked through the poll tax bills sent to Negroes, some county treasurers stated they did not have

What's Happening in Virginia Race Relations....(Cont'd. from page 4)

the proper receipts for back year payments, many residents are not receiving a poll tax bill, the poll tax records are being kept by race in some areas, Williamsburg City residents had some difficulty in voting recently due to confusion of poll tax records in areas recently annexed. Tax collectors make little or no effort in collecting back poll taxes. PLEASE NOTE AN ADDITION TO VOTING SURVEY FORM.....Hamm v. Virginia State Board of Elections, in the Federal District Court and the U. S. Supreme Court, under which decision Virginia localities since 1/1/65 were to discontinue maintaining separate poll tax lists for Negroes and whites, and to discontinue segregating the voter registration lists in the same manner. Some areas now use a system of maintaining registration records on cards or loose leaf binders---this is legal. BUT cannot keep different color cards (white for whites and buff for Negroes, etc.) for the two races. The use of racial information for identification purposes on registration records is still permitted. Arlington and Fairfax have interpreted the Hamm decision to mean the elimination of "race" on personal property tax returns. VCHR urges local councils to study this situation and report to the state office.

BE A GOOD AMERICAN CITIZEN
REGISTER TO VOTE - VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS
SUPPORT THE PARTY AND THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE
URGE VOTER REGISTRATION AND INCREASED VOTER PARTICIPATION IN YOUR LOCALITY.

A SAD DAY IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Copy of a telegram sent by VCHR to the Rev. Don A. Thompson, Secretary of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Miss. --Care of the Baptism Hospital. "Our prayers and thoughts go with you at this time from the thousand of Virginians who are members of the Council on Human Relations." Signed by Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, August 23, 1965. He was recently shot.

Mr. Bobby D. Doctor Accepts A New Position

Mr. Doctor, who has been with the VCHR staff for a year as an intern co-sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)--Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and VCHR has accepted a position with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Office in Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis Office---the USCCR's first field office---will serve as a clearing house for information on civil rights legislation and on the denial of equal protections of the laws in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

The VCHR regrets that foundation money could not be obtained in order to continue Mr. Doctor on the staff. There was not sufficient funds in the General Budget to carry on his program. This points up again the fact that there is needed a better approach for funds to be sought in Virginia to carry on the work of Human Relation through the state office and not to rely upon just foundation money.

Mr. Doctor, his wife, Joan, and two children will be leaving Richmond in September.

We are sure all who have come to know Mr. Doctor will regret his leaving the VCHR office. We wish him every success in his new work.

COLLEGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Now that students will soon be returning to college in Virginia, the VCCHR will begin its activities again in September. We urge local councils to cooperate with College Councils in your area. If a College Council has not been started, this would be a good project for your group. Remember the VCHR recruited volunteers for the Project in Prince Edward County called "Operation Catch-Up."

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

There will be an Executive Board Meeting at the VCHR office, Saturday, September 18, 1965, 11:00 a.m., EST. Please confirm, if you plan to attend this meeting.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

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AN URGENT APPEAL

This is an urgent appeal to all members and friends of the VCHR to come to our aid, by supporting the program with your contributions.

Many people believe that "we have overcome" by the passage of the Civil Rights Act, Economic Opportunity Act, and the Voting Rights Bill. But! we have just begun to work in the field of human relations.

There are more and more increased demands upon the VCHR office and staff. ...The U.S. Government Agencies: Civil Rights Commission, Justice Department, President's Equal Opportunity Committees (Housing, Employment, etc.), Labor Department, Agriculture Department, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Health, Education and Welfare, to name a few, which have requested our services to implement and monitor the laws of the land.....The rise of extreme right-wing conservative groups which are flooding the public with prejudice literature.....The new interest of people in areas of Virginia where we do not have Councils on Human Relations, especially Rural Areas.....The many demands from the already organized councils for assistance in organization, programming, negotiations, consultations, etc.....The newly established Newspaper Clipping Research in order to keep abreast with most activities in Virginia through the reporting of the major papers....Mr. Abner Lee's work Merit Employment or Equal Job Opportunity.....Miss Mary Finch's work in extension and as a consultant.. The Virginia College Council on Human Relations, now located on 17 Virginia College Campuses where students are interested in our aims and work, but due to the failure to obtain Foundation Money the burden of financing this project will be upon the General Funds of the VCHR if this work is to continue..... We are regretfully having to terminate the services of Mr. Bobby D. Doctor due to the lack of funds. This is an urgent appeal.

TEAR OFF AND RETURN TO: August 1965 VCHR Newsletter

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 17 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va. 23219

In support of the continuing work of the VCHR and to express my concern for the goals for which we strive, I herewith contribute the sum of $_____ towards the realization of better human relations in the State of Virginia.

Name _____

Address _____

Council _____ Zip Code _____

NOTE: Contributions will be credited to local council's quota for VCHR.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

★ Their tomorrow
depends on you today
...send your children
to public school.
MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

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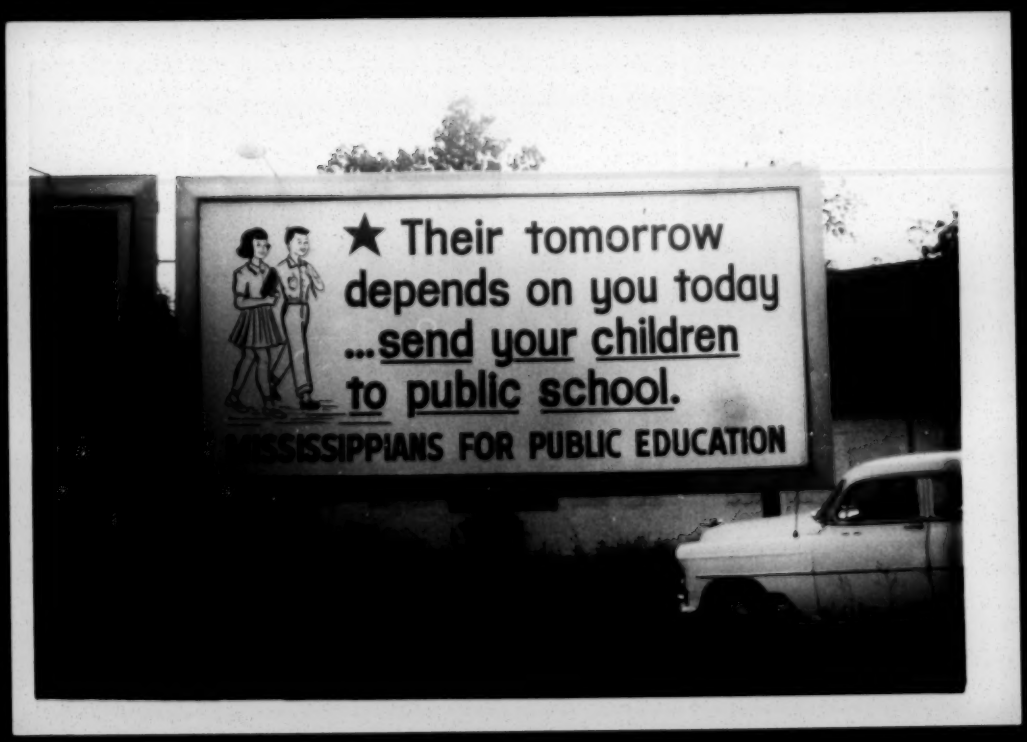
depends on you today
...send your children
to public school.
MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION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depends on you today
...send your children
to public school.
MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Desegregation in Norfolk
(Confidential Report)

Harry J. Walker

Background of the Community

In 1950, Norfolk had a total population of 213,513 of which 63,448, or 29.6 per cent, were reported as nonwhite. [redacted] Estimates of the population for 1957 placed the total population at 219,896. The estimated nonwhite population was 73,787 for 1957, or 24.9 per cent of the total.

Over the last several decades there has been a steady movement of the white population to suburban areas. A large portion of this population will again be included within the corporate limits of the city with the anticipated annexation of a large area adjacent to the city.

The current school population is estimated to be in excess of 42,000 including the Negro population which is estimated to be about 15,000. According to one of the assistant superintendents of the public schools, the annexation of adjacent territory will result in an increase in the white school enrollment which has been declining somewhat over the past few years.

Norfolk differs from other Virginia cities in that it is the site of a number of federal government enterprises, the largest of which is the naval installation. These afford employment for a large proportion of the working population including the Negro labor force. The existence of the naval base and federal governmental operations together with the fact that the city is a seaport creates a transient population and brings into the city many persons from the outside. This gives to the city a cosmopolitan character not found in other large Virginia cities.

Several officials of the city government point to the cosmopolitan

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character of the city as an influential factor in the "progress we have made in race relations." A former chairman of the Board of Education recounted with pride that Norfolk was among the first southern cities to equalize salaries for Negro teachers. He pointed to the fact that for several years joint meetings of Negro and white teachers have been held and that Negro and white supervisory personnel in the school system meet regularly to consider common problems. In addition, twelve Negroes are members of the police force. There also has been some participation of Negro recreational personnel in staff meetings of the recreation department although with a few exceptions such as track meets all recreational programs and activities have been conducted on a segregated basis.

Norfolk is unusual among Virginia communities facing court orders to desegregate in September. By contrast Norfolk has 151 Negro pupils who have applied for admission to nine white schools while other communities have only a few Negro applicants. The School Board upon advice of the city attorney has instituted a pupil-assignment plan. Under this plan all Negro pupils applying for admission to a white school are required to submit themselves for a placement test and to be interviewed for assignment to white schools. Negro leaders view the pupil-assignment plan as a device for preventing the enrollment of Negro pupils in white schools.

Climate of Opinion

Under a federal court order to desegregate at least some of the public schools, the people of Norfolk on the surface are calm. This is true of both the white and Negro communities. The only organized opposition of citizens to desegregation comes from the Defenders of State Sovereignty. Public officials of the City do not take the Defenders seriously. It is

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recognized, however, that this group encouraged by the state program of massive resistance could be a source of racial tension and conflict if the schools are desegregated.

Most leaders of both the white and Negro community do not anticipate racial violence when schools open in September, largely because of the Governor's decision to close a school upon knowledge of the enrollment of a Negro pupil rather than upon the actual attendance of a Negro pupil at such school.

The president of the local P.T.A. Council, William I. McKendree, has been appointed by the Tidewater Educational Foundation, a private organization, "to lead efforts to organize private schools for emergency use" if public schools are closed. According to the Virginia's Pilot (July 30, 1958) the leaders of the foundation "have been in sympathy with the state's massive resistance program."

McKendree has been reported by liberal white citizens to be active with the Defenders. Robert Stern, who is a member of the faculty at William and Marys College, states that McKendree has addressed meetings of the Defenders and regularly meets with some of their committees. McKendree is described by liberal whites as a "neurotic, rabble rouser who has engaged in the most vicious verbal attacks on white liberals."

In general, city officials expect any public schools which enroll Negro pupils to be closed. Therefore, a "wait and see" attitude has developed. The fact that they do not anticipate attendance of Negro pupils at white schools leads to the belief that there will not be any violence.

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The Position of Community Leaders on Desegregation

Major W. Fred Duckworth is considered even by his subordinates to be a person of limited ability. He has studiously avoided making statements regarding the problem of desegregation in the Norfolk community. In fact, it is the official opinion that the problem is primarily a legal one involving the Federal Government and the State of Virginia. For example, when twenty-two white citizens, residents of the west side of Norfolk, where no white schools would be currently be involved in desegregation, petitioned the City Council to keep schools open regardless of "race issues," the Major stated: "we have no authority in this matter and we don't propose to get into a dog fight with any agency involved in it." The City Council issued instructions to forward the petition to the School Board.[1]

Actually all city officials on advice of the City Attorney have placed responsibility for handling all issues relative to desegregation in the hands of the School Board. The School Board in turn is relying upon its pupil placement test devised by the City Attorney to meet the situation. As indicated previously Negro leaders view this as a means of eliminating all Negro applicants for enrollment in white schools.

The Negro community is divided on the question as to whether Negro pupils should submit themselves to the testing program. A group of Negro ministers with the support of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. have succeeded in influencing some Negro parents to have their children take the placement test. Meanwhile, Victor Ashe, attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., in opposition to

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[1] The Virginian Pilot, July 30, 1958.

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the leaders of this organization is representing twenty-one Negro children who are refusing to submit to the placement. Suit has been filed before Judge Hoffman of the federal District Court contending that the placement test is discriminatory. Argument on this suit is scheduled for August 18, 1958.

On July 29, the first day scheduled for the placement tests, sixteen Negro pupils presented themselves for the test to comply with the School Board's assignment plan. The following day the daily papers announced that sixteen additional Negro students were scheduled to take the test.

According to Edwin L. Lamberth, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Administration, the School Board expected that a few of the Negro pupils who submitted to the test would qualify for admission to white schools.[2] Upon admission to these schools it was anticipated that the schools would be closed, thus precipitating a showdown with the State. He was non-committal on the plans of the Board following the closing of these schools. He believed that, however, white students in these schools would be assigned to other schools and that Negro pupils would return to segregated schools. This view is shared by Dr. Coppage, a Negro dentist who is one of the staunch supporters of the N.A.A.C.P. and who believes that Negro pupils should take the placement tests.

Robert Stern, who is a white liberal and who has a close relationship with the Superintendent of Schools and some of the members of the School Board, reports that the Board is reluctantly willing to desegregate some of

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[2] Interview with Edwin L. Lamberth.

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the elementary schools. According to Stern the Board fears that great hostility and possibly violence will result from desegregation at the junior high and high school level. They recognize, however, that any plan of desegregation cannot hope to succeed in the face of the Governor's massive resistance program.

Assistant Superintendent Lamberth argues that the pupil-placement plan does not "differ essentially from the plan used in North Carolina." The situation in Norfolk, he contends is different in two respects:

> (1) most communities in the South had only a few -- not more than ten -- Negro applicants for white schools, we have one hundred and fifty-one; (2) Negroes here cannot be intimidated. Not that I think they should be. In this we are fortunate. Many of them have civil service jobs with the federal government because of the naval installations here. Others are self-employed. Now in some other communities you know what would happen if Negroes applied to get in white schools. All kinds of pressures would be applied and some of them would lose their jobs.

Some evidence which tends to corroborate the statement of Robert Stern appears in the comment of Lamberth, whom Stern regards as less enthusiastic about the prospects of desegregation than Superintendent of Schools Brewbaker. Stated Lamberth:

> I think this thing has to be worked out gradually. I think there would be real violence if we admitted all one hundred and fifty-one Negro applicants. I have not looked at their records yet. They are right here on my desk. We want to select the best Negro pupils. I know that three of those who have applied have a record as trouble makers. When I called a principal at one of the Negro schools and asked for the record of this student, he said: oh! not that boy. He wanted to get rid of him but he thought that he would be a bad risk for this experience. I'm sure that there are some excellent students in the Negro schools and these would be the ones we would want.
>
> ...I believe if this plan (testing and interviewing Negro applicants) were given a chance we would enroll some Negro pupils in white schools.

In regard to the suit to test the legality of the pupil-placement plan Lamberth remarked:

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> If the court eliminates this plan, I'm sure one lawyer will come up with something else. Of course the time is short. I don't believe the court will kick out our entire plan. I think some features may be eliminated.

One cannot help gain a clear impression that official Norfolk regards its plan as a delaying action. If the plan is disapproved by the federal Court, time will be given to introduce a new plan. If any Negro pupils are admitted to a few white schools which at best is the intent of the plan and they are closed provisions can be made to reassign white students and to return Negro students to Negro schools. Most thoughtful Negro leaders, while convinced that ultimately schools will be desegregated, also seem to feel that there is a likelihood that no schools will be actually desegregated in September. It is for this reason that whatever racial tensions are buried beneath political and administrative maneuvers the surface remains calm.

Racial Tensions and Prospects of Violence

No one, including the man on the street, in Norfolk anticipates racial conflict in September -- and this because they do not expect the schools to be desegregated. When the question is posed on a hypothetical basis that the State does not close the schools and permits desegregation some of the more sober leaders among Negroes recognize the possibility of racial disturbance. It seems hard, however, for white leaders to think seriously of this possibility. Members of the School Board believe that some token integration could take place in the elementary schools, but not peaceably in the high schools. But then they find it easy to focus attention on the conflict between the massive resistance program of the State and the Federal Court order.

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The pupil placement program of Norfolk is a bastard child of this conflict. It represents the School Board's effort upon advice of legal counsel to escape being held in contempt by the Federal Court in not complying with its degree and at the same time to not come in conflict with State laws.[3]

With regard to the prospects of racial violence in September the Assistant to the City Manager observed:

> Right now the school situation is out of the city's hands. I'm sure if there is any trouble we can take care of it. The chief of police is aware of the problem and has plans to act if necessary.
>
> I have lived in Norfolk all of my life and you'll find people here are different from the rest of Virginia. I guess being a seaport town has something to we with it, or may be its because we have a shifting population. I don't know. As far as I can see there doesn't seem to be any tension here. Norfolk is not like Little Rock. In Little Rock there were all kinds of signs of violence before it took place. I don't think we'll have anything here like Little Rock.
>
> I think it is a good thing that the test of the state's position on the schools should come in Norfolk - a populous area. In some smaller places I think we would have trouble. In time, Norfolk will work this problem out.[4]

Most of the fear of violence which appears not be uppermost in the minds of White and community leaders stems from the recognition that a group like the Defenders of State Sovereignty could incite some people to

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[3] See appended document entitled "Questions asked by the School Board and Answers by Counsel." One does not have to be a lawyer to note the position of the School Board in this matter.

[4] This document was provided by Mr. Smith, Assistant to the City Manager. It is significant that in general he is highly regarded as a forthright person by Negro leaders including Victor Ashe, NAACP attorney.

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violence. This, it is generally believed, would occur only if Negroes actually attended white schools.

Some of the Negro leaders (Dr. Coppage, Attorney Ashe) and whites believe that Negroes would strike back hard if there were any attacks on Negroes by whites. They also regard the presence of naval forces as a deterent to wholesale rioting.

Chief Anderson of the Norfolk Police Department states that he is aware of the possibilities of racial disturbances, but like other city officials does not anticipate trouble because of the simple belief that no schools will be desegregated. Chief Anderson is an auslander in Norfolk, being a native of Indiana. He came to Norfolk from Kansas City where he had been Chief of police. Prior to that he had served on the police force in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is well educated for a policeman — even a police chief. As an outsider he is not entirely accepted by Old Virginians. He recounted his experiences with segregationists resulting from his deliberate failure to enforce segregation on City buses.

> I'm from Indiana and being an outsider here doesn't make my job earier. I have had white people come in here and say some pretty rough things to me. They asked me if I came down here to let the dirty niggers sit anywhere on the bus. They used to get after me for not enforcing segregation. I have been here for two years. It is hard to understand the mentality of these people. My son has had a hard time in high school because he does not accept the southerners point of view, especially with regard to the history of the South...

With regard to preparation for handling racial violence, Chief Anderson explained that he knew Joe Lohman (Sheriff of Cook County) and

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was familiar with his work.[5] He especially commented on the work with minority groups of a police officer in Milwaukee whom he said had "developed techniques from the standpoint of a police officer and not an academic man." With regard to his plans for Norfolk, he stated:

> I have requested all of my commanding officers not to take leave until after the month of September. I don't believe anything will happen that we can't handle. But if something did happen and my men were on vacation lying around on some beach, the first thing they would do is criticize me for not being on the job.
>
> I have also given instructions to my men on the way to handle incidents. I have taken this up at the meetings of my commanding officers. I have instructed them to bring in anyone who is involved in any racial dispute. I think I have succeeded in impressing upon them that this is good police practice and that their job is to make arrests and not decide who is responsible. This is the job for the courts. The officers are expected to bring in those who are involved, including the Defenders, and the courts will decide what to do with them.
>
> I have thought of asking for additional men to be added to the regular force. We need them anyway, but I wouldn't get anywhere because this would cost the city money.
>
> Some people have asked that we form a citizens auxiliary police force. Such an untrained group can cause more trouble than they prevent.
>
> I don't think we are going to have any trouble in September because as soon as it is announced that a Negro child is enrolled in a white school, the school will be closed.

Chief Anderson is also of the opinion that the "Defenders" could be a source of racial disturbance.

> Now, if Negro children were permitted to go to a white school, I think the Defenders would make trouble. I believe

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5 The success of this interview was owing largely to the fact that the interviewer identified himself as having worked with the Chicago Police Department. Chief Anderson was acquainted with the Commissioner of Police and many of the officers with whom the interviewer had worked.

> if we could get a few in at a time we could handle the situation. Right now the attitude on the part of the city is to wait and see what will happen at the state level if a Negro child is admitted to a white school. A group of white citizens appeared before the City Council with a petition to keep the school open with or without segregation. The Council told them that it was out of their hands.

An appraisal of the prospects for racial conflict of a violent nature in the near future is no easy to make. At the present time there exists a rather easy calm. Many people reflect a sense of uncertainty regarding the future, largely because of the unresolved legal conflict posed by the massive resistance program of the State and the fact that the City is under a Federal Court order to desegregate. In the center of this conflict is the Norfolk School Board attempting to devise a self-defeating program of desegregation which will enable it to escape Federal Court censure and at the same time steer a course around the legal obstacles imposed by the State government. Any deflection of this program which would lead to the closing of white schools or the actual attendance of Negro pupils of white schools could alter the racial situation over night. Thus, severe racial tension violence while not imminent could develop with a sudden change in the balance of interests and forces. Conflict must be regarded as a latent component of the Norfolk situation. Thus far, the possibilities of racial disturbance is recognized, but only in an academic sort of way. Future developments may force a more realistic understanding of this possibility and there is the probability that this may come to late. One can say with confidence that at least at the present time there exists no great fear of violence. Lacking in this situation is no realistic and certainly no comprehensive program on the part of citizens' organizations to deal with occurrence of violent racial strife.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Programs of Civic Groups

Norfolk Women's Council on Human Relations. This group appears to enjoy a high degree of respectability in the Norfolk Community. Its membership, which now numbers about four hundred, is comprised largely of the wives of white and Negro professional and business men. Some of these women are also employed in professional and high status clerical pursuits.

The respectability of this organization is in part owing to the social position of its member, but largely to its program. Although Council has a professed interest in the improvement of race relations and has openly supported and worked for desegregation of the schools, it has also focussed its program in its public meetings on community-wide problems which are not obviously racial in character. For example, one of its recent public meetings was devoted to a consideration of the nature of the housing code. For this meeting the City Manager was the chief speaker. For another meeting the Chief of the detective bureau was invited to discuss problems of law enforcement.

With regard to the problem of desegregation the plans are being laid to have white members of the Council escort Negro children to white schools when they are desegregated.

It is of interest that the present president of the Council is Mrs. Ashe, wife of the Negro attorney who is one of the attorney's for the NAACP in the current desegregation litigation.

Committee to Preserve the Public Schools. This committee is headed by Robert Stern who is a faculty member of William and Mary's College. Mr. Stern has formed a legal committee to consider legal action to keep open

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white schools which are desegregated. He states that he has an continues to work with interracial groups, but for strategic reasons has limited the membership of his Committee to white people. With some of the members of his Committee he recently held a conference in Arlington with that City's Committee to preserve the public schools. He reports that at the conference it was decided that each committee should tackle its own problems.

The Norfolk Committee favors court action at the State level. It is believed that a favorable decision by the State Court of Appeals would prevent charges of the invasion of state's rights. On the other hand there is some doubt that judges in this Court would be free from bias stemming from the political situation. There is also some fear that to seek an injunction in a Federal Court would result in a decision that the plaintiffs had not exhausted all remedies by instituting suit in the state court. This group is anxious to have an opinion from lawyers experienced in this area of law with regard to strategy as indicated by these questions. Members of the legal

point out that the case will have to be brought by parents of white pupils whose school is closed. The superintendent of the public schools has made it clear that the Board of Education could not institute such a legal action because technically it is a part of the state administrative machinery.

The Committee, while having no difficulty in assembling a legal sub-committee, has experienced difficulty in finding a lawyer who would take such a case.

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January 11, 1959

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I will send copy of my letter of recommendation for Jean tomorrow, but thought I ought to pass on the following word now.

There is a possibility of a job for Jean here in Atlanta, if she is interested in applying. The National Student Association has recently opened a small office for their Southern Project which will emphasize race relations with college students throughout the South.

This project would be set up for two years with money from the Field Foundation, so salary would be guaranteed for that time. The office will consist of a director and a secretary. The director is Miss Constance Curry. She is anxious to find a responsible secretary inasmuch as she will spend much of her time traveling out of the office.. No one has to do any fund-raising. The job is open immediately.

If Jean thinks she might be interested in this situation, she should call, not write Miss Curry today. Let the Virginia Council pay for the call.

Sincerely,

PMR/sm

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

FILE COPY

August 13, 1959

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bowers:

As you requested I am enclosing a biographical sketch of Mr. Marion A. Wright.

Sincerely,

Miss Sandra Le Shanna
Secretary

/s
Encls. - 1.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

August 10, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Will you please send me a biographical sketch of Mr. Marion A. Wright. Mr. Wright tells me by telephone that SRC has several such sketches in its files. I shall appreciate your sending this at your earliest opportunity.

Hope you made your connections back to Atlanta o.k.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

Encl

August 13, 1959

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

It was good to see you last week and spend some time with you surveying the problems of the Virginia situation. I am pleased that so many of the key people were available to meet you in Richmond and in Charlottesville and that you will be getting to Fairfax this week. I am enclosing a check representing the mileage costs of our Virginia trip.

The draft of the contemplated Norfolk study is here and has been reviewed by Les Dunbar, director of research, and by myself. The Southern Regional Council is prepared to go ahead with publication. The council paid Mrs. Jane Reif in Norfolk for the preparation. The council is further willing to finance up to one-half the printing costs for an initial run of 2500 copies. I am assuming that the printing will be done by the Turnpike Press, Dave Scull's operation. Les Dunbar emphasizes that in order for the council to participate further in the financial sponsorship of the project the SRC must have full editorial control over contents. As far as I am concerned this is an asset rather than a liability in as much as the Research Department here is geared to give effective professional supervision to final preparation. You will remember that the Virginia Council has some special funds which

have been set aside to carry your share of the expenses in connection with the pamphlet.

I have told Les Dunbar to proceed on the assumption that the Virginia Council will agree to these terms. If I do not hear from you fairly quickly I will assume that you do. Since Beckwith is out of the state I think that you can take the decision upon yourself although you may want to check with others. The SRC is not concerned with what imprint shall appear on the final product, presumably that of the Virginia Council if that is your desire. The draft is somewhat overlong and will require a number of revisions. These are proceeding.

Your own review of the manuscript and comments would certainly be in order. Unfortunately only one draft is available here. I would suggest that when you go to Norfolk you contact Mrs. Reif. I am sure that she would have another copy which you could look over and perhaps take with you.

The Virginia Council had a number of special efforts in the idea stage at the time I left Richmond. You and I have never had an opportunity to go over them in detail although most of them have come up from time to time. For purposes of further review let me list them here:

1. A state ministerial meeting or workshop. It has been suggested from time to time that it would be useful for the committed, liberal ministers in Virginia to get together and share ideas across denominational and perhaps across faith lines. The purpose of such a meeting would be to further communications among those involved and to give these ministers an opportunity to consider together what they have been able to do and additional channels of constructive operation in the months ahead. We discussed this idea briefly at our last state board meeting and it was given general approval by Beckwith and by Rev. Carroll Brock of Stanton, former state president, and by Rev. Wyatt Walker of Petersburg. Beck suggested that the project wait until the early fall which is practically now. Whether the council should officially sponsor it or perhaps the ministerial members of the council was left open for future determination. Sometime in the near future when Beck returns you might

want to get together a few of the ministerial members of our board to set the wheels in motion.

2. Interagency consultation. I have long felt that the various agencies working on the constructive side of the human relations picture are in only spasmodic and inadequate contact with each other. It seems to me that the Virginia Council would be a logical agency to pull together staff and lay leaders from some of these groups for a small consultation in Richmond on the general situation for the purposes of interagency communication and coordinati on. I did check the idea with Peter Mellette of NCCJ who was not particularly strong about it. He felt that the monthly interagency meetings in Richmond would serve the purpose. I disagree. The agencies which would be involved in consultation would be such groups as the NAACP, NCCJ, ADL, YWCA, The Virginia Committee for Public Schools, and perhaps such groups as The League of Women Voters, AAUW, the State Council of Churches, etc. Jack Marion when Director of the Virginia Council did call together some such consultation during the summer of 1958.

3. Civil Rights Survey. A number of us have about decided that it would be a useful contribution if the Virginia Council could bring out an annual survey of the status of civil rights in Virginia. Such a survey would be an evaluation of conditions throughout the state concerning voting, public transportation, recreation facilities, schools, etc. It would be a major contribution and would presumably gain considerable attention from the press and other quarters not normally sympathetic to the work of the council. I had contacted some of the sociology persons on our board concerning the project and received general agreement that no prodedures were set up for carrying through the project. I would hope that someone like Kenneth Moreland would agree to head up a committee of social scientists in establishing the machinery through which our local groups could cooperate in this

kind of fact finding.

4. Publication. I believe that this was mentioned in my previous memorandum. During much of last year the Virginia Council was on the verge of bringing out a publication concerning next steps for Virginia communities and citizens to consider. This was put off several times because of the rapidly changing nature of events. Our most recent thinking in our discussions between Dave Scull and myself was that such a publication coming out soon might analyze the Perrow Laws, note the alternative choices opened to communities, present the arguments in favor for a rational and constructive use of the local choice options, note some of the means that communities can utilize as to avoid disruption and prepare for orderly transitions, etc. Mrs. Margaret Price who authored the study on Negro voting for the Southern Regional Council, and who lives in Virginia, had indicated that she would be interested in undertaking such a publication effort. Dave Scull is in touch with her. I mailed copies of the Perrow Laws to Dave, thinking that he might want Al Kassabian to analyze them pending such a possible publication. If you are to follow up on this the best way to do it would be to talk with Scull as you may already have done by this time and to perhaps get together with him and Margaret.

Let me hear from you from time to time. Good Luck.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl
Encls. - 1.

August 17, 1959

Mr. Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

As to the college program in Richmond: this has been staggering along for several years and has never gotten quite off the ground. One campus minister at, I believe, the University of Richmond took initial charge of the venture during the spring of 1958. The group met several times and put on a special panel program for the Richmond area adult council which was quite successful. Last year nothing happened until very late in the fall at which time under the leadership of the same minister, Aubry Brown can tell you his name, it began to move again. By the spring of 1959 this man left town and another individual took over the effort. He fumbled around a little, did practically nothing and then resigned. Last spring the group had two meetings the last of which was very well attended with students from every college, white and Negro, in the Richmond area, including representatives from Randolph-Macon at Ashland and Virginia State at Petersburg. At this time the group discussed grandiose plans for a program and set up a sort of steering committee. The adult then in charge, the second man noted above, was unable to secure the name speaker he went after, let the whole thing drop until nudged further by me and then sometime in May attempted to convene the steering committee. The response was poor, the whole thing dropped, he resigned.

This effort has shown considerable response on the part of the students and bears sufficient promise that I think it should be carried forth this year even if you have to take the role yourself. I had avoided this in hopes that it would look better if such a group could be lead by a faculty member or campus minister. The initial planning meetings last year brought out the feeling among faculty and students that they felt it would be more strategic if the group were not formerly identified with the Virginia Council but was instead a forum discussion type group. A list of our contacts is available. Jean will have it. This was the same group through which the Panels of Americans program was attempting to work and their representative met with the faculty group in May or June of this year. We have not worked in any direct way with college groups in other than the Richmond area although from time to time it has been suggested that we should launch a state-wide college branch or at least convene annual collegiate workshops in the field of human relations.

There are several other bases you should touch from time to time. I think it is quite important that in the fairly near future you should make personal contact with the Norfolk organizing effort under Tom Young, Mrs. Elise Green, James Brewer, Olin Pendleton, and others. It is entirely possible that nothing will happen unless you nudge them. Theoretically Tom Young appointed a committee which has been working through the summer to develop a set of proposed by-laws, suggested program, etc. You should also make personal contact with W. R. Walker, Jr. in Newport News. The peninsular council affiliated with us last spring primarily to get program assistance from us. Their executive committee should be nudged into activity fairly soon with you involved in their sessions. As you look into the situation, if it seems useful to have me participate in early meetings in Norfolk and Newport News to provide continuity let me know.

You will also be interested in making contact with the independent interracial committee meeting in Roanoke. Bishop Marmion of our board is an active member of this group. A sociology professor at Hollins College, Earl Hall, is chairman of the group this year. There are similar groups in Fredericksburg

and in Loudoun County with which we have made contact from time to time. Susie Peach Foster is active in the Fredericksburg group. The Loudoun County group, although not affiliated, made a financial contribution to us last year and is considered to be an associated group under our by-laws. You probably should make courtesy overtures to this group.

I trust your check has arrived by now. Give my regards to all as you move around.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
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Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Executive Director

August 14, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Would you please make a memorandum at your earliest convenience of your young people's college program of the Virginia area last year. I hate to burden you with this additional task, but somewhere along the line we got side-tracked.

Everything is fine except financially speaking. Ted Bromfield wrote a very fine editorial in the Sentinel, which we will probably use in the next Newsletter.

Since I have not received a check from you for our mileage last week, you will be interested to know that I am getting hungrier and hungrier.

Most sincerely yours,

Dan

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

DAB/jdg

Jean sends her regards.

John Fitzgerald is getting out his statement this week!

August 28, 1959

Mr. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations — file
216 C Broad Grace Arcade
Richmond, Va.

Dear Dan:

Ted Bromfield indicated that he thought the private school pamphlet would be useful for community leaders in Front Royal.

We have sent him 50 copies for distribution. In so doing, it occurred to us that conceivably the pamphlet might be useful for strategic distribution in Prince Edward County. If so, let me know.

I will be in N.C. September 7-9 and will plan to come to Richmond on the 10th for a visit to Norfolk and the Peninsula if this develops.

I will look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling

PR:ba

From Dan Bowers

MEMORANDUM - Front Royal August 31, 1959

The situation in Front Royal has changed definitely in the past month. As of today, it seems that the white high school, operated on a segregated basis by the Foundation, will possibly open. But they are undergoing several problems that probably will affect the operation of the school. The first one is a division among their own leaders. Those who are moderate on the Board of the Foundation -- and I use that term quite advisedly, but some indeed are regarded by the more rabid segregationists as moderates -- there is a concerted effort to try to unseat them: Chief among these is Hugh McCormick, who has taken a stand both for public schools and for private schools. So the Foundation people would like to unseat him.

The second problem that they have is this: If the high school opens, they do not have teachers to operate, that is, if the public high school opens. This is an acute problem. Of the 560 pupils registered in the segregated high school (these are all white pupils, of course), they have only 360 who have either paid or promised to pay. Of this latter group we don't know how many have actually paid.

Another aspect of the problem of the private schools is this: (This is not to be published until it becomes known as a public fact, which it will in the very near future). The Episcopal Church has gone on record denying the Foundation the use of the church. Randolph-Macon Academy, a private institution of long standing there in Front Royal, has also denied the Foundation the use of their science laboratories. These are two very definite things that have contributed to the confusion of the leaders of the Foundation. Also, from the standpoint of American Viscose, it seems definite now from the general trend, that a union check-off for dues to the private school will not be allowed this year.

The results of all the private meetings between the union officials, company officials, and NAACP and public school officials, turns into this kind of problem. The meetings broke down. The NAACP allegedly (and I have not checked this information -- it has come as hearsay through public school officials in Front Royal) -- they have allegedly said that the NAACP has agreed to withdraw the 18 Negro pupils from Warren County High School this year, upon condition that a definite plan of desegregation year-by-year -- one grade at a time or one grade per year -- should be offered to the public beginning next year, 1960. This compromise seemingly was going along in great shape and everybody was willing to buy it until the school board refused to have anything to do with it because they wanted nothing to do with the NAACP.

Just a brief look at the school board -- and this again is not information that could be published in any way, but it seems to be the general consensus that the school board is composed of some very ignorant people. One of the men on the school board, whom I do not know by name, is so senile that he can't even find his way out of the office when they have a meeting. Another man is a day laborer in the plant. Most of them live out in the country. The interesting sidelight to this is how the school board is appointed. It seems that the Circuit Judge -- and this is all new to me, incidentally -- appoints a three-man electoral committee, which in turn appoints a county school board, and this puts the school board a long way from any responsibility to the local citizens. I do not know whether this is true of all of Virginia or whether it is simply true in Warren County, but it is true in Warren County. On that fact we are certain.

The local Warren County High School is planning to open September 8. Mr. C. D. Gasque, the Superintendent, has stated that he has put off the opening of school for a week because some of the materials at the Bessie Jeffries Negro school were not in, although he admitted in a teachers meeting that this was a lie, and that he really had another secret reason for not opening schools for a week. It would be very hard to pin Mr. Gasque down and find out exactly what he did believe. In the second place, a tremendous amount of enthusiasm has been generated among the local citizens for the public schools. 377 were registered the 25th day of August and Mr. Gasque had stated publicly that with 400 he felt he could operate a high school.

The real question in everyone's mind is this: They can open and operate until September 30. There are two possibilities of trouble there. One is that there will be violence. This is entirely possible, judging from the frustrated tempers of some of the extreme segregationists. They've done a great deal of talking. Threats have been made - veiled threats perhaps we should say, to be entirely accurate. So there is a possibility that there may be some violence. This would give an excuse to close the schools down. The second, and perhaps the one which is far more probable than violence, is the probability that the Board of Supervisors will refuse to appropriate money after the 30th of September for the operation of Warren County High School. Here again we're dealing merely in probabilities. A good many people have taken a more moderate view than they were taking some time ago and I suppose there have been some changes of mind.

Another interesting sidelight, which may be made use of in this study, is the work of Mr. Charles Levy. Mr. Levy is a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and for the past three months he has been in Front Royal gathering material for his thesis. He plans to write on "Community Conflict in Warren County" or some similar subject. Mr. Levy is particularly interested in whether or not, under certain circumstances, segregationists will change their minds. This could be an interesting study and perhaps some conclusions could be drawn from it if it were made available to the SRC. Mr. Levy will continue in Front Royal until around the 25th of September. I suggest that Mr. Rilling and I perhaps make a call upon him, if we have an opportunity to be in that area before the 25th of September. He has quite a bit of information. He has quite a zeal for going into closed meetings and trying to find out what is going on.

So briefly, in the Front Royal situation it looks as if there will be a public high school this year, unless the funds are cut off by the County Board of Supervisors, or unless there is violence which will give the segregationists an opportunity to close the school.

Copy to: Paul Rilling

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

~~MR. PAUL M. RILLING~~
Executive Director

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TO: Paul M. Rilling, Field Director, SRC Sept. 2, 1959

FROM: Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director DAB

You will be pleased to note that there are some flickering rays of light in the Prince Edward situation. I went to Prince Edward County yesterday afternoon. I talked with the Rev. L. Francis Griffin and the Rev. A. I. Dunlap, who are the Negro leaders in the community. They assure me that their organization is non-political. As you know from our conversation, I had some grave doubts on this point. I have since talked with Lester Banks and he has assured me that the organization is not political, i.e., having any connection with the NAACP in this area.

The community is filled with rumors and the work of this new organization obviously is to quell some of these rumors. To my surprise, I found that there are about ten white people in Prince Edward County who are, in varying degrees, interested in a moderate approach to the school problem. They met and decided not to organize at this time but to secure all possible materials from our office and the Public School Committee office and to wait until the inevitable trouble starts with the private school foundation. I did not, and do not, agree with this philosophy but there is nothing I can do about it. I am sending each of these people a copy of the private school pamphlet and I strongly suggested that they make direct contact with Dr. Buck and Mr. Lightsey.

There is one new wrinkle in this situation which is not present at Front Royal. There is a concerted effort on the part of the white extremists to drive a wedge into the Negro community and destroy any solidarity that may be there. So far they have not succeeded.

I am spending the day with Beck tomorrow and hope to evolve some kind of financial wizardry. Would you like to mortgage your Thunderbird to make us a small loan?

I am looking forward to seeing you next week.

Encls
DAB/jdg

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kalb
3017 Forrest Hill Ave.,
Richmond, Va.

The couple involved

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Dr. David C. Wilson
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~~MC PARK MCKINNEY~~
Executive Director

September 14, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL - PERSONAL

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

First of all, I want you to share this letter with Harold. I have investigated the matter of infiltration into the Richmond Council and find the facts to be substantially as you related them to me. There is a further development in the case. I am convinced that the couple named are not only Communists but are leaders in the movement. The two are a man and his wife and she is the power in the couple.

I have decided not to mention it to anyone in the Richmond Council for two reasons: (1) it would be an upsetting type of thing in the organization if it became known, and (2) I agree that such people would become martyrs, if suddenly kicked out, and we do not have sufficient evidence on which to eject them at this time.

As you know, any type of McCarthyism is repugnant to me, and I do not class myself as a witch hunter, however, I should like yours and Harold's advice about some clause to place in our constitution which would directly protect us from infiltration and possible eliminate the probability of being smeared at some future date. I should like to have your thinking on this at the earliest opportunity. My purpose now is just simply to say nothing about the individuals involved but try to put a protective clause in our constitution and by-laws.

Please let me know about this at your earliest convenience. If the SRC feels that a stronger action should be brought, such as ejecting them from the Council or

asking them for their resignations, then I am willing to do that. However, I believe it would have serious repercussions.

I shall await your reply before any further action.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

DAB/jdg

September 22, 1959

Mr. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Under separate cover, we have sent you the Southern Regional Council's check for $150 to be used for educational services to local leadership in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

This special allocation to the Virginia Council on Human Relations is made in consideration of your special work with groups and individuals in Prince Edward concerned with the resumption of education for all the children.

As in all our grants-in-aid, it is understood that these funds will be used for activities that are non-profit, non-political, and otherwise in accordance with tax-exemption.

Best wishes for the continued effectiveness of your work.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

September 25, 1959

Mr. Daniel A. Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Harold and I have carefully considered the problem concerning the Council in Richmond. We would like to make the following suggestions:

The by-laws of the Virginia Council already contain a provision providing authority for the Board to deny membership to any person. This I think provides sufficient protection, and I would see no reason to change the by-laws at all. Within the spirit of this provision there are two procedures which the Virginia Council might consider in the present situation.

1. The Virginia Council might want to consider the same approach as that used by the American Civil Liberties Union. The Union, while not denying membership on this basis, does have a policy formally excluding "Communists and other totalitarians" from its staff and governing councils. Such a policy would formalize the approach which the Virginia Council is already using. It would have the further benefit of following the example of a respected liberal organization.

   Such a policy would require a resolution by the Board of Directors to the effect that Communists, members of other totalitarian groups, and persons sharing the convictions of such groups shall not be eligible for election or appointment to any position as an officer, Board member, or other position of trust within the Virginia Council or any of its locally affiliated groups.

It is entirely possible that such a resolution could be adopted by the Board without discussing specific personalities, if it were recommended by the Executive Committee.

It seems to me that this approach might be the easiest to adopt and would run less risk of open discussion or disagreement within the group. On the other hand, it may well be that such a procedure would simply postpone the problem which might come up again in the future months. The Virginia Council could still conceivably be smeared or criticized for permitting membership to this type of person.

2. Another procedure you might consider would be to ask the Board to implement the protective clause of your by-laws by delegating to the Executive Committee or some other committee authority to deny membership or to refuse renewal of membership to persons considered undesirable by the committee under this by-law.

Again, it might be possible to gain such action without discussing personalities, particularly if you were able to say that you were acting in response to an inquiry from SRC. There was a general memorandum to state groups on this subject several years ago. We can send out another to all state groups which would provide the rationale for your raising the question without discussing specifics, if you and Beck should wish to do it this way.

If such a procedure were established, the committee so authorized would be empowered to deny membership in future cases and, if deemed wise, could even deny renewal of membership to persons now members.

This would be a more clear-cut action and would provide better protection in case of future incidents or accusations. It may well be a stricter line of action than is required by the situation, however, and might run a greater risk of causing open disagreement within the Council. I think it unlikely that anyone presently a member could be denied membership renewal without some slight uproar.

3. You might even want to consider a personal, confidential conference with any persons you feel would fall in the category of "not in the best interests," according to your by-laws. If such people were aware

that formal action was being considered, they might well wish to avoid any publicity or public discussion of their situation. At least this might be worth trying.

I would suggest you consult privately not only with Beck but also with Aubrey Brown and Ken Moreland before you and Beck make decisions on how to approach this with the Executive Committee. This obviously has to be the decision of the Virginia Council, although we would be somewhat concerned here if the Council decided to take no action whatsoever.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

September 28, 1959

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Enclosed is a contribution to the Prince Edward County Christian Association. The donor wishes to remain anonymous in so far as possible. There will be no harm in your indicating a specific purpose on behalf of the donor if you think this would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/st

Enclosure

Virginia Council on Human Relations

1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA
Phone: ATlantic 8-1210

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October 8, 1959.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Amidst the rat race of the daily routine I thought I would write you a letter and send you a clipping or two in which you might be interested.

Our board of directors took the following action; "The executive committee is authorized by the board to act upon the paragraph 2 Section three. ". The executive committee is thus delegated to act on the matter of membership. Aubrey Brown does not agree that this power should be vested in the committee but nobody else agrees with him. Scull and Beck both feel that we have a right to refuse membership to undesirable people. I want to talk to you and H. Fleming about the matter before we implement the decision of the board and ex. committee. I plan to come down to Atlanta soon.

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the VCHR meeting on December 1st. at Wyatt Tee Walker's Church. We are planning the same type of program we had last year plus a short speach by you on the "General Picture" over the south on the school question. Mr. Griffin will speak five minutes on Prince Edward and either John Fitzgerald or Ted Bromfield on the Warren County progress.

Dave Scull is getting behind the financial drive now and I have high hopes for a successful financial picture by Christmas. Jean says we will be broke then--maybe so.

Marian Hargrave is coming down for a week the last week in this month to get the Panel for Americans going in the local colleges. I am looking forward to working with her.

WTVR has a "Citizen's Council" program on each week now. Bob Kohler and I are working on the information and when it is complete (where we can get a good picture, where they get their funds, if it is commercial rates, etc.) I will send you a memo on it. Will send you more information in a few days.

Sincerely,

Dan

October 13, 1959

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Thank you for the clippings. It is hard to keep in touch with all developments and this kind of selective news item from time to time is most helpful.

I am glad the board moved on the membership. It seems a reasonable first step.

Let me know when you will be in Atlanta. I hope to make your meeting and would have felt hurt had you not invited me. I got your strong hint on the short speech. Let me assure you this is the kind I most like to deliver.

I hope we can get together soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Dictated but not read

November 18, 1959

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your suggestions concerning the state staff meeting. Soon as I hear from a few more of you, I will pull these ideas together and get out a preliminary agenda or something.

Your plans for a ministers' workshop or shops sound promising. Be sure and let me know if we can be of service through the Consultant Service Program.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

November 24, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I will be arriving in Richmond Monday, November 30 at 11:36 a.m. via EAL Flight #573, from Washington. I will be leaving Richmond Wednesday morning.

If possible, could you arrange for me to have an appointment with Blair Buck some time Monday or Tuesday for half an hour or so. I need to get a late break-down on the Virginia Committee and explore several possibilities with him.

If Blair is not available, I could talk to Bill Lightsey if he is still working in Richmond.

I am preparing for a long knock-down drag-out conference Monday afternoon.

Why will the Norfolk pamphlet not be in print until late January or early February??!

Why doesn't anyone answer your phone, like all day Monday?

Condolences,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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~~MARILYN RILLING~~
Executive Director

TO: PAUL RILLING, SRC 12/7/59

FROM: DAN BOWERS, EXEC. DIR.

PAUL,

WILL YOU PLEASE HAVE THIS CHECK FROM MRS. EDDY ENDORSED OR MAKE US A DUPLICATE FOR SAME AND SEND BACK TO US. MRS. EDDY IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE TAX SITUATION AND WANTS TO BE SURE IT IS DEDUCTIBLE.

AM ENCLOSING HER LETTER, WHICH IS SELF-EXPLANATORY.

ENCL
DAB/JDG

Ruth will return check & receipt

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
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Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

DECEMBER 12, 1959.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING, FIELD SECRETARY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

I HAVE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH VARIOUS "WHITE" MINISTERS HAVE MADE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR HERE IN VIRGINIA. THOSE WHO HAVE DONE MOST ARE OF COURSE KNOWN TO YOU. I CHECKED AT PRINCE EDWARD AND FOUND THAT THE MAN WHO WAS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (AND HAD TO LEAVE BECAUSE OF HIS VIEWS-LEFT OVER A YEAR AGO) WHICH WOULD LET HIM OUT.

DR. ELLISON SMYTH OF BLACKSBURG HAS
1. PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED HIMSELF WITH INTERRACIAL GROUPS.
2. ASKED HIS OFFICIAL BOARD TO ALLOW INTERRACIAL GROUPS TO MEET IN HIS CHURCH (REFUSED).
3. JEOPARDIZED HIS OFFICIAL POSITION BY MAINTAINING HIS INTEGRITY (ANNONYMOUS PHONE CALLS, AND LETTERS ETC.). HE IS DESERVING OF SOME CONSIDERATION.

REV. OLIN PENDLETON YOU KNOW OF HIS PAST ACTIVITIES. HE IS NOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORFOLK COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND IS DEFINITELY IN THE LIMELIGHT. HE HAS HEAVY OPPOSITION IN HIS CONGREGATION AT ALL TIMES.

REV. JAMES BREWER (THE REAL ACTIVATING FORCE IN THE NORFOLK ECHR) . CHM. NORFOLK COM. ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS. HIS CHURCH IS A RALLYING POINT FOR INTER-RACIAL ACTIVITIES. HE IS NOW WORKING TRYING TO ORGANIZE AN INTERRACIAL CO-OP STORE WHICH IS BADLY NEEDED.
BILL ABBOTT HAS DONE NOTHING NEW BUT THEY ARE STILL SNIPING AT HIM. AND OF COURSE PAUL STAGG

HAD TO LEAVE THIS SUMMER. YOU KNOW BETTER THAN I THE EXTENT OF HIS SUFFERINGS.

I HAVE BEEN TO BLACKSBURG AND PULASKI AND GALAX. I SHALL PUT ATHE FINDINGS IN MY REPORT. AM WORKING ON IT NOW AND YOU SHOULD GET IT BY WEDNESDAY. PLEASE SEND ME THE TIME? OF THE MEETING SATURDAY AT DAVIS HOUSE. WILL SEE YOU THEN. DAVID SCULL WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU AFTER THE MEETING IF POSSIBLE--I DON'T KNOW WHY. AL PAYNE SAYS TO TELL YOU TO STAY OUT OF MISCHIEF ANDTHAT HE SENDS HIS REGARDS.

SINCERELY,

DAN

DANIEL A. BOWERS

December 14, 1959

Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Jean Fairfax has suggested that it might be wise to include in our consultation in Washington some national representative of a denomination which has a large white constituency in Prince Edward County. What denominations have a large white constituency in PEC? I am not much impressed with the idea. What do you think?

Regards and Seasons Greetings,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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January 5, 1960

Marked Personal

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

As I have told you informally and as I assume Jean has also, she is planning to resign effective January 15. I believe that you are as interested as I am in her continuing in some job where she will be challenged in the field of human relations. I am wondering if you would feel like recommending her to the AFSC people (Jean Fairfax's group in Philadelphia). I am most anxious that she continue in this general field, for there are so few qualified people, as you know, working in it.

If you want to recommend her, please send me a copy of recommendation and mark it "Personal" and I will be happy to support it and will keep you informed so that we may not be working unilaterally.

Sincerely,

Dan

Dan Bowers
Executive Director

January 4, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad - Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

We enjoyed your recently arrived Quarterly Report, except for the red ink on the financial section. Congratulations on breaking the log jam in Richmond, and in finding a prestige chairman for the Richmond Council. I see you are still sweating out the Peninsular situation. On this I suspect you will need the assistance of divine intervention.

Has the Arlington Council proceeded with a program as yet? You should familiarize yourself with the somewhat touchy situation concerning the existence of both the Arlington Council and a similarly oriented group based in the Unitarian Church there. The "other" group contributed to our northern Virginia budget last year and we should be careful to avoid any appearance of competition or conflict between these two groups.

You realize, I hope, that it might be possible to use the services of the Consultant Service Program in helping with the ministerial workshop that you plan. Let me know if you could use such assistance in bringing leadership from outside the state or moving it around within the state.

The State Staff Meeting is definitely set for February 10 and 11. More details and agenda will be mailed shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 6, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan;

The AFSC representatives during the recent Interagency meeting again emphasized the need to work on the aspect of contact with white people in Prince Edward County. I know you have been working with them on this. They raised the point of someone who could go in and talk with some of the white community leaders there. I remember that some time ago I suggested to you that Ben Muse might be able to perform this kind of function. Have you contacted Ben on this or would you like for us to do so? How have you decided to move o on a survey of the Centers?

We have received several inquiries here concerning the accreditation status of the private schools in Charlottesville, Front Royal, etc. We have checked again with the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and have been told that they have not been accredited by this organization. We are interested in knowing further if they have as yet made application for examination and accreditation by this Association. Such application would have to be made first through A. Gordon Brooks of the Department of Public Education in Richmond. If and when you can, check with his office and let us know.

Have you made contact with Earl Hall in Roanoke? He is or was active with the interracial groups there and teaches Sociology (?) at Hollins College. I think he might be a potential state board member and might be involved in Council activities.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 11, 1960

To: Dan Bowers

From: Paul Rilling

Will you see if you can put your hands on a copy of the Prince Edward County brief. Merci.

January 13, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Please send post haste my W2 form from the Virginia Council so that I can make proper restitution unto Caesar. If we wait until Jean goes, we may never know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

HCP

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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JANUARY 20, 1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED MY EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR WHICH I HOPE YOU WILL RE-IMBURSE ME AT AN EARLY DATE AS I WAS TRAVELING ON MY OWN MONEY.

THE CONFERENCE WAS GOOD--AS SUCH THINGS GO. VERY FEW OF THE MEN WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN BETTERING RACE RELATIONS. MANY WANTED TO GET TO KNOW THE NEGRO BETTER WHICH I THOUGHT WAS GOOD. JOHN COSGROVE IS A TERRIFIC MAN--VERY GOOD AND IS DOING A GOOD JOB. I FEEL THAT I MADE A GOOD CONTRIBUTION. I DEALT MOSTLY WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN THE SOUTH IN THE FIELD OF RACIAL UNDERSTANDING. FROM THIS POINT I SOUGHT TO INTERPRET SRC AND THE WORK OF THE STATE COUNCILS AND I ALSO MENTIONED THE OTHER RESOURCES IN THIS FIELD BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ON THEM.

AM LOOKING FORWARD TO THE ATLANTA MEETING. HOPE TO LEARN A LOT OF NEW THINGS.

THE NORFOLK STORY IS FINALLY BEING PRINTED. DUNBAR SHOULD HAVE A GALLEY OF IT BY NOW.

SINCERELY,

DAN

DANIEL A. BOWERS

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

FEBRUARY 2,1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

IN A MEMORANDUM DATED JAN.26TH TO ALL STATE STAFF YOU SAID "PLEASE FILL OUT THE ENCLOSED QUESTIONAIRRE AND RETURN IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE". UNFORTUNATELY THE QUESTIONAIRRE WAS NOT ENCLOSED--SO WILL YOU PLEASE SEND ME ONE PRONTO.

YOU WILL REJOICE WITH ME THAT WE HAVE FINALLY RECEIVED OUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTION. IT CAME THROUGH YESTERDAY. WE WERE DENIED NON-PROFIT MAILING PRIVILEGES AGAIN (THINK THEY TURNED YOU DOWN ONCE) BAUT I HAVE APPEALED THE RULING AND AM HOPING FOR FAVORABLE ACTION.

AM ENCLOSING A COPY OF A STUDY DONE BY OUR NEW ARLINGTON COUNCIL. IT IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BAUT IT INDICATES SOME GOOD WORK ON THE PART OF THAT LOCAL GROUP.

WOULD YOU PLEASE SEND ME A COPY OF THE TUSKEEGEE REPORT AND YOUR CRITIQUE ON SAME. ALL I HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT IS SCUTTLEBUT BUT SOME OF THE SCUTTLEBUT HAS BEEN DISTURBING--WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT AND ESPECIALLY KNOW WHAT THE (PRIVATE) REACTION OF SRC IS TO IT.
THE MONEY IS COMING IN A LITTLE BETTER UP HERE BUT WE ARE A LONG WAY FROM BEING OUT OF THE WOODS YET. HOPE THIS TAX EXEMPTION THING WILLHELP.

JEAN IS AT HOME IN BED WITH FLU AND THE TYPING IS MINE OWN.

SINCERELY,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS

February 4, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building

Dear Dan:

As you may have gathered from the spate of memos which have descended upon you in recent days, we are somewhat concerned about this whole matter of tax exemption for state groups. The question was raised again by a recent Internal Revenue report on SRC which confirmed our tax exempt status but which raised a number of questions about aid to state groups. We feel that your successful experience may help us to interpret the process necessary to gain speedy decisions for other state groups.

Therefore, would you please bring all correspondence, dating from Jack's first application, concerning the VCHR's efforts to obtain tax exemption. You may already planned to do so, but we wanted to make sure.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

February 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, 19, Va.

Dear Dan:

Please bring Barbara Marks' address when you come.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 9, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, 19, Va.

Dear Dan:

Please bring Barbara Marks' address when you come.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

6897 N. Washington Blvd.
Arlington, Va.

February 15, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Sorry we are late getting this particular information to you. Jean Fairfax has already been informed of it and may have discussed it with Mr. Griffin. If there are children who wish to take advantage of this opportunity, they would have the further advantage of participating in a desegregated setup. As usual, it would be well if Mr. Griffin could acknowledge the letter. I am not sending a copy directly to him, thinking that you might wish to take it up directly with him yourself.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

February 16, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I am enclosing a copy of the Tuskegee report as you request. I don't know what "disturbing scuttlebutt" you heard. I have heard no particular reactions to it here except that it seems to some of us somewhat superficial and scetchy compared to some of the reports they have issued in recent years.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

February 19, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Send me a memorandum fairly soon if you can on the situation involving white people in Prince Edward County. I have some word from you on this but don't know whether it covers all of your knowledge on this matter. Include names of friendly or useful contacts among the white population and your general evaluation of public opinion etc. in the white community.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

March 3, 1960

Mrs. Madge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Manderson:

Regarding your request for information on desegregated eating places and hotel accommodations in the State of Virginia, we are working at the task of securing this information and have notified our local councils to help us in this work.

We should have this information within the next two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

DAB/jdg

cc: Mr. Paul Rilling

HCF ✓
SM

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

MARCH 7, 1960

MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

WE HAVE HAD MANY MEETINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK RE THE "SIT-DOWNS". THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE -- TWO OF THEIR MEMBERS ARE DR. J. M. ELLISON AND DR. W. T. THOMPSON, FROM OUR COUNCIL, AND THEY HAVE MET WITH THALHIMERS SEVERAL TIMES AND IN MY OPINION HAVE ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING EXCEPT TALK, ALTHOUGH THAT IS IMPORTANT SOMETIMES.

I HAVE WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, SUGGESTING THAT SRC'S CONSULTANT SERVICE IS AVAILABLE AND THAT THIS WOULD BE A FEATHER IN THE CAP OF THE ASSOCIATION IF THEY WERE TO ASK FOR THIS SERVICE.

THINGS ARE MOVING QUITE FAST. THALHIMERS IN DANVILLE IS BEING PICKETED TODAY AND WE ARE REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT THEIR THREE NORTH CAROLINA STORES WILL BE PICKETED AS A SYMPATHY GESTURE. THE 34 V.U.U. STUDENTS' TRIAL IS STILL GOING ON. THESE CASES ARE NOTABLE FOR ONE FACTOR. THE JUDGE REFUSES TO ALLOW THE DEFENDANTS TO STATE WHY THEY CAME INTO THE STORE. THEY ARE TRYING TO GET AROUND THE FACT THAT TRESPASSING MEANS EATING FOR NEGROES. THIS TYPE OF COURT RULING IS SURE TO BE OVERTURNED AND RICHMOND MAY BECOME THE AREA WHERE THIS THING IS FINALLY BROKEN DOWN.

I AM ENCLOSING THE PRINCE EDWARD PAPER I PROMISED AND AM TRYING TO GET A MEETING OF THOSE NAMED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME. WILL REPORT ON THE CENTERS IN PRINCE EDWARD IN A FEW DAYS. OUR QUARTERLY REPORT WILL BE FORTHCOMING - FEAR NOT.

MOST SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file under
P.E.K.

March 14, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I very much appreciated the opportunity of being in Richmond Friday. It helped me get a more clear picture of the forces that are moving on the sit-down matter in Virginia. I certainly did not expect to be able to meet with all the key figures in the situation in the space of 24 hours, and appreciate your making it possible.

I think that you are playing the most constructive role possible in the entire situation to date. I hope that you can also find it possible to give some guidance in the Lynchburg situation.

I was most impressed with the caliber of leadership and the general spirit of the Richmond Council. I think that in rejuvenating this group you have pulled off a minor miracle of great significance.

I am anxious to learn of the developments concerning plans for negotiation in Richmond and Petersburg, and Hampton - Newport News. As I understand it, the negotiation strategy will be:

1. To request the ministers group to seek the support of business interests for an interracial group by today.

2. The Richmond Council through its chairman, Dr. Thompson to present a request to the city council for the appointment of an interracial committee to deal with interracial problems.

3. Certain members of the Richmond Council will personally contact members of the City Council to win their approval for this idea.

4. If the ministers' group is unwilling or unable to work with business men, a committee from the Richmond Council will attempt to win its support for the appointment of an interracial committee.

5. If the City Council votes no on the proposal, the Richmond Council will take the initiative in bringing together the various parties for negotiation purposes.

6. If the City Council postpones action on the request, an effort will be made to swing the support of other civic and religious groups behind the idea in time for the following Council meeting.

7. The effort will continue to encourage members of the Richmond Council to honor the current picket line and to protest in individual letters to Thalhimer's, the recent arrest of Negro students.

8. If at any time it seems useful, SRC is willing to send in a biracial fact-finding team to explore the potential of the situation. This would probably be the useful move in case the City Council refuses to approve the official committee.

9. I think it would be a useful move for you to have personal off-the-record meetings with several of the officials in Petersburg, unless you can persuade Ben Muse to do this particular job for you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

MARCH 25, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

I HAVE JUST MAILED MY REPORT FOR THE QUARTER AND WE ARE HEAVILY INVOLVED IN SOME OTHER THINGS NOW.

CAN YOU GET MONEY FOR US TO MAKE A SURVEY OF PRINCE EDWARD ACADEMY? IF SO, HOW MUCH CAN YOU GET? I HAVE BEEN TALKING WITH SOME OF THE PROFESSORS AT HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, AND I BELIEVE, MR. PEYSON KENNEDY WOULD UNDERTAKE A RATHER BRIEF STUDY WHICH HE COULD COMPLETE BY THE END OF SCHOOL. HE IS LEAVING TO FINISH HIS DOCTORATE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS THIS SPRING. HE HAS A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY AND IS A NATIVE VIRGINIAN. ALL THIS WOULD HELP, AS YOU KNOW. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF THIS WILL BE POSSIBLE. IF YOU CANNOT GET THE MONEY, I SHALL ATTEMPT TO GET VOLUNTARY REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PEOPLE AND TRY TO CORRELATE THEM MYSELF. SINCE MY TIME IS RATHER LIMITED, ALONG WITH MY ABILITY IN THIS FIELD I WOULD SUGGEST THAT WE GET MR. KENNEDY.

MRS. GILPIN IS MAKING UP FOR YOU A LIST OF OUR OFFICERS, BOARD MEMBERS, AND PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS, WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE IN DUE SEASON.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXEUCTIVE DIRECTOR

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

MARCH 29, 1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
AUBURN AVENUE (63)
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

JUST A LITTLE ENCLOSURE OF MY TRIP TO PRINCE EDWARD. I AM SENDING LES DUNBAR AN OUTLINE OF THE TYPE OF STUDY I WANT TO DO IN PRINCE EDWARD. WILL SEND YOU A CARBON.

RICHMOND IS NOW BEGINNING TO MOVE ON ITS FINANCIAL GOALS. AM ALSO MAKING SOME PROGRESS ON STUDENT COUNCIL MEETINGS HERE IN RICHMOND. THE CURRENT SITUATION MAKES SUCH MEETINGS DESIRABLE.

AM MEETING WITH THE ALEXANDRIA GROUP TONIGHT. I MAY SEE YOU ON THE 31ST AT FAIRFAX.

SINCERELY,

DAN Dan

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 4, 1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

ENCLOSED IS A CLIPPING FROM THE GREENSBORO PAPER WHICH YOU MAY HAVE SEEN. IT IS A RESUME' OF A TECHNIQUE WHICH I MENTIONED TO YOU THE OTHER NIGHT AND WHICH BOB KOHLER AND I WORKED OUT TOGETHER. YOU MIGHT WANT TO STUDY IT AND MODIFY IT AND USE IT IN SOME OTHER AREAS.

WOULD YOU CHECK AND SEE HOW MUCH MONEY IS COMING TO US FROM THE NORFOLK STORY SITUATION. AS I RECALL SRC WAS TO GIVE US $500.00 ON THIS. SINCE I NOW OWE DAVE SCULL NEARLY A THOUSAND DOLLARS I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CARE OF THE MATTER SOON.

IT WILL BE THE LAST OF THIS WEEK BEFORE I AM ABLE TO GO TO PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY ABOUT OUR L REPORT FROM OVER THERE. I WILL REPORT TO YOU ON THAT AND SEND L. DUNBAR A COPY OF SAME.

SINCERELY,

DAN

DANIEL A. BOWERS

April 5, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

In partial answer to recent mail from you, I hope that you and Les can work out an agreement on an analysis of the Prince Edward school situation. If this does not work out, let me know and we will examine other possible means of handling such a survey under your own auspices.

Nothing came of the study which Dr. Daniels was going to make in Prince Edward. He and Tom Henderson fell down completely on this. I think the best thing to do is to say nothing further about this to them or to me.

The deal between the Virginia Council and SRC was that SRC would pay one-half of the printing costs for a run of 2,500. As soon as you have the figures on this, send them on and the money will be sent to you or Scull, as you wish.

It was good to see you recently and I enjoyed participating in the Fairfax County meeting. If only we had a dozen such local groups, or for that matter, even two throughout the South.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 7, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND COPY OF REPORT ON MY VISIT TO SUFFOLK YESTERDAY. I WAS ON MY WAY TO A NORFOLK COUNCIL MEETING AND THOUGHT IT WISE TO CHECK ON THE LUNCH COUNTER SITUATION IN SUFFOLK.

THE TOTAL BILL FOR PRINTING OF THE NORFOLK STORY IS $729.13. I HOPE YOU WILL MAKE OUT CHECK TO TURNPIKE PRESS FOR ONE-HALF OF THIS, BUT SEND TO ME.

IT WILL BE NEXT THURSDAY BEFORE ANY OF THE PLANS ON PRINCE EDWARD ARE FINALIZED. I WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH LES DUNBAR ABOUT IT. YOU ARE NOT GOING TO BE ASKED TO SPEAK TO THE WOMEN'S INTERRACIAL COUNCIL WHEN YOU COME UP IN MAY. MISS SUE SLAUGHTER IS SUGGESTING THAT THE INTERRACIAL COUNCIL GO OUT OF BUSINESS NOW THAT WE HAVE A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL. I VERY WISELY REFRAINED FROM MAKING ANY COMMENT TO THAT. BUT THEY ARE NOT HAVING ANY MORE MEETINGS THIS SUMMER.

WE HAD A GOOD MEETING OF THE FOUR NORTH VIRGINIA COUNCILS IN A PLANNING SESSION TUESDAY NIGHT. WILL TRY TO KEEP YOU INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

SINCERELY,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAB/JDG

April 11, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

As you may have noted, a sub-committee of our Sibley (Perrow) Commission went to Prince Edward County recently to observe the operation of the private school there. Mrs. Tilly received the enclosed letter from one of her contacts there indicating the kind of contacts that were made by the Georgia group.

For obvious reasons, you should attempt to contact Mrs. Crawford on your next visit to Prince Edward County, if for no other reason that she will no longer be able to say "There is no interracial group at work here or on the state level." It would be nice if our different hands knew what each other were doing.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

April 11, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

If your memory is very good you will recall that I told you way last summer that there was a "hidden" $500 in the Virginia Council treasury. I pointed out that it had been donated anonymously through Herman Long for the Front Royal situation. By the time the money reached us, the Front Royal situation had been resolved and Herman agreed that his donor would be pleased for us to use the money for some such cause as the Norfolk pamphlet. I hope and trust that these funds have been used to handle the VCHR share of costs for the Norfolk brochure and I think it would be courteous if you could send a few copies to Herman, indicating the thanks of the Virginia Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 15, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

REPLYING TO BOTH OF YOUR LETTERS OF APRIL 11, 1960. LETTER NO.1 RE FINANCING OF CRISIS IN NORFOLK, I AM SENDING DR. HERMAN LONG A BATCH OF THE PAMPHLETS AND ALSO A LETTER THANKING HIM FOR THE "HIDDEN" $500.

RE YOUR SECOND LETTER, JUST TO FILL YOU IN ON THE CRAWFORDS -- I AM SURE MRS TILLY HAS ALREADY DONE THAT, BUT THE CRAWFORDS ARE VERY FINE PEOPLE AND ALSO VERY OLD. I HAVE KNOWN THEM ABOUT 20 YEARS AND THEY HAVE BEEN RETIRED SINCE I BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH THEM. AT THEIR REQUEST LAST FALL, I DID NOT INVOLVE THEM IN ANY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WHITE COMMUNITY SINCE THEY STATED "THAT THEY WANTED TO STAY AS FAR OUT OF THE PICTURE AS POSSIBLE AND FELT THAT THEY WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN WORKING THAT WAY."

WOULD YOU FILL ME IN ON THE SIBLEY COMMISSION'S TRIP TO PRINCE EDWARD? IF YOU COULD GET A COPY OF THEIR REPORT, IT MAY BE HELPFUL. I AM MEETING WITH THE PROFESSORS AT LONGWOOD AND HAMPDEN-SYDNEY NEXT WEEK AND WILL LET YOU KNOW THE RESULTS. AM HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME GETTING SOMEONE TO UNDERTAKE OUR STUDY.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 15, 1960

Mrs. F. R. Crawford
906 High Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Crawford:

I am enclosing brochure and membership cards of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. When I visited in your home last September, I believe we discussed the work of the VCHR and the fine work that Dr. John H. Marion did in organizing this group and also the fact that the Virginia Council is working in this area.

We have been frustrated in our efforts in many ways but have worked very closely with the Prince Edward County Christian Association, and feel that our efforts with the few white people in the community have begun to pay off. I do not see any immediate breakthrough and would like to discuss the matter with you and Dr. Crawford at your convenience.

With all good wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

DAB/jdg

cc: Paul M. Rilling

April 22, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am anxious to confer with you on the subject of family foundations, as per our conversation in February. Would it be possible for you to spare me some time during the month of May, preferably after the 16th?

I have talked with Ralph Rose about this matter. Ralph is a former fund raiser for AFSC and feels that there are some sources in Washington who might be very sympathetic toward our work. He also agrees with you that technique, know-how, and definiteness are required.

I had thought of coming down during the latter part of May and combining my trip with a visit to my family, thus saving our state council a portion of the expense. Please advise what day you could give me some time.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers
Executive Director

DAB/jdg

cc: Paul H. Rilling

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 27, 1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

I AM WRITING YOU ON A RATHER URGENT MATTER WHICH HAS COME UP HERE IN RICHMOND. THE PICKETS AT THALHIMER'S ARE CARRYING BANNERS READING "HITLER TAUGHT THEM TO HATE" AND ALSO "JEWS SHOULD NOT DISCRIMINATE". I CALLED THE DIRECTOR OF THE PICKETS A MR. CARTER AND HE SAID THAT THE PICKETS HAD THE FULL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE TO CARRY THESE SIGNS AND THAT IN FACT HE, HIMSELF, HAD BEEN CARRYING THE ONE "HITLER TAUGHT THEM TO HATE". I TOLD MR. CARTER THAT I FELT THIS WAS IN BAD TASTE AND THAT THALHIMER WAS DISCRIMINATING NOT BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW BUT IN SPITE OF THAT FACT. CARTER WAS RATHER ADAMANT THAT THESE SIGNS WOULD "HELP TO EDUCATE THALHIMER" AND THAT THALHIMER IS HURTING.

I AM IN POSITION TO KNOW THAT ECONOMICALLY THE BOYCOTT HAS BEEN LESS THAN SUCCESSFUL. I AM NOW IN THE POSITION OF QUESTIONING THE TACTICS OF THE LEADERSHIP FOR THEY ARE GOING TO ALIENATE MOST OF THE LIBERAL OPINION IN THE WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD. THE MEMBERS OF OUR COUNCIL, I BELIEVE, WOULD REACT JUST AS QUICKLY OVER NAME CALLING AMONG JEWS AS AMONG NEGROES. I SHALL ATTEMPT TO GET SOME EXPRESSIONS FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THAT COMMITTEE- BUT IN THE MEANTIME I WOULD WELCOME ANY ADVISE FROM YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

SINCERELY,

DANIEL A. BOWERS

April 27, 1960

Mr. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

My calendar is blighted with travel and meetings through May 21. But from Monday, May 22, to the end of the month I could be available almost any time that's convenient for you. Let me know what suits you, and I will set the time aside.

Ralph Rose's comments sound encouraging. By all means, get as much of his advice and/or assistance as possible. I fully agree that Washington ought to be a happy hunting ground, given the help of someone who knows the terrain and esteems the Virginia Council.

I will expect to hear from you, and will look forward to seeing you in late May.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 22, 1960

MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR HAROLD:

I AM ANXIOUS TO CONFER WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT OF FAMILY FOUNDATIONS, AS PER OUR CONVERSATION IN FEBRUARY. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO SPARE ME SOME TIME DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, PREFERABLY AFTER THE 16TH?

I HAVE TALKED WITH RALPH ROSE ABOUT THIS MATTER. RALPH IS A FORMER FUND RAISER FOR AFSC AND FEELS THAT THERE ARE SOME SOURCES IN WASHINGTON WHO MIGHT BE VERY SYMPATHETIC TOWARD OUR WORK. HE ALSO AGREES WITH YOU THAT TECHNIQUE, KNOW-HOW, AND DEFINITENESS ARE REQUIRED.

I HAD THOUGHT OF COMING DOWN DURING THE LATTER PART OF MAY AND COMBINING MY TRIP WITH A VISIT TO MY FAMILY, THUS SAVING OUR STATE COUNCIL A PORTION OF THE EXPENSE. PLEASE ADVISE WHAT DAY YOU COULD GIVE ME SOME TIME.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAB/JDG

CC: PAUL M. RILLING

April 28, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

This will belatedly acknowledge your recent quarterly report to this office.

I was glad to note that you are cooperating with ADL in a Lynchburg workshop. Bill Williams has done a lot of this kind of interagency workshop business in Florida and feels that it pays off.

Let me know if Virginia communities are having any experience constructive or otherwise with official local interracial committees. Keep me up to date too on what happened to the tangled mess that seemed to exist in Richmond during my last visit there.

I seem to vaguely remember that we discussed my attempting to help you get a speaker to do your annual fall junket. Did we agree on John Wheeler? Am I supposed to be contacting him? If so, will do.

I look forward to seeing you soon and to taking part in the Ministers' Workshops. If there is any special preparation or planning I should do for this, say so.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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Executive Director

TO: PAUL 4/29/60

FROM: JEAN

LOCATED PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE BROCHURES HERE IN RICHMOND AND HAVE SENT 100 COPIES ON TO MRS. CAHN. NO CHARGE, EXCEPT POSTAGE.

DAN WILL LET YOU KNOW ABOUT STATUS OF STUDY IN PRINCE EDWARD.

Jean

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

APRIL 29, 1960

MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR HAROLD:

THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER OF THE 27TH. I PLAN TO BE IN ATLANTA ON TUESDAY, MAY 24 AND WILL STAY OVER UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, IF NECESSARY. WILL PROBABLY SEE YOU BEFORE THAT TIME AT NAIRO CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

I WILL BRING RALPH ROSE'S IDEAS OUTLINED -- SO YOU MAY EVALUATE THEM. MANY THANKS.

SINCERELY,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS

via air mail

May 5, 1960

Mr. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Since we exchanged letters, a slight hitch has appeared. I have been summoned to make a command performance before members of the Field Foundation board on Monday afternoon and evening, May 23. It seems impossible for me to get back that night, so I must spend at least some of the 24th getting home. I'm sure you will understand why I must go through with this.

You said you could stay over on the 25th if necessary. If that is still convenient, I suggest you come into the office on the 24th and get started with Paul Anthony, who has the foundation book and knows as much or more about philanthropic possibilities as I do. Then you and I can get together either the afternoon of the 24th or the morning of the 25th, depending on when I can get back from New York. I will certainly be on deck Wednesday morning the 25th.

I'm sorry for this complication, but I don't really think it will interfere with what we have planned.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

June 16, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

The form of your special grant request was fine. Many thanks. The only trouble is that your typewriter doesn't do a very good job with figures. You end up with an odd 50¢ under Memberships and an odd 90¢ under Contributions, which are not accounted for in the columns.

We ran into the same problem in trying to check your last two financial statements for this grant, to wit:

when we totaled your Expenditures for the quarter ending March 31, we got $4,54881 instead of $4,348.81.

under Income, for the quarter ending May 31, our total was $4,401.05, instead of the $5,376.05 you show.

Not that we think you are embezzling (much), but one day your auditor is going to have a bad time if he uses these figures. We will do whatever you think easier, either tear them up and let you send us corrected copies, or change them as you suggest to make them right. I'm sure you don't have another thing on your mind to worry about except this paper work!

Paul will be delighted that you are going to Fisk. you ought to cable him collect.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

JUNE 22, 1960

MRS. SARAH MILLER
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL RM.432
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR SARAH:

YOUR MILD REBUKE OF JUNE 16 FELL ON CONSCIENCIOUS ERRORS AND IN SACK CLOTH AND ASHES. I HAVE BURNED THE MIDNIGHT OIL TO RECONCILE ALL THE GLARING DISCREPANCIES IN MY MOST RECENT REPORTS TO YOU. I AM ENCLOSING A COPY OF THE SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT OF THE VCHR AND YOU WILL NOTE THAT UNDER MEMBERSHIPS FOR MAY I HAD LISTED $419.00 WHEN IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN $419.50. SOMEHOW OR OTHER THE CENTS DID NOT GET TRANSCRIBED IN THE ADDITION. THIS WAS BECAUSE SOMEONE ELSE WAS CALLING THE FIGURES TO ME AS I WAS TYPING THEM. AT LEAST THAT EXPLANATION WILL HAVE TO DO FOR NOW.

UNDER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER I HAD LISTED $748.00 WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN $748.40. UNDER MARCH I LISTED $284.00 WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN $284.50. AS YOU CAN SEE THE TOTALS WERE RIGHT BUT IT WAS IN THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE FIGURES WHERE THE ERRORS WERE MADE.

IN CHECKING THROUGH MY REPORT OF JUNE 2, TO YOU I HAVE NOTED THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL. HOW I COULD HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF SUCH INGRATITUDE AS TO FAIL TO LIST THE $975 GRANT FROM SRC IS BEYOND ME. AS YOU CAN SEE, THIS STATEMENT BALANCES WHEN THE $975 IS INCLUDED IN IT.

NOW THAT THESE MOST GLARING AND MOST RECENT ERRORS ARE OUT OF THE WAY, I AM CHECKING INTO THE REPORT OF DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY WHICH FOR SOME HITHERTO UNKNOWN REASON REFUSES TO BALANCE. I HAVE NOT

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

YET FOUND OUT WHY IT REFUSES TO BALANCE, BUT SINCE THE TOTALS TALLY WITH OUR BANK STATEMENTS I FEEL THAT IT IS SOMETHING WITHIN THE CORPUS OF THE REPORT. I SHALL STRAIGHTEN IT OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND SEND YOU A CORRECTED COPY FOR YOUR FILES. IN THE MEANTIME, WOULD YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO INSERT ON LINE 3 FROM SRC $975 IN MY REPORT OF JUNE 2.

I AM SENDING A COPY OF THE PECCA PLUS SOME NEWSPAPER CLIPS WHICH PAUL MAY FIND INTERESTING.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS

DAB:MAB
ENCL.

July 6, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

During the last week of July I have but one commitment and that is to speak to a Labor School in Lexington, Kentucky the evening of Wednesday the 27th. If it would be convenient, I could come on from Louisville or Lexington to Richmond although I have not yet checked plane schedules, and spend Thursday and Friday in Virginia. If our first meeting is to be in Williamsburg, it might be best to come directly to Washington.

An alternate possibility would be to come to Washington or Richmond Sunday night and spend Monday and Tuesday (25th and 26th) in Virginia. The first suggestion would be somewhat easier for me.

Until I hear from you further, I will reserve Thursday and Friday the 28th and 29th. This should give us one day in Williamsburg and one in Prince Edward, with Saturday for necessary additional discussions between you and me.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

JULY 8, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

RE: YOUR LETTER OF JULY 6.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW YOUR PLANE SCHEDULE THURSDAY MORNING JULY 28. I SHALL MEET YOUR PLANE AND THE MEETING IS SET UP IN WILLIAMSBURG FOR 8 O'CLOCK, THURSDAY THE 28TH. THIS WILL LEAVE US FREE FRIDAY TO GO TO PRINCE EDWARD AND CONFER WITH IRENE OSBORNE AND PERHAPS END UP IN EITHER LYNCHBURG OR RICHMOND FRIDAY NIGHT.

I AM PLANNING TO BE AWAY THE WEEK OF JULY 18 THROUGH JULY 25, ATTENDING THE RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE IN BLUE RIDGE, NORTH CAROLINA. UNFORTUNATELY, I HAVE NOT SECURED A SECRETARY AND AM ONLY USING PART TIME HELP. THIS PROBLEM WILL RESOLVE ITSELF I FEEL BY SEPTEMBER 1. I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AND HEARING YOUR WORDS OF WISDOM ABOUT OUR VARIOUS PROBLEMS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

DAN

DAB:MAB

July 11, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

My schedule from Lexington will get me into Washington at 2:15 p. m. the 28th, via Eastern flight # 460. I will be available through Saturday morning if needed.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

July 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Irene Osborne
421 Ely Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Irene:

Harold asked me to try to answer your quest for information concerning biracial committees and commissions at the local level. Unfortunately, we have little information to send concerning permanent committees of this sort in the South. I believe the reason for this is that they simply have not existed in any considerable numbers prior to the recent sit-ins. The material we have sent will indicate the growing scope of such committees concerned with the sit-in issue. It should be noted, however, that in at least some instances these committees are contemplated as permanent groups to deal across the board with the total problem even after the specific sit-in crisis has passed. This is true for example of the state commission and various local committees in Florida and of the biracial committee which has been appointed by the Mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The state of Kentucky is presently moving toward the appointment of a staffed state commission as authorized by recent action of the legislature. Such a commission has existed for some time in Missouri and in Maryland, and of course there is such a commission in the District of Columbia.

Moving farther South there has been a public committee for some years in Durham, North Carolina and an interesting biracial committee under the Chamber of Commerce in the community of Laurinburg, North Carolina. I am afraid this is about the best we can do on this subject.

I look forward to talking with you in person on a future trip to Virginia. We are glad to see you on the job in Prince Edward County and wish you success in your work there.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 12, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I have just gotten around to a study of the latest batch of quarterly reports including yours of June 6. We were sorry here to learn of your Father's illness.

The record of statements and other activities by local groups in Virginia concerning the sit-in situation is an imposing one. The success of the sit-in effort in northern Virginia was nothing less than fantastic.

It was most encouraging to note that the youth group in Richmond has finally gotten organized. I hope that sufficient carry-over leadership was appointed that the group can pick up in the fall without another agonizing year of organizational effort. Is there any thought given to the use of the Panel for Americans anywhere in the state this coming year?

Your reactivation and rejuvenation of the Richmond Council is probably your most effective achievement of the past year. I would be most interested to see the reports of the various committees noted in your recent quarterly report. I see that the financial story concerning Richmond is pretty much as in previous years. Did they manage to make us the $1,000 deficit?

no mention in the report of the Prince William
'il. They must not be doing too badly since you

call the Peninsular Council the weakest in the state. The Charlottesville group, considering its size and background, seems to be relatively quiescent during recent months.

Have you been able to maintain the trickle of money that came through the New York group and Mrs. Flora Morrison?

I would appreciate a little more guidance on the emphasis or direction of the Williamsburg speech July 28. I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

JULY 12, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

WILL YOU PLEASE SEND A GLOSSY PICTURE OF YOUR SMILING SELF PLUS A SHORT BIOGRAPHY TO MR. VAN MCNAIR, COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INC., WILLIAMSBURG, VA. THE TOPIC IS "THE CHALLENGE OF THE SOUTH, 1960". THEY ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE SCHOOL PROBLEM BUT I FEEL THE TOPIC IS WIDE ENOUGH FOR YOU TO ACCOMMADATE IT IN ANY WAY YOU SEE FIT.

WILL SEE YOU THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28TH, I HOPE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dan

DANIEL A. BOWERS

DAB:MAB

We will finish Fri P.M. in Richmond.

July 20, 1960

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grade Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I enjoyed your recent newsletter. Now could you send me one with a second page as well as a first and third.

I remember vaguely some talk of using John Wheeler in several communities this fall as Wright was used last fall. Was I suppose to contact Wheeler? If so, what were your preferred dates?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

July 28, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sure that you remember the cordial invitation I extended to you in a personal way to be the guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations this year. Because we could not tie down on a date or place we left the matter open. I am empowered by our Executive Committee to officially invite you to be our speaker at the annual meeting in Richmond on November 28th. I am reliably informed that you turn down more invitations that you accept. Although I am sure this is flattering to the ego it complicates the situation because our Executive Committee after due deliberation and with the august wisdom of which executive committees are capable decided that you were "the man" not to be confused with the late Senator from Mississippi who had that appellation. We are not only determined in this matter but we are intrepid. We are willing to actually move the date of the annual meeting a few days in either direction and believe me this represents the ultimate act. Of course this is a natural action for us to take because we Virginians believe that we are the best and so we shall have our people hear the best that is available and it is the wish of the Executive Committee that you be informed that you are our first choice. I shall await your reply with great interest and so look forward to seeing you in November.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

DAB:mab
cc Paul M. Rilling

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

JULY 18, 1960.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF THE 13TH AND AM LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING YOUR PLANE ON THE 28TH. YOU MAY PLAN TO GET AWAY FROM RICHMOND BY 4 P.M. ON FRIDAY THE 29TH.

RE: THE SPEECH IN WILLIAMSBURG. THE LOCAL GROUP THERE ARE SEEKING GUIDANCE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN PARTICULAR. DUE TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION THE SCHOOL PROBLEM HAS A CERTAIN PRIORITY. I HOPE THAT YOU WILL BEAR HEAVILY ON THE SUCCESS OF DESEGREGATION OF THE SCHOOLS AND POINT OUT THE "PERILS" OF MASSIVE RESISTANCE. A SUMMARY OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE SCHOOL FIELD IS WHAT THEY REALLY WANT.

I SHALL HAVE THE RICHMOND REPORTS ON HOUSING, SCHOOLS, ETC. FOR YOU WHEN YOU COME UP. WE PLAN TO USE THE PANEL OF AMERICANS (PANEL IN LYNCHBURG) FOR TWO PROGRAMS THIS FALL. IF HARGRAVE WANTS TO WORK WITH OUR RICHMOND GROUP SHE IS WELCOME TO DO SO--I HAVE SO INFORMED HER.

RICHMOND HAS NOT YET REACHED ITS QUOTA FINANCIALLY. THEY HAVE DRAGGED THEIR FEET--HOWEVER, I AM NOT TOO WORRIED OVER THE PICTURE RIGHT NOW.

I LEAVE THIS MORNING FOR BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. FOR A SOCIAL ACTION INSTITUTE--AM ALSO COMING BACK THROUGH SOUTHWEST VA. WHERE SOME INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE.

2- Paul M. Rilling

I missed the Fisk Institute after all--wife had an emergency operation the day I was supposed to leave. (Some virtue in being a bachelor).

I will try to get Rev. Francis Griffin and Miss Irene Osborne of the AFSC to come over to Richmond on Friday--think they are coming anyway and we can confer about Prince Edward from here. I had a conference with Jean Fairfax yesterday about the matter. Tentatively we are thinking of trying to involve the National Council of Churches in helping us this coming year to place at least 50 or 60 kids. I am involving Bishop Hodges in this also. He feels that he can help to place some of them in West Virginia. I agree with Jean Fairfax that we should put them in integrated situations if possible and not send them to some definitely segregated situation.

We cannot publicize it too much as you know but the success of the Northern Va. sit-ins was definitely due to Council influence. Noel Hemmindinger, Bert Seidman, Mrs. Eddy and Mort Liftin had personally contacted every store owner who desegregated. They had really prepared the way for this thing.

Am looking forward to seeing you. I want to discuss among other things the Danville, Petersburg, Norfolk and Peninsula situations.. We shall see Bill Walker on the night of the 28th and may spend the night at his house.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

P.S. Still no secretary. Ask Mrs. Miller if she would like to change jobs?

Said yes 8/12/60

Noted on calendar WK

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RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

JULY 28, 1960

MR. HAROLD FLEMING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR HAROLD:

I AM SURE THAT YOU REMEMBER THE CORDEAL INVITATION I EXTENDED TO YOU IN A PERSONAL WAY TO BE THE GUEST SPEAKER AT THE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS THIS YEAR. BECAUSE WE COULD NOT TIE DOWN ON A DATE OR PLACE WE LEFT THE MATTER OPEN. I AM EMPOWERED BY OUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO OFFICIALLY INVITE YOU TO BE OUR SPEAKER AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN RICHMOND ON NOVEMBER 28TH. I AM RELIABLY INFORMED THAT YOU TURN DOWN MORE INVITATIONS THAT YOU ACCEPT. ALTHOUGH I AM SURE THIS IS FLATTERING TO THE EGO IT COMPLICATES THE SITUATION BECAUSE OUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AFTER DUE DELIBERATION AND WITH THE AUGUST WISDOM OF WHICH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES ARE CAPABLE DECIDED THAT YOU WERE "THE MAN" NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE LATE SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI WHO HAD THAT APPELLATION. WE ARE NOT ONLY DETERMINED IN THIS MATTER BUT WE ARE INTREPID. WE ARE WILLING TO ACTUALLY MOVE THE DATE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING A FEW DAYS IN EITHER DIRECTION AND BELIEVE ME THIS REPRESENTS THE ULTIMATE ACT. OF COURSE THIS IS A NATURAL ACTION FOR US TO TAKE BECAUSE WE VIRGINIANS BELIEVE THAT WE ARE THE BEST AND SO WE SHALL HAVE OUR PEOPLE HEAR THE BEST THAT IS AVAILABLE AND IT IS THE WISH OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THAT YOU BE INFORMED THAT YOU ARE OUR FIRST CHOICE. I SHALL AWAIT YOUR REPLY WITH GREAT INTEREST AND SO LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN NOVEMBER.

SINCERELY YOURS,

DANIEL A. BOWERS

DAB:MAB
CC PAUL M. RILLING

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

AUGUST 15, 1960.

MRR PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR PAUL:

I HEAR FROM LES DUNBAR THAT YOU ARE QUITE BUSY BUT I HOPE THIS LETEER GETS TO YOU RIGHT AWAY.

Pres. Mechanics & Farmers Bank Durham, N.C.

RE: JOHN WHEELER--- HAVE YOU HAD A REPORT ON HIM? IF YOU WILL SEND ME HIS ADDRESS IT MIGHT BE WELL IF I ALSO GOT IN TOUCH WITH HIM IF YOU HAVE SOFTENED HIM UP ABOUT COMING UP HERE DURING OCTOBER?

RE: WORKSHOP ON SEPT. 10TH AT VIRGINIA UNION. AM HOPING TO HAVE DAVE SCULL HERE FOR THE FUND RAISING PART OF THE PROGRAM. WOULD YOU BE PREPARED TO TALK ON WHAT THE ~~SOUTH~~ COUNCIL CAN AND CANNOT DO. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT AND I DON'T WANT IT MESSED UP. (by some one else).

RE: PETERSBURG WANTS ANOTHER MINISTER'S WORKSHOP ON NOVEMBER FIRST. I FEEL THAT THESE WERE VERY HELPFUL AS THEY STIFFENED THE DETERMINATION OF SOME OF OUR LOCAL MINISTERS AT A VERY CRUCIAL TIME. DO YOU THINK SOMEONE WHO WOULD NOT COST TOO MUCH MONEY WOULD WORK THERE AS A CONSULTANT? I AM THINKING OF HESLIP LEE OR OF BECK. I HAD RATHER HAVE BECK THAN ONE OF THE PROFESSIONALS. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

OUR COLLEGIATE COUNCIL IS KICKING OFF WITH AN OCTOBER MEETING. ~~THEXXXX~~ THE RICHMOND COUNCIL IS HOLDING ITS FIRST MEETING ON SEPT. 15TH AND THEY HOPE TO HAVE A PRETTY DECENT PROGRAM FORTHE NEW YEAR.

LET ME KNOW ESPECIALLY ABOUT WHEELER.

SINCERELY,
DAN

Some tentative thoughts on Workshop Agenda for PROGRAM WORKSHOP on September 10, 1960 at 10:00A.M.

1. Each local Council to be represented by at least two responsible leaders.

2. An opportunity for each group to evaluate its own program and to have this evaluation typed for the benefit of the group and to save time.

3. THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL

   A. What it cannot do.
   B. What it can do.

   C. Local Fund Raising.

   D. Increasing Membership.

   E. The monthly meetings.

   F. Administration and organization of the local council.
      A. Number and purpose of committees.
      B. Liason with other groups.

4. THE ROLE OF THE STATE COUNCIL AS IT RELATES TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

   A. Activities which are statewide.

   B. New South and its place in the Council.

   C. State-wide Fund Raising as it relates to the Local Council.

We hope there will not be too much discussion of the things the councils have already done--hence, the copies of their program evaluation.

Paul H. Rilling will be present but will have no specific role.

August 26, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

John Wheeler has been on vacation and is due back in the office today. He will find a fancy invitation awaiting him and we expect to hear shortly. I will be thinking of alternatives just in case.

Assignment for September 10 workshop noted and accepted. When you refer to "what the Council can and cannot do" I assume you refer to matters relating to tax exemption and legal restrictions? If I am misinterpreting, please let me know.

I think you should go ahead with a minister's workshop in Petersburg. I think Beck or Lee would be excellent for this role. I doubt very much if funds would be available here to assist with this but would certainly think that either of those mentioned would be willing to do this as a contribution to the cause.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

August 31, 1960

Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman
12511 Old Oaks Drive
Houston 24, Texas

Dear Dr. Goodman:

I am looking forward to having you in Virginia to study the Private School situation.

I understand from Paul Rilling that you plan to spend three days each in various private school centers.

I would like to suggest the following reasonable itinerary for your consideration. I believe you will arrive in Norfolk sometime October 3rd. If you could let me know the hour, I shall arrange for the Rev. James Brewer, minister of the Unitarian Church, to meet you and act as your contact person there. On Friday, Oct. 7th, you could take the plane up to Richmond, where I would meet your plane and accompany you to Farmville, where I believe you could stay until the 12th. From the 12th, you would go from Farmville to Charlottesville, leaving Charlottesville the 15th and spending the next three days in Front Royal, which would complete your assignment around the 19th or 20th. In Front Royal, you would not be too far from Washington, D.C., which is the best point of departure by air. I shall be happy to do all in my power to arrange contact with people in each one of these localities; to furnish you any information which I may have, and also I shall be happy to do all in my power to expedite your efforts while you are here.

You might find it profitable to spend a day or two in Richmond in conference with some of our people here and the State school officials.

I shall make the committment with Mr. Brewer definite for October 3rd, however, I will not

MAKE THE OTHER DATES DEFINITE UNTIL I HEAR FROM YOU.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES TO YOU, I AM,

SINCERELY YOURS,

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DAB/MSB

cc: MR. PAUL RILLING
MR. LESLIE W. DUNBAR

September 2, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3*B Broad Grace Arcade Bldg.
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

The guy will be arriving Friday at 12:23 p.m. via EAL flight 322. Keep him there awhile!

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

SEPTEMBER 13, 1960

MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ROOM 201 5 FORSYTHE ST. N.W.
ATLANTA, 3, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP IN THE WORKSHOP. I HAVE HAD MANY FAVORABLE COMMENTS FROM DR. THOMPSON AND OTHERS.

ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF THE ITINERARY FOR DR. MARY ELLEN GOODMAN. HOPE THIS WILL MEET WITH YOURS AND LES'S APPROVAL. UNLESS YOU SUGGEST CHANGES IN IT, I SHALL PROCEED TO DESIGNATE CONTACT PEOPLE AND TAKE PRELIMINARY STEPS IN SETTING UP INTERVIEWS FOR DR. GOODMAN.

gave to Les.

SINCERELY YOURS,

DANIEL A. BOWERS

DAB/MSB
ENCLOSURES

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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Mr. Wilson M. Brown
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Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
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Mr. Thomas W. Young

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

SEPTEMBER 15, 1960

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTHE STREET, N.W. ROOM 201
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

THERE ARE TWO DATES I WOULD LIKE YOU TO MARK ON YOUR CALENDER, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.

I SHOULD LIKE YOU TO COME TO VIRGINIA, IF YOU ARE GOING TO BE AT ALL IN THE AREA, TO PARTICIPATE IN A MINISTERS WORKSHOP WHICH WILL BE HELD AT FORT LEE, VIRGINIA ON NOVEMBER 1ST 1960, FROM 9:00 A.M. TO 3:00 P.M. THE OTHER DATE IS MORE IMPORTANT STILL, FOR IT IS NOVEMBER 28, 1960, AND IS THE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL HERE IN RICHMOND, I SHOULD LIKE YOU TO BE PRESENT AT OUR BOARD MEETING THAT AFTERNOON AND INTRODUCE HAROLD FLEMING AT THE BANQUET. PLEASE CONFIRM BY LETTER.

MY QUARTERLY REPORT WILL BE IN BY NEXT WEDNESDAY. THINGS ARE HAPPENING SO FAST UP HERE THAT I HAVE VERY LITTLE OFFICE TIME.

SINCERELY YOURS,

DAN

DANIEL A. BOWERS

DAB/MSB

September 30, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

You will remember that I wanted copies of the mimeographed local reports that were presented at the recent state Program Workshop. Where are they?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

October 4, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

As you know, Bob is trying to raise some money by speaking in the wake of the considerable publicity which his case stirred up. He will be in New York the week-end of October 15, picking up a little loot here and there. It occurs to me that we should attempt to schedule him for a couple of engagements in the Washington area. Surely Dave or other friends could help you schedule two or three appearances in the District which might involve fees or fund-raising potential.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

October 13, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Congratulations on your work in the Danville area. I made several sallies there in the past with no results whatsoever. Ditto on Prince Edward. A Human Relations Council there would be a real missionary effort and a real achievement for the VCHR.

I am passing on your data concerning Pennington Gap in Lee County to Benjamin Muse. You are probably already in touch with him. I mentioned this to him verbally. It seems to me a place where he might be of service.

Could or should the Lowdon County Council be intrinsically related to the VCHR?

I hope you will free to cooperate with the people in Charleston, West Virginia if this seems indicated. Let me know if there is anything we should be doing in this direction.

Whatever happened to the adult Negro group in Richmond which purchased an organization membership in the Council. Jean might remember if you haven't run across it. Have you been able to keep up with the little group in New York which contributed money in past years?

See you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

HCF
LD
SM

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

November 7, 1960.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

First of all I want to thank you for your participation in the Minister's Workshop in Fort Lee and also for your counsel on fund raising. I believe we are on the right track in this matter.

I also wanted to give you just a brief resume' of the agency meeting in Washington on Saturday, Nov. 5th in which a number of agencies met at the request of AFSC to consider the Prince Edward situation.

Mr. Griffin, the Negro minister who is head of PECCA, was not even present--although he indicated that he was ill. Will Hartzler suggested that we prepare the Negro community for the "massive integration" which he expects if and when the schools open--I found his statements unrealistic. Helen Baker is going to reside in Prince Edward and I think this is the best hope. Lester Banks, Col. Virgil Walker and Mr. Brice of the U. S. education office is going to work on a budget for PECCA I am assisting them in this. We have to work through PECCA but its faults are proving more glaring each day. We do not know enough facts and figures.

I am wondering if we could make a study of these centers--indepently and try to evaluate them for the aid of people who are interested in helping them.

I was disappointed in this conference in Washington. There were just too many wild-eyed notions suggested such as planning trips to Washington for the Prince Edward children to let them take advantage of drama and art--but you know how such things are.

I am looking forward to Bob Hughes coming and hope he will xxxx benefit financially from this trip.

Sincerely,

Dan

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

1818 South Main Street
High Point, N.C.

PROGRAM PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Davis House, Washington, D.C. Saturday, November 5, 1960
10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

I. THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
- Legal Developments
- The Present Posture of the White Community
- Morale and other Developments in the Negro Community

II. BRIEF REVIEW OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES September 1959-1960
- National Council of Negro Women
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Prince Edward County Christian Association
- Virginia Council on Human Relations
- American Friends Service Committee

III. 1960-1961: PROGRAM GOALS

A. Goals which affect Negro children and adults, white children and adults in the County:

- Increased sense of citizenship
- Development of leadership
- Broadening cultural and interracial experience
- Preparation for desegregation

B. Goals which affect state of Virginia:

- Involvement in social action of students and concerned adults

C. National goal: increase in awareness of the meaning and cost of closed schools

IV. CONCRETE PROJECT IDEAS TO IMPLEMENT III

V. POSSIBLE RESOURCES WITHIN VIRGINIA AND NATIONALLY

November 11, 1960

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

We recently received a letter from Jean Fairfax suggesting ...

"that the Southern Regional Council consider doing one of your community studies on Prince Edward County. We think it could be a very interesting one in itself but are particularly aware of its usefulness to us as a companion study to our present effort. If you could consider doing such a study sometime during the next four-six months, we could go ahead with our attempt to study the children who volunteered for our project without the need to do a background study of their home environmnet, which I do not feel we could do well anyhow. If you can consider sponsoring a study, we would have some ideas of some questions which could be explored. We are interested in knowing how parents plan for emergencies created by the closing of schools: families have left, some have made private arrangements and others turned to us. What are the factors involved? We are interested in knowing how Negroes feel about white people and whether these feelings enter into their decisions about planning for their families. We are extremely interested, of course, in how the white people regard the present situation and the efforts of the Negro community to meet the emergency."

You suggest in your letter of November 7 that "we" could make a study of the PECCA centers in order to evaluate them.

I certainly think we should stand ready to provide any consultative services which might prove helpful. I would rather avoid any comprehensive study of the entire community unless it seems to fill a real need. I believe it would be much easier to do a study, as you suggest, of the centers themselves.

Let me know your thinking on these matters and I will try to move promptly on the most practical kind of help that seems indicated.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

November 11, 1960

Mr. Daniel A. Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bowers:

Mr. Fleming is away from the office, so I am answering your letter to him of November 8.

I am sorry to report that we do not have a photograph of Mr. Fleming; our supply is completely exhausted. I am, however, sending you a biographical data sheet for him.

All here at SRC are hoping for you a very successful annual meeting.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

MF -
P/S write him in my absence, send wrong date + explain I'm out of pictures. H.

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

November 8, 1960.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

I am aware that this is a last minute monkey wrench but I have been trying to work out a way to attend NAIRO since your phone call about it last week. I trust that you can get a good substitute--that you have already done so, I hope. Two of the places where Bob Hughes is to speak next week fell through and I am having to do some last minute schedule changing for him plus the fact that there is a great deal of pressure financially right now.

Incidentally, I should like to have your picture and a short factual biography of yourself for the Richmond papers for the Annual Meeting on the 28th. Would also like to know the topic of your speach. If you have extra copies they would be good to give to the press so they could quote you exactly--in case they want to quote.

Do hope that things turn out well at NAIRO next week and I deeply regret that I cannot make it.

Sincerely yours,

Dan

Daniel A. Bowers

November 29, 1960

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I have spent several hours on Mary Ellen Goodman's report.

From the standpoint of our needs here in Virginia it is very weak. Dr. Goodman brings out most of the facts about the private schools. However, she makes qualifications and conclusions about each of these facts which could be easily misunderstood or twisted by those who are in sympathy with the foundation schools.

I am frank to admit that I cannot see the type of report she is trying to present. It could not be classified as factual and objective, because she shows her bias to the cause of integration. However, this makes it more dangerous when she gives what is tantamount to an endorsement to the schools.

My general impression is that this report should be drastically reorganized. The facts seem to be in the report, and we could work with these facts.

In comparing this report with some of Ken Morland's reports and other reports which have come from SRC, I believe that it will need some drastic revision before it can measure up to these standards. I am prejudiced against Dr. Goodman's point of view, because I do not believe she understands the educational climate in Virginia.

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Bowers

DAB/dmm
cc: Harold C. Fleming
Paul M. Rilling

PR ✓
MF

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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Mr. Thomas W. Young

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

December 2, 1960.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I want to thank you personally and on behalf of the Virginia Council for your fine contribution to the program in speaking to our annual dinner meeting.

Many pepple have spoken to me about your speach--in most favorable terms.

I am planning to spend Christmas week in Georgia and will most likely see you at SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Dan

Daniel A. Bowers

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

December 6, 1960.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

RE: Your letter of Nov. 11th and your telegram of Dec. 5th.

I believe Jean Fairfax is a little unrealistic in wanting to know how Negro families plan for such a situation as Prince Edward. The answer is too obvious--they don't plan. Maybe a study would reveal this type of thinking. Any community study would have to be made in depth and consider all the factors which she lists.

I had two things in mind in relation to a study. First, I believe a study of the Centers in Prince Edward would be valuable. Such a study would be valuable for negative reasons--simply to show that the problems are tremendous. Such a study could be made in one or two days by a competent person. I would suggest Dr. J. Kenneth Morland because he is the closest person to the area. He also might use some student assistance. Such a study would be valuable to the other agencies which are interested in Prince Edward and would be relatively inexpensive. It would also point out the strengths and weaknesses of the program in operation there. I do not see the value of a community study because it would take too long--it would probably antagonize some people and would not be of too much value in solving our immediate problems there.

I believe we should plan to use the consultant service-- sponsored by SRC or some one else to come in late this spring and talk with business men, civic leaders, newspaper editors etc. The local whites will not ask for such a study but it would be valuable. I think the timing of such a plan is important. The burdens of the foundation will be greater as the school year goes on and the dissatisfaction should mount by then.

I shall be happy to discuss this with either you or Les Dunbar and will work with you in whatever way you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

CC Leslie W. Dunbar

December 22, 1960

Mr. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I believe we can handle a study of the centers in Prince Edward as you suggest through the Consultant Service Program. We have used Ken Morland so much that I would suggest that we consider Tom Hammond or his colleague at the University of Virginia to do this particular chore. We can go ahead as soon as you wish. I would suggest that you send us a detailed prospectus or let me know if you would prefer handlinggit with the consultant yourself.

Concerning the use of the Consultant Service Program with white leadership in Prince Edward County, do you think Ben Muse could play this role?

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR/mf

December 22, 1960

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

If you decide to go ahead, I would hope that you would send the application to us for review before sending it to the Danforth people. We might be able to help with form, and, at any rate, could not endorse the application without some analysis here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

December 22, 1960

Mr. Dan Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Bread-Grace Arcade Building
Richmong, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I thought your annual report was excellent. I hope that you can send copies to other state directors in hopes that they might try this kind of annual summary. The recitation of your projects and activities is somewhat ~~odious~~ awkwarne, to say the least. I think it was perhaps unwise to tie VCHR so closely to the public school committee even in such a confidential document. I think your statement that 200 Negroes attending previously all-white schools in Virginia is more than twice the number attending in the rest of the South combined except Kentucky is questionable. Would you not count Texas as in the South?

Congratulations on your new membership totals. You now have more members than the Councils of Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky combined. Only the inclusion of the Florida Council would push the combined membership totals of other state groups above that of Virginia. Of course, size of organization is far from everything, but it does help.

Since you have not seen fit to remit your New South funds, they will be substracted from your next quarterly payment.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

Original Negro clips & copies returned Jan 19, 1961 wt.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Paul - we want these for our files SA

January 6, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am enclosing a series of articles from the week of December 19, 1960, from the Long Island Newsday and ~~a single~~ two articles from the Washington Post of December 25, 1960, on Prince Edward County. We would appreciate it very much if you could make this office copies of these articles. If you cannot do this, please return these copies, as they are the only ones we have.

Dan and I took Bonnie Angelo, Elsie Carper, and Vic Casamento to Prince Edward County on December 7. We feel that these articles are more factually correct than any others we have seen on the Prince Edward situation--the only thing that I can note that is not correct is in Bonnie Angelo's fourth article in which she states that 50 Negro children have been sent out of the state by the AFSC (the figure is 47) and I do not know from my own knowledge whether or not Helen Baker was ever a director of a youth center. However, the tone of these articles is precisely as we would wish, and Bonnie Angelo gives the best capsule of the situation that has been written with astoundingly interesting insights for having spent only two days in the county.

You may wish to use these articles in some way. However, please return them to us and send us copies of them, if possible.

Sincerely,

Dorothy N. Michael

Mrs. Nebergall Michael

DNM

Dan asks that you share these with Messrs. Dunbar & Rilling, etc.

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

January 9, 1961.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Appreciated your phone call this morning and also your letter of Jan. 6th. I will be in touch with Jean Fairfax this Friday. I think it is a pipe dream for Jean to think there will be very many whites in Prince Edward who will come out and favor public schools--too much actual intimidation. I plan to talk with Ben Muse--and will contact him about going into Prince Edward and making an evaluation politically there. I will let you know the results of my conversation with Jean about a survey of the centers. I shall also contact Dean Gordon G. Moss of Longwood College about ~~working~~ speaking in New Orleans. He is the only person who would be qualified of whom I know.

RE: STATE STAFF MEETING:
Knowing that advice is worth just what it costs I would make the following suggestions regarding agenda:

1. A ten minute report from each director on fund raising in his state with five minutes at the end of each presentation for questions from the group.

2. Go around the room and ask each person to name or list his most pressing problem and his greatest achievement or strength. List these on a blackboard and you choose a person to talk for a half hour on each one. I am assuming that there will be some overlapping.

3. A Presentation by Harold Fleming on the relation of the SRC to the state Councils and what is expected from the state Councils.

4. A presentation by Paul Rilling of state council projects which have been successful and some he would recommend which have not been tried.

5. A discussion of the resources of the SRC.
   a. Consultant Service
   b. Field services
   c. Information and literature.

6. Ways of making New South more helpful--and more widely distributed in the areas concerned.

7. The role of the state councils in the future of the South. Where will we be ten years from now. Taking advantage of changing social patterns to exploit them to the fullest.

8. A discussion of office management in human relations by Sr. Paul Anthony.

These are random ideas which may, or may not help you in preparing an agenda. I am looking forward to this meeting with great anticipation. I will not need lodging as I plan to stay with the Rev. George Hayward over in the southwest section of town.

Sincere best wishes, and congratulations on your new role. I can't introduce you any more as "that most eligible bachelor".

Sincerely,

Dan

102 Fourth Street
Woodbridge, Virginia
January 16, 1961

Dear Dan,

I received the memo from Paul Rilling advising of Bob Hughes departure to Africa for missionary work (that's like exporting water from the desert!). I knew it was coming but am still unhappy about it. You ask about a good man for Alabama. What about yourself? I know that you are itching to get back into a real fighting situation. And while you are doing good work up here, it's nothing compared to what you could do down there. I'd like to volunteer myself but don't think I'm suited for a passive resistance role--also have family, financial and personal problems. (i.e., kin folks)

I'm taking the liberty of sending a carbon copy of this letter to Paul, as I know you are unduly modest at times. Perhaps it can be made financially possible to get you set up down there.

As ever,

Al Horn

cc Paul Rilling

I think Dan Powers is familiar with what he would be getting into in Ala.

Al H.

January 18, 1961

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your recent quarterly report which I am just getting around to acknowledging. I was most interested in the Richmond Cultural Opportunities discussion group. This is fairly similar to something they are considering here in Atlanta. Let me know how it comes along.

Congratulations on your annual summary which is a sort of first in the area of state Council activities.

I hope to meet with your board or executive committee at least once during the current program year. This is less important in the case of Virginia than in some other cases but I still hope we can do this at a time mutually convenient.

I am glad that Bob Hughes' trip in Virginia was well received. He was a little disappointed at the lack of contributions to his legal cause as a result of these speeches.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 30, 1961

Mr. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I'm glad to have the background on the projected Prince Edward march, and I think the position you propose to take is exactly rights.

Your ability to make an on-the scenes evaluation of the project is why it makes sense for you, rather than us, to deal with the question.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. -- I'll appreciate your posting us on any subsequent developments.

HCF

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216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

January 23, 1961.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

RE: Your letter of Jan. 16th to the Rev. Milton Reid conderning the proposed march on Washington of the Prince Edward County Children.

The Rev. L. F. Griffin of Prince Edward Christian Association is opposed to this march on the grounds that it would be somewhat of an exploitation of the students. I talked at length with Jean Fairfax and Helen Baker about the feeling of AFSC on such a march. It was my understanding that they would not endorse such action. In a long conversation with Mr. Lester Banks, state Executive of the NAACP I also gathered that the NAACP at the top national level would not approve such a march. The reason given by Mr. Banks is this--it might be an embarassment to the new administration and might hamper some useful national legislation.

Our Executive Committee has twice voted not to participate in "marches" on the state capitol here which were sponsored by Wyatt Tee Walker. I would not hesitate to suggest to them that we sponsor this move on the national capitol if I were sold on it as an undertaking. I am personally inclined to believe that it would not be the best use of our resources.

I shall be happy to talk to Mr. Reid about it but I shall make it definite that we would not want to sponsor such an undertaking unless AFSC and NAACP would also endorse it without reservation. I plan to discuss this at some length with Paul Rilling when I see him on February 18th.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

CC: Paul M. Rilling.

January 23, 1961.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

RE: Your letter of Jan. 16th to the Rev. Milton Reid conderning the proposed march on Washington of the Prince Edward County Children.

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Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

CC: Paul M. Rilling.

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

February 6, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Dan suggested that since I had been spending some time on the Prince Edward situation recently that I write the enclosed report. We assumed that you might be interested in our thinking on it before your trip here on the 18th.

Since it was written on Friday, there has been one other occurance. Friday the State Board of Education met. (There are two new members of the Board, Colgate Darden and Lewis Powell to replace Garland Gray and Robert Button.) WRVA news reported that the Board went into closed session, presumably to discuss Dean Moss' activities at a recent ESCRU meeting in Williamsburg. Our information is that this is true, although we do not know whether other of Moss' activities were discussed. We have learned in strictest confidence that Dean Moss has submitted his resignation to ESCRU, but that he has stated in private that he will be pushed this far, but will not cease his activities regarding Prince Edward County.

It might also be of interest to you in connection with the coming Farmville meeting that Dean Moss has stated that Longwood students were interested in contributing to the work of the PECCA centers and would have done so if there had been no word from the authorities at Longwood. However, they were told not to be involved, since to have done so would have caused too much trouble.

We are concerned about a meeting which is to take place this weekend in Richmond. It is a meeting of the Virginia Ecumencial group, composed of college students from the various religious denominations. Our information is that the speakers will be Ella Baker, Lillian Smith, Ed King, Charlie Jones, Len Holt, and James Lawson. We, of course, have no question if SNC wishes to hold a meeting here, but we are concerned that they and their approach are not mentioned in the appeals for students to attend.

We are looking forward with pleasure to your trip here.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Michael

cc: Harold Fleming

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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February 20, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It was good to be with you Friday and Saturday. Your insights will be most helpful to us.

In reference to our conversation, I would like to request that Dorothy Michael of our staff attend the staff meetings with her expenses paid by SRC, following the same arrangements that were given the Arkansas Council last year.

Would you please make reservations for Thursday night for Dorothy and for me at the Atlantan? We will not be able to arrive at the staff meetings until Thursday noon, due to the flight engineers' strike. We look forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Dan

Daniel A. Bowers

March 2, 1961

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Bread-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

The Georgia CHR has been talking with an Atlanta TV station and finds that free time would be available to interview the proper person from Virginia on the private school question. We would not need top drawer names, but we would need someone whose position or experience would be salable as expertise. Do you have any such in your stable?

Somehow or other we did not get a new list of board members, officers, and local council leaders from you?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

March 3, 1961.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul: RE: Your letter of March 2nd.

Enclosed please find lists of officers and board members and local council presidents. I had them in my brief case last week and did not leave them.

Also please find enclosed a copy of the audit and financial statement of the VCHR for the calendar year 1960.

I wonder if Dr. Ruppert Picott would be a good person for the TV program in Atlanta. He really knows more than anyone else about the private schools--or are they prejudiced against having a Negro on the program?

I would also suggest Dean Moss but he cannot talk now. Why not have someone review Mary Ellen Goodman's report? Would Brubaker be good for this or would this be vs. strategy?

People who are on our side are too vulnerable and these who are not vulnerable are on the other side I'm afraid. Picott as a former national vice president of VEA would be good. Any thoughts on this further I'll call you.

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Bowers

enclosures

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March 30, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Ben Muse called me last night and told me of his frustrating experiences with Gordon Moss. These were that Moss told Muse that he and President Lankford of Longwood has decided on a different approach and that he did not show for his appointment with Muse to discuss the general situation in the County, but reported that he had been delayed by a minor traffic violation.

This all is not in character as I see Moss. I have written him, telling him of our continued concern and interest. We shall just have to wait and see. Of course, I wonder if all this means that he is so deeply threatened, or at least feels the threats so much, that he can not even avail himself of the help he requested.

Ben Muse reports that he has been in the County, but that he did not attempt to contact Moss, that he was with Barrye Wall and Calvin Bass. I do not know Bass, but Moss reports that he is sympathetic. Muse reported that Bass said that there was overwhelming sentiment in the County for the reopening of the schools. This is the first I have heard of this.

Sorry you missed the talks on Church and State. It made me feel delighted that I no longer worked in an interreligious area, but, in contrast, in such a clean one as interracial.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Michael

March 30, 1961

Mrs. Dorothy Michael
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dorothy:

We are checking out the Communism on the Map filmstrip. In the meantime, I am enclosing a reference to it which we ran across recently.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

April 4, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Dan has told me that he has informed you that he will be leaving here as of June 15. I think it is only right to let you know that I will be leaving here shortly prior to that time. While my plans are not definite yet, I assume I will be leaving Virginia early in June and will be leaving the Virginia Council in mid-May. And then on to Massachusetts!

I have seen articles showing numerous tie-ins of Communism on the Map and Operation Abolition. T. Coleman Andrews showing of it here is another indication of its interest to the John Birch Society.

Do you know of any top-rank industrialist in the South who has gone ahead--into the twentieth century--with his business and who has made statements in print against segregation? Irv Goodman is playing with the idea of doing a story on such a person, if we can dig up a good enough subject. His Prince Edward story--tentatively titled "Public Schools Died Here"--will be in the April 29th issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

And isn't the quote on the back of the March issue of New South from my friend Elsie Carper?

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy Michael

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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April 5, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for Benjamin Muse's report and the ADL report. I talked briefly with ADL's fact-finder in Boston last weekend, but did not learn more than is in this report.

I enjoyed Muse's report. I would be interested in knowing the reason for Bass's concern about the sequence of court orders. I seriously question his statement that 70 to 80 per cent of the people of the county would like to see the schools reopened. Even if he counted the Negro population, I would contend that from everything I have witnessed this figure is vastly inflated.

Gordon Moss was just in the office. He apologized for missing his appointment with Ben Muse--he was picked up in Maryland for speeding. He reported on a talk with President Lankford and said only yesterday did he learn what Lankford knew from the State Board of Education meeting. Lankford had been excluded from this meeting. It was Lankford's suggestion that Moss be quiet for a time; he stated that Bill Story had been able to sway the Board (Darden and Perrow were not present.) Moss has written Darden asking for an appointment. If it seems advisable, he will have appointments with Powell, Muse (Leonard), and Perrow. He feels that these people, as well as Lankford, would not like the AAUP and NEA to be aware of his situation. He will keep us immediately informed of what happens in his interviews. He likes the idea that we are backing him and can move on some other ideas, if his interviews are not productive. He also feels that if he did keep on talking now that the Board might be hard put to implement any action against him. Moss seemed much happier than I have ever seen him.

Helen Baker called yesterday. She also called about two weeks ago to tell us what was going on in the county. (We have never heard from Jean Fairfax since we were at their meeting.) Helen reports that she has no contact with PECCA any longer, that they do not even report their meeting dates to her. She says they "treat me like an outsider." Apparently, Griffin is carrying out his threat. She feels that there should be a meeting of PECCA, AFSC, NAACP, and us (and I suggested the addition of Picott of VTA) so that "we would not all be working in different directions."

Sincerely, Dorothy

April 7, 1961

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan;

We are crushed and devastated by the news that you plan to desert the vineyards which you have cultivated with such skill and effectiveness. It seems a shame for the Virginia Council to lose its good men with such frequency. Why didn't you tell me about it when I saw you in Washington? and what is this new kind of work you are going to which you refer to so vaguely?

At any rate, I will plan to be on hand at your board meeting April 17 as requested. Let me know if I should come a day early or stay a day later for any particular purpose. What preparations are you making for a successor to the throne? I understand that Jimerson has been or will be offered the Alabama post. You might want to move fairly quickly if he may be needed in Virginia. Are you notifying Tom Henderson in advance of the board meeting? It seems to me this might be advisable if he will be presiding.

You should, I think, feel a considerable sense of satisfaction in your achievements with the Council during the past two years and with the leadership which you have been able to provide the cause in Virginia. I hope your new work will continue to provide an opportunity for you to be of service in the field of human relations and to the South.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 7, 1961

The Rev. Daniel Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan;

Your quarterly report was helpful as always. The local news from Norfolk, Richmond, and Alexandria was particularly welcome. I am beginning to be a little skeptical of continued expectations of Williamsburg officially joining.

We have decided to include a feature article on an active and effective local council group in a future issue of New South. I had thought that the Fairfax County Council might be the proper focus for such a study. Would you agree? Who would be the best person in Fairfax to handle the writing assignment?

We also want to carry something on Prince Edward County in the New South in the near future, perhaps following the May decision. We would want an article focusing on what has happened to the Negro community and to the children, more of a social study than a summary of the legal factors. We would like you to handle such an article. I believe that John Constable will write you unless he already has. Your reports of continued deterioration in Prince Edward County supplemented by a more recent one from Dorothy Michael, are most discouraging, but seem beyond your or our capacity to salvage or drastically influence.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 10, 1961

MEMO TO LOCAL COUNCILS FROM DAN BOWERS

REQUEST: It would be most helpful if you would put Southern Regional Council on your local mailing list; they would like to receive your newsletters and information about your meetings. I am sure you will be happy to add them to this list. The address is:

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORCHIDS to Alexandria Council and the efficient leadership of Mr. Carl Ettinger and Mrs. George Eddy! Alexandria has now reached its goal in fund raising for the State Council.

FAIRFAX begins its campaign this month under the leadership of Mr. C. Edward Behre, 2 Gahent Road, Alexandria. We are expecting great things from them.

OUR NEEDS: We need $1158.00 (including New South subscriptions) in the state office by June 1 in order to qualify for the matching funds of SRC. Please bring this matter before your board and your finance committee. We can make this goal if everyone will make an effort on it.

April 12, 1961

The Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

To Whom It May Concern:

J. J. Brewbaker will be journeying to Tennessee for conferences with school superintendents in May. Are there places in Virginia where he ought to drop in also?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 17, 1961

Mr. Daniel A. Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dan:

You're the only man so far who has matched me, resignation for resignation!

While there's no escaping the fact that your leaving is a blow to the Virginia Council and this whole movement, I am sure you will be striking new and effective blows in "the good fight." As soon as an announcement is in order, I'll look forward to more details about your next assignment.

You'll be hearing further from me, too, as soon as the Potomac Institute takes more definite shape. Meanwhile, my warm regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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RECEIVED
MAR 29 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

March 27, 1961.

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

Paul Rilling shared with me the news that you would soon be leaving SRC. Of course all of us who are a part of this organization will certainly regret your going. In the mean time as a resident of Washington, D. C. we would like your membership in the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

This next item would concern Paul more than you. I plan to submit my resignation to the VCHR at our next Board meeting on April 17th. I am bound by contract to give sixty days notice-so this would make my leaving effective on the 17th of June.

I am planning two things: first to go back into the active pastorate and second to do some work in the field of writing. I will be associated with the religious side of a church paper and will have ample opportunity to continue in the "good fight".

It is with a lot of regret--as you may well imagine for me to leave this work but I see new and larger opportunities ahead. It has been good to be associated with you all at SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel A. Bowers

P.S. I am not telling anyone in Virginia until April 17th.

CC. Paul M. Rilling

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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April 26, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We thought the enclosed might be of interest to you.

And whatever happened to the march on Washington of March 5 that I heard Reid sell to a PECCA meeting on January 24?

Dan has talked to Mrs. Eddy and she has agreed to write a rough draft on the Alexandria Chapter to present to Dr. Bowie for his revision and signature.

Have you seen Claude Sitton's article on Prince Edward in the New York Times of April 17. It is good, but not as good as the Saturday Evening Post's article. I'd like to know your reaction on this.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

P.S. Please let Sarah know that I would be happy to help her in any way on her move to Richmond.

April 27, 1961

The Rev. Dan Bowers
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

I noticed the very interesting editorial in the Times-Dispatch on April 25. I am sure that you noticed it. My obvious thought is that the Virginia Council or some group should consider making a careful analysis of this data, drawing more constructive and useful conclusions than those drawn by the paper.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
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May 1, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The editorial of the Richmond Times-Dispatch of April 25 was beautifully and delicately annihilated in a reply in the letters column on April 28. The author spoke of the skewed figures, mentioned the editorial lag seemed to be as great as the educational lag in Virginia, used such phrases as "you are perpetuating the myth of the Negro's innate inability," etc. However, the most interesting part of the letter was the author of it--~~Russell~~ Richard Meeker of Longwood College.

Dan and I spent Thursday in Prince Edward County. We visited Moss and Griffin. Interestingly enough, we could not keep the conversation on the intervention of the Justice Department--our friends were much more interested in discussing Irv Goodman's SEP article.

A minor, but hopeful, event took place in the County on Saturday. A group of Richmond social workers, RPI students, young Unitarian teachers, etc. of 25 whites and Negroes have organized themselves loosely to work with the Negro kids on Saturday. They have worked with a sports program for the older boys the past few months. Saturday, they initiated through handbills and word of mouth a program of arts and crafts, dancing, sewing, etc. for the girls. About fifty showed and they wish to bring friends and siblings back next week. This group is not going to fold, they are completely unsponsored, and they did not come into being nor are they continuing under the auspices of AFSC.

We received a note from Heslip Lee this morning. Would it be out of line to tell him that Negro is not spelled with a small "n"?

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Dorothy N. Michael

May 1, 1961

Mr. Daniel A. Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

It is with a deep feeling of regret that I submit to you my resignation to be effective after my vacation beginning June 1. As you know, I am marrying and moving to Boston.

I shall always be profoundly grateful to you for allowing me to work in those areas in which I was deeply interested and could be most effective and for the many signs of appreciation which you have showed about my work.

Working with you has been a most gratifying, exciting, and worth-while experience.

All my best wishes to you.

Most sincerely,

DNM

Mrs. Nebergall Michael

cc: Mr. Paul M. Killing
Dr. T. T. Henderson

May 11, 1961

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dan:

We noted in the Washington-Post of February 23 excerpts from an address by H. Graham Morison at Washington and Lee University. Morison is noted as a resident of Fairfax County and a former Assistant Attorney General under Truman. The speech was excellent. We thought you might want to sick the Fairfax Council onto him, and perhaps see if he is of sufficient potential to be considered for board membership by you or us.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

August 8, 1961

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

Dear Paul,

I received your letter this A.M. and thanks for the information concerning the financial support of SRC.

At first I thought of suggesting that you just wait about your trip up here until you were less pushed, and so we could have more time. Nevertheless, there are some things which I believe you could help us with here in the office to the degree that I now feel that a day and night's visit on either the 14th. or 15th., or, for that matter, any day next week, would be most helpful.

Dan Bowers was supposed to have come today according to an agreement one day last week. He did not come however, and if he had, there are still some things I would like to learn directly from you which would get us off on the right foot here in the office. Thus, if you can make it any day next week, we would welcome, and make good use of, your visit.

Sincerely,

"Happy"

Heslip Lee

BC ✓
MF ✓
SM
WJ ✓

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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Executive Director

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MEMO: TO ALL DEPARTMENTS OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

FROM: DAN BOWERS.

SUBJECT: CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

NEW ADDRESS: 3 B. BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VA.

PLEASE DON'T MAKE ME WALK UP THE STAIRS TO MY OLD ADDRESS TO GET MEIL FROM YOU.

Paul,

You will be interested to note that I have been in the news up here about Prince Edward. I'm sorry I let Carl Auvil give my statements to A. P. because it will limit my personal usefulness in Prince Edward. The Washington Star used this headline "Integrationist predicts opening of Schools" and the Farmville Herald gave a ½ page editorial to calling me a liar. I now know how you feel about being quoted.

Elsie Carper of the Post is going to Prince Edward with me on Monday to write a story on the centers there. Harold's trip was a great success and our people were well pleased with his speech.

Let me know what you think of my annual report?????

Dan

LD ✓
PR

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

TO PAUL RILLING

from

DAN BOWERS

The enclosed is a copy of the tests conducted by the Virginia dept of education. It was begun to prove the "inferiority" of the Negro and to point up the fact that he should not be in the same grade as his white counterpart.

I believe that with careful and trained analysis this report would be a powerful weapon to prove that the Negro schools are inferior to the white schools of Virginia.

This is something you and Les Dunbar might be interested in working with.

Incidentally, Les did a magnificent job on the proposed ~~legis~~ action for the chief executive--it was certainly well done.

Paul - sometime ago I got a copy of the test results, with the intention of analyzing in an h report. This is still my intention though time - - -.

SUMMARY

THE STANDARDIZED TESTING PROGRAM
VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1959-1960

Through an appropriation of the General Assembly, Extra Session 1959, the State-wide testing program was expanded to provide during the school year 1959-60 one or more tests for every pupil in each grade one through twelve. This program included a readiness test at the first grade level, intelligence tests for grades two through seven, a comprehensive achievement test battery for grades four, five, and six, a reading test battery for grades seven and eight, a multiple aptitude test for grade eight, a scholastic aptitude test and a battery of achievement tests for grades nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

The Testing Program was designed to test every pupil in the public schools in Virginia with at least one test. The purposes of the Program were to improve instruction and guidance through a better understanding of some of the strengths and weaknesses of each boy and girl and to evaluate partially our present position in relation to the nation — the potential and the stage of growth which has been achieved.

The Program by Grades and Tests

Grade 1 — Metropolitan Readiness Tests. These tests measure children's maturity or readiness to profit from formal instruction in reading and number work. (Results available later)

Grades 2 and 3 — Kuhlmann-Anderson Tests. These tests measure several aspects of intelligence.

Grades 4, 5, and 6 — Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Tests. The verbal part of these tests measures scholastic aptitude. The non-verbal part gives an estimate of scholastic aptitude which has not been influenced by any lack of ability to read.

Grades 4, 5, and 6 — Science Research Associates (SRA) Achievement Series. These tests measure educational development of pupils in the following broad curricular areas: Reading, Language Arts, Arithmetic and Work-Study Skills.

Grade 7 — California Test of Mental Maturity. The sub-tests sample various kinds of mental processes to establish the level and rate of mental development.

Grades 7 and 8 — Iowa Silent Reading Tests. The sub-tests measure three broad general areas: rate of reading, comprehension, and ability to use skills in locating information.

Grade 8 — The Differential Aptitude Tests Battery. The eight sub-tests measure abilities in the following areas: Verbal Reasoning, Numerical Ability, Abstract Reasoning, Space Relations, Mechanical Reasoning, Clerical Speed and Accuracy, Language Usage: Sentences and Spelling.

Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 — School and College Ability Tests (SCAT). These tests are aids in estimating the capacity of a student to undertake the academic work of the next higher level of schooling.

Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 — Sequential Tests of Educational Progress (STEP). These are achievement tests in the six areas: Listening, Mathematics, Reading, Science, Social Studies, and Writing.

Terms Used

Standardized Test.	Standardized tests are published tests for which there are norms (statistics such as percentiles, averages, grade equivalents and standard scores) on defined groups. Directions for administration and use are carefully prescribed.
Median.	The median is the middle, the point above and below which an equal number of ranked scores lie. It is the 50th percentile.
Percentile.	A percentile is a score giving a percentage rank in a defined group for whom the scores have been ranked from the lowest to the highest.
Mean.	The average.
Intelligence Quotient.	The intelligence quotient is a measure of potential growth expressed as the ratio of mental age to chronological age.
Grade Equivalent.	The school grade and month.

Findings

Care should be taken in attaching undue significance to a single instance of a difference in scores of a point or two or a month or two. However, a pattern of such differences may be significant.

Chart I
Mental Ability Tests Results
Fall 1959
White Pupils

The average and median intelligence quotients for the county whites fall just below the national norms. Similarly, scores for the city whites are just slightly below the national norms with the exceptions of grades six and seven where they exceed the national norms by two points in each instance. The intelligence quotients for the total whites fall slightly below the national norms with the exception of the seventh grade where the score is equal to the national norm.

Chart I

MENTAL ABILITY TESTS RESULTS
FALL 1959

LEGEND: National Median

LEGEND: State Median

Numerals indicate I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient)

Grade	Test	County White	City White	TOTAL White	County Negro	City Negro	TOTAL Negro
2*	Kuhlmann-Anderson	101.8 / 99.6	101.8 / 100.4	101.8 / 99.8	101.8 / 91.5	101.8 / 94.1	101.8 / 92.7
3*	Kuhlmann-Anderson	100.1 / 98.5	100.1 / 100.0	100.1 / 98.9	100.1 / 91.4	100.1 / 94.2	100.1 / 92.6
4	Lorge-Thorndike	101.5 / 97.0	101.5 / 98.0	101.5 / 97.0	101.5 / 81.0	101.5 / 85.0	101.5 / 83.0
5	Lorge-Thorndike	101.7 / 98.0	101.7 / 101.0	101.7 / 99.0	101.7 / 83.0	101.7 / 88.0	101.7 / 85.0
6	Lorge-Thorndike	102.0 / 99.0	102.0 / 104.0	102.0 / 101.0	102.0 / 84.0	102.0 / 89.0	102.0 / 86.0
7	California Mental Maturity	100.0 / 99.0	100.0 / 102.0	100.0 / 100.0	100.0 / 85.0	100.0 / 90.0	100.0 / 87.0

* Results for grades 2 and 3 are averages

ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
SPRING 1960

Numerals indicate grade equivalent (grade and month)

4	SRA Achievement	4.8 / 4.7	4.8 / 4.9		4.8 / 3.7	4.8 / 3.8	
5	SRA Achievement	5.8 / 5.8	5.8 / 6.0		5.8 / 4.4	5.8 / 4.6	
6	SRA Achievement	6.8 / 6.6	6.8 / 6.8		6.8 / 5.1	6.8 / 5.5	
7	Iowa Reading	7.8 / 7.5	7.8 / 7.7	7.8 / 7.6	7.8 / 5.8	7.8 / 6.0	7.8 / 5.9
8	Iowa Reading	8.8 / 8.4	8.8 / 8.9	8.8 / 8.6	8.8 / 6.1	8.8 / 6.7	8.8 / 6.4

Chart II

DIFFERENTIAL APTITUDE TESTS RESULTS

FALL 1959

LEGEND: ▬
National Median (50th Percentile)

LEGEND: ▭
State Median — Numerals show the national percentile at which the state median score falls when compared with the nation.

Grade	Test	County White	City White	TOTAL White	County Negro	City Negro	TOTAL Negro
8 Boys	Verbal Reasoning	45	50	45	5	15	10
	Numerical Ability	45	50	45	15	15	15
	Abstract Reasoning	40	48	40	15	23	15
	Space Relations	38	48	40	15	25	20
	Mechanical Reasoning	48	53	50	15	15	15
	Clerical Speed and Accuracy	60	60	60	53	48	50
	Language Usage-Spelling	48	43	45	35	35	35
	Language Usage-Sentences	43	50	45	15	23	20
8 Girls	Verbal Reasoning	40	45	40	10	10	10
	Numerical Ability	45	50	45	15	15	15
	Abstract Reasoning	40	48	43	15	20	15
	Space Relations	40	48	43	15	20	15
	Mechanical Reasoning	48	60	50	20	20	20
	Clerical Speed and Accuracy	60	60	60	50	50	50
	Language Usage-Spelling	45	43	43	33	33	33
	Language Usage-Sentences	45	53	48	15	20	18

Chart III

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ABILITY TESTS RESULTS (SCAT)

SEQUENTIAL TESTS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS RESULTS (STEP)

FALL 1959

LEGEND: ■
National Median (50th Percentile)

LEGEND: □
State Median — Numerals show the national percentile at which the state median score falls when compared with the nation.

Grade	Test	County White	City White	TOTAL White	County Negro	City Negro	TOTAL Negro
9	SCAT	53	61	56	10	14	12
	STEP Math.	55	61	57	18	20	18
	Science	58	62	60	14	18	16
	Social Studies	55	63	57	14	19	17
	Reading	53	62	55	18	21	19
	Listening	58	67	60	15	23	19
	Writing	59	66	61	23	28	25
10	SCAT	57	62	58	13	18	15
	STEP Math.	58	58	58	19	21	20
	Science	61	60	61	23	24	24
	Social Studies	61	65	62	22	31	26
	Reading	60	64	61	18	28	22
	Listening	58	60	59	11	20	13
	Writing	62	69	64	26	35	29

Chart III (Con't.)

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ABILITY TESTS RESULTS (SCAT)
SEQUENTIAL TESTS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS RESULTS (STEP)
FALL 1959

LEGEND: ▬
National Median (50th Percentile)

LEGEND: ▭
State Median — Numerals show the national percentile at which the state median score falls when compared with the nation.

Grade	Test	County White	City White	TOTAL White	County Negro	City Negro	TOTAL Negro
11	SCAT	52	64	55	10	14	11
	STEP Math.	51	56	52	15	17	16
	Science	47	56	50	16	15	16
	Social Studies	52	61	55	14	24	19
	Reading	55	62	57	17	26	20
	Listening	58	67	61	10	20	14
	Writing	58	67	61	23	29	26
12	SCAT	55	69	60	9	18	13
	STEP Math.	48	56	50	16	17	16
	Science	56	62	58	15	18	16
	Social Studies	57	70	61	13	28	20
	Reading	52	64	56	14	22	18
	Listening	60	70	62	10	20	14
	Writing	60	70	64	20	29	24

January 27, 1955

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, Univ. Sta.
Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Patty:

Of course we remember you and have followed with great interest your good works. Good news, indeed, that the Saturday Evening Post is planning to use your article on the latent readiness of Southern whites to accept desegregation. It should do a lot of good in offsetting the shouts of the demagogues.

As to reprints, I am sure we could use some to good advantage. But the quantity would depend on the cost. Do you know yet what the financial considerations will be? If not, simply cast our vote as interested in seeing the article reprinted. In any event we can make the availibility of the reprints known to all our state people.

By the way, I appreciated your sending me the clipping on the appearance you made before the Virginia Commission, and I appreciated even more your courageous and forthright testimony.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

January 15, 1955

Mr. Harlold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council

Dear Harold,

Here I am again. Just in case you don't remember, I visited you about three years ago to gather information for an article for the Reader's Digest which they bought and farmed out to Christian Century but never reprinted. It was called A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Enclosed is a carbon of an article which the Saturday Evening Post is bringing out sometime in February. I do this on the remote chance that you might want reprints of it, and if so it would be well to put in for them now, so that they will know that reprints will be in demand, and be prepared. Of course I know that it mightn't meet your present needs at all.

Do let me know if at any time there is any way at all in which I can help you all.

Remember me to Dr. Mitchell and to Anna Holden.

As ever,

Patty

Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, Univ. Sta.
Charlottesville, Va.

FILE COPY

June 27, 1955

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Boyle:

In regard to your letter of June 24, 1955, requesting material, I am sending you material prepared by the North Carolina, the Kentucky, and the Louisiana affiliates of the Southern Regional Council. Since Miss Anna Holden is no longer with the council, your request was referred to me.

I am sending you a copy of the statement of policy and aims of the Southern Regional Council along with the other material. Also, I am returning your $1. The council does not charge for material of this kind.

I read your recent article in the Saturday Evening Post with interest and am glad to know that the Latin American magazine has seen fit to reprint it.

Thank you for the copy of the "opposition version" to your article. These people are working hard, but I hope it will be to little success.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

encl.

File ans June 27-gc

June 24, 1955

Miss Anna Holden
So. Regional Council

Dear Miss Holden:

I've been asked to write the discriptive circulars concerning the aims and services of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

It would help me a great deal if I had the materials which other states have put out. Could you send me some samples.

I enclose $1 for any costs this may involve.

It's wonderful to have the SRC to go to for information and help. I can't express what it's meant to me over the last five years.

Cordially,

Patty Boyle

Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

P. S. I enclose for the SRC's general amusement and for your files the opposition's version of my article. Vision, a Latin American magazine has reprinted my article in Spanish and Portuguese, incidentally.

FBR - for advice to Gson

June 17, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 19 1956

Dear George,

I'm writing this letter at the request of Jack Marion and with the approval of Carroll Brooke. Jack feels that since I've been doing the field work--meeting the fund raising problem and the field opportunities head on--I should explain our situation to you.

In order not to keep you in suspense, this is an appeal for financial aid. Yet it is not a "gimmie" letter. Rather it is a let me letter. We only want your OK.

Carroll wrote you sometime ago about our desire to drop our half time executive secretary, so I won't go into this again at this time, though the desire is still active. We don't need two executive secretaries. We do need $3,250. I recognize the SRO's point about paid jobs for Negroes, and think it good, but my personal experience in discussions and fund raising among Negroes convinces me that they are far more interested in having a predominantly white organization bat on their side than in paid jobs for Negroes. Several of our Negroes on the board, for instance, have expressed the opinion that Jack should not have a colored secretary in his office. (He hasn't.)

But I said I wouldn't discuss that point. If we could get the money to pay that $3,250, we'd be happy to do so, so let's discuss that.

The real point is that with a terrific load of fund raising upon us, those of us who have fervor, energy and dedication can expend these only on money raising. To what purpose? So that we can keep ourselves going and pay the salaries of the people to raise the money to keep ourselves going and pay the salaries? It's a treadmill. We have no satisfaction in it. There's no accomplishment in this.

And all the while we struggle to raise money to pay salaries to raise money, real needs and real opportunities press upon us, and we have no time or thought to give to them.

We should like to make an appeal to the Fund for the Republic for a special grant to institute a real action program. I enclose a leaflet telling what we should like to do, and also a report on Waynesboro which I wrote after a couple of weeks working there. I think you will agree that this is the kind of work we should be doing, and yet unless we can get our finances taken care of in some way, I shall not be able again to spare my time from fund raising to do another similar job. Many field workers besides myself are needed if we are to take advantage of the opportunities that we have. Yet without help

we can't afford even me. My expenses and salary are being paid, as you know, by the Southern Regional Council, by classifying me as a consultant.

George, as you know, money raising among white Southern citizens for such a purpose as ours is tedious and enervating work to day. They don't dare associate themselves with us in any way for fear of the many things that white Southerners fear. If we must support ourselves with our present budget, we can hope to do little else. We must have an easier budget or a great deal more outside support, or those of us who are most willing to lay down our futures for the cause we believe in will be the very ones who are least willing to expend ourselves for the Virginia Council.

Here in Virginia we have people with ideas, with courage, and with verve, and with dedication. Given proper support we could do a note worthy job here. We could perhaps lead the way and point to the means for other Southern states. But we cannot be content to raise the money to pay the people to raise the money.

Without your even telling me, I know that you understand and sympathize with how we feel. Is there any help for us?

I would be happy to come to Atlanta or to meet you anywhere if you would like to go over this with me in person.

I hope that all goes well at your end.

Cordially,

Patty

Sarah Patton Boyle

Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, Univ. Sta.
Charlottesville, Va.

P.S. I have speaking engagements June 24th and 27th, and am tied up for the week of July 2nd through the 9th. Otherwise I'm at your service.

Patty

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF AIMS AND PROGRAM

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is the only organization in the state which is prepared to offer communities willing to co-operate with the Supreme Court ruling on desegregation the type of moral support, counsel and practical aid which is readily available to those who wish to resist it.

In addition to furnishing material and speakers, and setting up workshops upon request, we wish to send out field workers. These will visit communities which show some willingness to move forward, and will survey, educate and organize these on an individual basis, with a view to stimulating whatever action they are willing to undertake.

A field worker will remain in a community as long as necessary to organize and cooperate with local leadership -- usually two or three weeks -- and will return whenever necessary to stimulate or strengthen it.

In order to accomplish this program we need something more dependable than the always welcome free will contributions. We need, on a recurrent, annual basis, the underwriting of the Council by those organizations whose ideals and aims are in harmony with our own.

Please send all pledges and contributions to the above address.

July 10, 1956

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Boyle:

There's not much bureaucracy in me, but what little is left made me write this to Carroll. Would it work? If you have got other good ideas, call me up, or I will try to get to your part of the world, but when I can is hard to say.

Your long and helpful report as a consultant I commented on in a letter to Jack Marion a week or ten days ago.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Encl:

August 1, 1956

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Patty:

In re local chapters.

The old Interracial Commission, and its various state interracial committees (especially the one in Virginia) had an abundance of local chapters, (indeed were built on local groups). It was a local program. I have on pondering about it concluded that the old movement was respectable partly because it never challenged segregation. And nowadays we do.

SRC in its stretch from 1944 to 1954 mostly just banded together its people in each state as a statewide division of SRC; volunteer officers, an annual meeting, an occasional visit or a pronouncement; little else. So that local groups fell into disuse. But a few kept going. Eight or ten in Georgia, one in Chattanooga, the women in Norfolk, a group in Houston, etc. And some of them grew with the times into helping to build an unsegregated society.

Right now for the state organizations to push for local activity, local meetings of white and Negro people, matched in background as well as may be, and working together at some common project, are the solution to the problem of the day in the South. Our job everywhere should be to get the habit of working together going. We should make little effort (I think) to corral all such local groups into being organizationally local chapters of our state organizations. I would be content (though I don't know that the state organizations would agree) if in each such local group a good sprinkling of persons were members of the state organization. Indeed when a local group became a branch of the state organization the first question that pops up is the one about political activity. The only prescription we know

on that is for the state organization to require that all members of the local group be members of the state organization (thus accepting its limitation on political activity), plus a requirement by the state organization that the local group submit its constitution and by-laws (or either if only one) to the state organization for approval, and obtain advance approval of any changes in the local by-laws and/or constitution. That seems to manage the matter formally.

But you are left with the problem of what political activity is. Without going to the law-books what is said in the statute is that "no substantial part of the activity" of a tax-exempt organization "shall be carrying on propaganda or attempting to influence legislation." Courts have not sharpened the definition of "no substantial part." I have heard five per cent mentioned as insubstantial, but not authoritatively. I think the only rule is to obey the spirit of the law, and refrain from all political activity, and then an outfit will hardly be accused of violating the letter of the law.

However, there is a recognized distinction between being for a principle and being for or against a particular bill or a particular law or a particular candidate. Thus, it is commonly believed that a tax-exempt organization can pretty freely be, say, for or against honesty in government; but the moment somebody introduces into the legislature a particular bill to require or get rid of honesty in government, the tax-exempt organization must cease its educational efforts on that bill. One could, I feel sure, be in favor of obeying the Supreme Court of the United States; but the moment there is a particular bill to circumvent or comply, the non-political group should withhold comment. Similarly with candidates. You can be for decent men in government, but when Jack Jones says he is going to run, you must not say whether in your opinion he is decent or indecent.

There is extra reason why our local group should be careful; I have learned from experience that anyone who has earned the confidence of large numbers of Negro persons will be sought after for his or her supposed influence with "the Negro vote." We just shouldn't be interested in how people vote, though we can be interested in getting more people to register to vote -- but not for or against something or somebody.

These restrictions are not as hard as they seem. Because we usually have so few friends that we don't amount to much in the way of a vote, anyway. Our effective role is in setting an example for and educating opinion. Silly for us, feeble as we usually are, to bluster and threaten to politic some bad egg out of office!

XXX

Still, I stick to the point: our job is to get things done. And if some local group wants to do things (a'right) and doesn't want to hook to us, bless them and help them. If we have good ideas (and we have) they will shine through, and come to be appreciated.

All of the above is subject to the rule that the Virginia Council on Human Relations is an autonomous body, and makes its own rules.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Carroll Brooke
Mr. John H. Marion
(plus copy of incoming dtd 7/29/56)

July 29, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
SRC, Atlanta

RECEIVED AUG 1 1956

Dear George,

Thank you for your good letter of some time ago, and for permission to go ahead with colored workers instead of a colored Executive Secratary. We had a executive committee meeting a few days ago and acted on this suggestion. Cooper will draw his last pay check in August and we hope that by the time September rolls around we will have found just the right colored field workers to consume his salary.

George, I've just got through organizing the Charlottesville chapter of the VCHR, the first local chapter in the state. I was asked questions I couldn't answer and was requestioned to get the information direct from you.

1. What have been the programs of chapters in other states? These local big-brains are bound and determined that they will have a precedent instead of setting one, as they have the chance to do.

2. Please give us a definition of what constitutes "political action". I couldn't reassure the group to save my soul on this point and throughout the entire organizational meeting I had to put up a continuous fight to keep them from splitting off from the Va. Council and making a little separate organization of their own, because they felt that this rule about not taking political action was such a handicap.

3. Our vice-president wants me to ask you specifically this in addition to a general definition: Would a letter to the Governor, the Legislature or the School Board urging them, in the name of the organization to take a certain stand be construed as political action?

They were scared to accept my assurance that it would not. (Or am I wrong?)

I'm very, very sensitive about organizing communities and then having them reject us. Waynesboro's very active and on-the-ball group of forty (20 white and 20 Negro) would not even consider affiliating with us. I said all the right things about what really mattered was that they got under way, not whether they supported us, but I confess that, while the above was sincere, I was right much up-set at being rejected. Have you any advice about how to go about handling this problem?

Charlottesville Chapter has about 70 members at this point, all white but 4, however. I hope the Negroes will take more interest now that we have a local chapter. The price was high for them the help we could give seemed remote.

We are having another meeting August 9th. Could you give me this data before then?

Cordially, Patty

Sarah Patton Boyle, Box 3183, Univ. Sta., Charlottesville, Va.

August 14, 1956

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Patty:

Jack Marion sent in to this office two reports you did on the Waynesboro meetings. George and I like them so well that we have decided to edit them to take out the names of individuals and certain other purely local aspects, mimeograph them and send them out to our other state people. Very often we receive well-written factual reports, but all too often they do not show the process of the meetings and your reports have caught that and the spirit of the people present. We believe this to be important.

I have sent Jack Marion a note telling him of our pleasure over your reports (see enclosed).

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

December 29, 1956

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Boyle:

The Southern Regional Council is conducting a quick survey to determine what Southern cities have desegregated their buses. We have discovered, in contrast to Tallahassee, Birmingham, and Montgomery, that a number of cities have quietly and effectively ended bus segregation.

It has come to our attention that Charlottesville is one of these cities. However, before issuing a public statement to that effect, it is obviously wise to check with a person in that community.

Could you, in the midst of this busy season, give us information on the Charlottesville bus situation? We are concerned with the time any desegregation efforts took place, who prompted or began such a move, the reaction of city officials, the bus company, and the white community, and the amount of remaining voluntary segregation which may still be practiced. Most important, however, is a simple confirmation of the current situation. Please don't go to undue trouble or time to secure the details surrounding the present condition. An immediate reply will be of more value than a detailed report.

The central office staff has asked that I express their sincere best wishes for the season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Information Services

PA:mm

C O P Y

January 2, 1957

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Patty:

This is, first of all, to thank you for the report on Charlottesville's transit system which you sent to Paul Anthony; We are getting out a general release, which should serve a useful purpose.

Secondly, and less positively, I just looked over the good leaflet of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Council on Human Relations. It is excellently done, but I note that you picked up from us the quote by Virginius Dabney. Sad to say, some time back he requested that we cease to use it on our literature -- which we did. No way on earth for you to know about this, but I pass it along now with the suggestion that you drop Dabney in further printings.

Congratulations on the good work you are doing, and our best wishes for 1957.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:fc
cc: John H. Marion
100 E. Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Va.

January 1, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Anthony:

You are right that in respect to bus desegration Charlottesville is among the blessed. As soon as the court decision was handed down the management of our transit system announced that they intended to abide by it and that segregation was forthwith ended on our buses. There has been no protest or unpleasantness at all of any kind, not even from the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties or from the even more objectionable White Citizens Council, though both have strong chapters here. I feel this is further proof that if authorities take a proper stand there is no trouble, and by "proper" of course I mean firm and uncompromising as well as right.

Volentary segregation is still practiced by many, but I see no objection to that provided it is truly volentary and not the result of outside pressure of any kind. Some Negroes on entering the bus take the first seat front, and have never to my knowledge been rebuked by any one (and on receipt of your letter I rechecked with several Negro leaders). Most go back to at least the center and some all the way to the very back, but even these can see their friends sitting unmolested in the very front, and the whole situation seems healthy. Some whites sit back even when there are front seats, and some sit unself-consciously in any vacant seat whether it is beside a Nego or not. Some of course stand rather than sit in a vacant seat beside a Negro, but these are not numerous enough to change the generally healthy and agreeable atmosphere surrounding the change.

I'm happy to be able to supply this information, and should never be too busy to enjoy being of any help to you that I can.

Happy New Year!

Cordially,

Sarah Patton Boyle

Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, Univ. Sta.
Charlottesville, Va.

P.S. I'm sorry I can neither type nor spell.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

(36)= ..

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

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R. SU007 PD=STAUNTON VIR 2 934AME=

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

:ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CAN YOU NAME SOUTHERN STATES HAVE A GOVERNORS COMMISSION ON RACE OR HUMAN RELATIONS INFORMATION WOULD HELP BILL BEFORE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY TO CREATE ONE REPLY BY WIRE=

CARROLL BROOKE STAUNTON VA=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1954

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WESTERN UNION

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

63 Auburn Avenue, NE Atlanta 3, Ga.

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Staunton, Virginia

Maryland set up onecalled Commission on Problems Affecting the Negro Population eighteen members in 1942 but it has done very little see August 1948 New South. Republican Governor Willis of Kentucky established in ~~1945~~ 1944 a Commission on Negro Affirs with Mansir Tydings as Chairman which did a considerable report and a boil-down of report called Let's Pull Together Kentuckians. Then the Commission died with outgoing Governor Dade County Florida has a Commission on Community Relations sponsored by the County Commission and privately supported, which is race relations ~~organiz~~ organization only publicly sponsored such local or ~~munic~~ municipal body in the South. See April 1952 New South.

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6

The Reverend W. C. Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I spent last Tuesday, January 4th, in Richmond, and used the day in trying to get things finished up for the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Emerson and I agreed that the democratic way to proceed would be to write to the eighty or ninety persons in Virginia who have continued to be members of the Southern Regional Council and ask them to assist the selection of a seven-man nominating committee. Then the nominating committee would pick the thirty-odd people to be members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

I have the firm assurance of the Division of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches -- verbally -- that such an arrangement would be workable and unexceptionable. Also, Emerson and the Virginia Council of Churches would work with the new group, though the two agencies would be distinct.

The Nominating Committee as selected is made up of yourself, as Chairman, Wilson Brown, Rupert Picott, Paul Williams, J. M. Ellison, Harry Roberts, and Mrs. Louis Jaffe. Everybody but you has agreed to serve. We all hope that you will serve.

The Nominating Committee only has to meet one. The day selected is Tuesday, February 1. Place is probably Petersburg, as being easy for Mrs. Jaffe to reach by the Norfolk and Western. SRC will gladly pay for the travel and for the luncheon involved for the meeting February 1. Details later, but tentatively selected time is 12:15, and we ought to be through by 2:30 p.m.

I have got great long scratchy lists of suitable persons and will get the scratches off and retyped, and will send you lists in a few days. Emerson and I went over the list together with care, and I have consulted with Mr. Hancock, Mr. Ellison, and Mr. Picott re lists. Also, friends in Northern Virginia are sending lists, and the Norfolk Interracial Committee is sending in a list. So, we have lists galore. I do hope that this will work with you. This will be a considerable service, and all of us will be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Fred Routh

January 13, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Church
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

The other members of the Nominating Committee are as follows:

Mr. Wilson Brown
State Planters Bank
Ninth Street at Main
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond

Mr. James M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond

Mr. Harry Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
Algonquin Park
Norfolk

You will have received my letter saying that the place had been moved to Richmond. But the date remains the same, February 1st, and the hour is the same, noonish, for a luncheon gathering.

I am sending you, separately, some lists of people suitable to be considered for membership on the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It is made up fundamentally from a selection of persons who happened to have continued to be members of the Southern Regional Council in Virginia through all these ten years: Thirty-odd names submitted by Emerson Smith; thirty-odd names submitted by Rupert Picott; five or six names that came in from the Norfolk Woman's Council on Interracial Cooperation; and a few other names that cropped up as I ran through all of the lists successively with Emerson Smith, Rupert Picott, Gordon Hancock, and J. M. Ellison.

Obviously any lists so made up have some bias in them. My original list is slanted intrinsically toward those aging Virginians who faithfully clung to SRC through the last ten years. Young persons pushing up are few, and women are few. Also people from other cities than Norfolk and Richmond

are few. The rural interest is hardly represented at all. So, emphatically, nothing limiting about the lists; many names not here listed should be considered, and various of them should survive on to the Council.

I have broken down the assorted lists with which I started into three lists which I have called "A", "B", and "C". "A" is people as to whom there was general agreement between Emerson Smith and Picott and Ellisen and Mitchell and Gordon Hancock, as suitable to be considered.

"B" is people obviously to be considered but not pushed for quite as hard by those with whom I talked.

"C" is people thought of by one or the other of us as available tinder. Considering how limited was the information of those who prepared and conferred on these lists in their raw state, I would put very little faith in the brackets of "A", "B", and "C". Still, it seemed to me wise to save what work had gone into preliminary sifting in the conferences in Richmond, January 4th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Labor is conspicuously unrepresented, and should be represented.

Encl: Lists "A", "B", and "C"

TRINITY CHURCH
Augusta Parish (Founded 1746)
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE, RECTOR

Post Office Box 208

January 10, 1955

JAN 12 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I shall be very glad to act as chairman of the nominating committee, to meet in Petersburg on February first.

I am sure that you will let me know details as to place and time as soon as possible.

I was in Richmond on Friday and talked with Emerson Smith concerning the proposed action for setting up the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I believe that we can have a very fine organization if we get the proper executive secretary. I am sure that the Virginia Council of Churches will do all that is possible to make it a success.

I would appreciate your sending me the addresses of the members of the committee, as I would like to contact them before our meeting; and I would also appreciate any suggestions you may have.

I take it from your letter that you will be present; I sincerely hope so.

With kindest regards to you, I am

Faithfully yours,

Carroll Brooke

January 14, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

Emerson Smith says that he has made arrangements for the meeting of the Nominating Committee to be held at the Central YMCA, 2 West Franklin Street in Richmond, at 12:30 p.m., on Tuesday, February 1st.

I have notified all of the members of the Nominating Committee of this time and place.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

January 18, 1955

Dictated January 17

The Reverend W. C. Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

We sent out ninety-odd copies of the letter to Virginia members. Thus far thirty-one post card replies have been received. All approved the Nominating Committee and the idea of a Virginia Council.

One post card suggested Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, RFD 3, Charlottesville, Virginia, "as a member." I assume, therefore, that that is a suggestion of her as a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Wilson Brown
Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Mr. Paul Williams
Mr. James M. Ellison
Mr. Harry Roberts
Rev. C. Emerson Smith
Mrs. Arnold Strauss

P.S. Next day. Another three or four assents have been received. David H. Scull of Annandale, Virginia, adds to his postcard, "Would have liked someone from Northern Virginia, and hope in any case there is representation from this area in the permanent group."

cc: Mr. C. Emerson Smith
Mr. Harry Roberts
Mr. Paul Williams
Mr. James M. Ellison
Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Mr. Wilson Brown

January 24, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

The other day in an interval at an interesting meeting at Fisk University instead of doodling I made up a tentative list of some of the groupings of people that I thought it right to consider for representation in the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

I have probably omitted some glaringly necessary groups; and may have included some of marginal importance. I advance the list merely as a check-over for the Nominating Committee which has the real thinking to do.

Here are the groups:

The press, white and Negro
Teachers
Parent-Teacher Associations
Labor
Church Women, as an organized body
Social workers
Business, big and little
Civic groups
State government
Virginia Legislature
Such a body as the Virginia League of Municipalities
Professional Associations which have achieved integration (in all such associations but a sample)
The leading religious denominations
The college world (social science)
Such a body, perhaps, as the National Council of Negro Women
Urban League
NCCJ
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
American Jewish Committee

On top of all of this, geography has to have mind paid to it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

February 25, 1955

(Dictated February 23)

Reverend Carroll Brooks
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

I thought everything yesterday went admirably, and we are deeply grateful to you for your interest and effectiveness in it.

Here, for the record, is my note to SRC files as to yesterday's proceedings. Emphatically, this should not be the minutes. Mr. Walker will doubtless supply you with minutes. But I thought you would like to have my records for a close check.

One small matter should be borne in mind for the next, or some subsequent, meetings. Emerson Smith had been in touch with the ADL man in Richmond as to who would be suitable nominees from their group for the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The ADL named four or five people. The Nominating Committee raised those names late in its meeting. They did not know any of the people and skipped over them all to nominate Emrock, an admirable nomination agreeable to everyone. But I noticed that none of those that the ADL had put up did get nominated. So, I dropped in yesterday afternoon on the ADL man and mentioned the matter and asked who they would think would be a suitable nominee for any next coming enlargement. They said Lee Kanter, Citizens Bank Building, Norfolk, Virginia. I would trust their judgement on this matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Encl.

February 25, 1955

Reverend Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I had a letter from Harry Roberts on February 9th, written, I daresay, in his capacity as a member of the Nominating Committee, recalling the fact that he thought highly of Dr. Kernodle, Head of the Department of Sociology at William and Mary.

Roberts said that Kernodle has had William and Mary students to do a study on the social conditions of Negroes in that area. And Roberts said that he, Roberts, thought Kernodle would be a good person on the Virginia Council on Human Relations, when and if a vacancy came along.

I pass this information on to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP

February 25, 1955

(Dictated February 24)

Mr. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

Pro forma at this time, but for your careful scrutiny when you come into the time, I send you a set of the leading memoranda which have described to state groups the relationship with them of this Atlanta office of the SRC. Indeed I send you two sets in order that you may have one for yourself, and another to hand to whomever you ultimately select in Virginia as the paid executive.

Along with the two sets of memos come a single example of the monthly reporting form on money and the monthly reporting form on New South subscriptions.

No action is needed out of this about any of these items, except to look through them and absorb as much detail as you wish.

I continue to be gratified with the meeting the other day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls - 2 sets of Memos 1-11
cc: CHP
FBR

February 28, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Church
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

Thanks for your letter of February 28th. I agree that all went beautifully.

Would it not be well if you wrote Colgate Darden and drew attention to the fact that the newspaper story made that error?

Quite all right to obtain secretarial services and cover the matter on an expense account to us. We would hesitate to make a commitment in excess of say $40.00, but what seems reasonable and necessary we will help with.

Similarly for your stamps and stationary supplied during this organisational period for the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: KS - for approval.
+ Brooke's expense account for organizational meeting enclosed.

TRINITY CHURCH
Augusta Parish (Founded 1746)
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE, RECTOR

Post Office Box 208

February 25, 1955

FEB 28 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I think we had a splendid meeting on Tuesday, and have gotten off to a good start. I have received several other acceptances since then, one whom I was especially anxious to have with us, John Garland Pollard Jr. We had a very good report in the Times-Dispatch the next morning, there being only one slip-up, in that it was said that Colgate Darden threw in his lot with us, which he had said that he would be unable to do.

I am wondering if the Southern Regional Council would be able to pay for some secretarial help which I will need to get out the minutes and letters to all those who have said that they would become part of the Board of the Virginia Council? I do not feel that I can use my own secretary in the Church time and because she is competent and able to do this work, I would like to engage her for a few afternoons at the rate of two dollars per hour. Please let me know what you think about this.

I have plenty of stationery left from the letters we got out to call the meeting, but I may have to buy a little mimeograph paper.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible, as I want to get this under way.

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Carroll Brooke

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

March 2, 1955

MAR 4 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your prompt reply. I will go ahead with plans and hope that by the end of next week I will have the material in the hands of the Board.

I wrote to Colgate Darden the morning the paper came out, apologising. He had not seen the article as he was out of town, and said that no harm had been done.

I have plenty of stationery left from the other letters notifying the members of the meeting.

With best regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Carroll Brooke

March 8, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Reverend Brooke:

I am enclosing the six copies of "Suggested By-Laws for State Affiliates of the Southern Regional Council," as requested in your letter of March 5th.

Dr. Mitchell is expected to return to the city tomorrow, March 9th, and will be writing you shortly in answer to your questions about travel expense.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Encl:
eab/

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

March 5, 1955

MAR 8 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

A copy of the February 22nd meeting will be forwarded you as soon as they are completed. A copy will go to each member of the Board.

sent 4/4/55

Would you be so kind as to send me half a dozen copies of the Suggested By-Laws for State Affiliates of the Southern Regional Council? I have sent my copy to Mr. Ealey.

ES

OK
Fran would you write Brooke Fran.

I have written Mr. Ealey that I believed that the Southern Regional Council would take care of the travel expenses of the members of his committee who reside outside of Richmond in order that they may meet; but I would like to verify this with you. Will such expenses, if provided, apply also to the members of the personnel committee?

I am hoping to have a meeting of the Board in the second week in May, either Monday the 9th or Tuesday the 10th, when I can clear a date.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Carroll Brooke

Then whole Thing to F.R.
Fran

March 11, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooks
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

This young man sent in his papers, and I send them promptly on to you.

Paper records don't always tell the story, but certainly the young man has had amazingly apt experience and training.

I have written back to Solenberger and told him that you are the Chairman, for the time being at any rate, and that Dr. Moreland at Ashland is the head of the Personnel Committee.

Mr. Cooper from Hampton was here yesterday on some unrelated matter at one of the colleges. He said that various persons had evidenced to him that he was being considered for the job in Richmond.

I used the time to fill him in on what was a'foot in Virginia, but carefully encroached not at all on Virginia's judgment as to whom it would take on. Cooper also seemed to me an attractive candidate.

Of course, what Virginia ought to do is raise enough extra money to enable it to take on two people at co-equal salaries!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Central file
-Texas-

C
O
P
Y

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

March 17, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have forwarded Mr. Solenberger's application to Dr. Moreland, and the names of several other persons and their data which have come to me.

I had a letter from Dr. Moreland today and he is in hopes of going ahead with his committee; he is endeavoring to have a meeting with Dr. Ellison to talk over proceedings before he calls a meeting.

We are hoping to have a meeting of the board on May 9 or 10th; but this date will depend upon the action of the committees. I am trying to urge them to act; but I do not know what has gone on to date.

I think we are moving along well.

I had a very disappointing letter from Armistead L. Boothe, who has asked me to strike his name from the list of persons accepting membership. It sounds as if political pressure has been brought to bear upon him; and only last week there was an article in most of the papers denying that Colgate Darden had accepted membership. The Times-Dispatch (Richmond) called me long distance for comments, and I told them that Dr. Darden was correct and that it was their paper's mistake which listed him; I had written Dr. Darden the day the papers came out.

I can understand in the present controversy over the schools that legislators do not want to be tied to our organization which has a very definite point of view.

If there is anything you think I ought to be doing, please let me know.

With best regards,

Faithfully yours,

/s/

Carroll Brooke
office

P.S. I am enclosing an account of the/expenses relating to our organizational meeting. W.C.B.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

KS - to take expense sheet ✓

HCF ✓
GTH
FBR
AH
MET
RA
JC ✓
RNF ✓
EAB

Return to: GSM ✓

Orig & 3 copies
CHP
GTH
FBR
file

March 21, 1955

① Ex. to KS
② Staff
③ GSM.

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

March 17, 1955

MAR 19 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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I can understand in the present controversy over the schools that legislators do not want to be tied to our organization which has a very definite point of view.

If there is anything you think I ought to be doing, please let me know.

With best regards,

Faithfully yours,

W. Carroll Brooke

P.S. I am enclosing an account of the office expenses relating to our organizational meeting . W.C.B.

March 24, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

I had a letter from my friend Ted du Cuennois (whom the group had elected a member of the Virginia Council), saying that he appreciates election, but the CIO has him permanently assigned to Kentucky, where his address is 406 Vaughan Building, Louisville. And he suggested that the Virginia Council consider as one to fill his room in Virginia, Lawrence H. Marine, an International Representative (i.e., organizer) for the United Steelworkers of America -- CIO, who is also President of the Virginia State Industrial Union Council, which would be all the CIO locals in Virginia. I don't happen to know Marine, but I know and deeply trust the Steelworkers Union, and feel sure they would not have a bad egg in Virginia. Do as you and the others choose; I merely inform.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR

April 6, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

What we call the ordinary fiscal arrangement is with the states which took on paid staff beginning October 1, 1954. We have been making available to those states a sum on the order of $13,200, and they obligated themselves from the beginning to raise, before September 30, 1955, a minimum of $1800 toward their whole budget.

Next year we give something less and they raise something more.

In the case of the several states getting started with paid staff later than October 1st, it seems to us that the amount required to be raised should be reduced pro rata month for month. One-twelfth of $1800 is $150. Therefore it seems to us that Virginia should raise at least $150 for each month after it takes on paid staff, and before September 30, 1955. Thus, for example, assuming you took on paid staff in Virginia May 1st, Virginia will have to produce on its own $750 before September 30, 1955.

What you take in in dues (including the $2.00 for each dues payment that comes on to us as subscription to New South), and contributions to the Virginia Council, would comprise the sum you would have to raise.

Again, the money does not come to us; we merely need to be shown that you raised it. You keep it in your own treasury and spend it for your own budget. And the more you raise this year the more you have left over for next year's budget.

Please write me that you understand this arrangement, and that the Virginia Council will expect to adhere to it.

We cannot assist Virginia in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955, unless the appropriate sum has been raised by Virginia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eah

April 18, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

By our records, no ex-officio member has as yet been elected from the Virginia Council on Human Relations to SRC's Board. (though of course you, as chairman, are already ex-officio a member of SRC's Board.)

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the SRC is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KS - return to me when you have finished (eab)

April 18, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooks
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

It seems to me quite all right for you to count on the travel expenses for the Richmond meeting May 9th, being paid by us from the Virginia allocation.

Here are some expense blanks.

Along about now you really ought to get Virginia moving.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. - 30 expense blanks

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

April 14, 1955

APR 16 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

I have your letter of the 6th concerning the money which will be coming to the Virginia Council on Human Relations. We are having a meeting of the Board on the 9th of May at the Y. M. C. A. in Richmond. Our committees seem to be functioning. Dr. Earl Moreland expects to have a very definite report on personnel by that time.

I am enclosing two vouchers for the travel of Mr. Thomas W. Young and Mr. William N. Cooper. They are not on your regular form.

I am wondering about the cost of the May meeting. I believe that each will be able to pay for his own meal and as the majority are near Richmond they can take care of their own travel expense. If you feel that your fund wants to help us until we are definitely under our own power, please let me know the extent to which we can expect you to aid.

I expect to meet with the Personnel Committee in Richmond on Monday.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Carroll Brooke

W. Carroll Brooke

WCB:T
2 Enc.

April 27, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

Sorry about Moreland, and I don't understand it; he has been a devoted friend of SRC for a long time. I hope he means to complete his responsibility on personnel selection — a grave one.

I make no claim for my standing in the Episcopal Church — 'tis a feeble member I am. We lived for years when I was teen-aged in a town in Delaware with no Baptist Church, and three of us were baptised and confirmed. True that I am on the rolls of Epiphany, and I go when I am in town.

Had a good time in Richmond last Monday and Tuesday, to be at a forum. Spoke my piece, and thought myself honest, but many will not approve.

Best wishes for May 9th. Do get it really under way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

April 25, 1955

RECEIVED
APR 27 1955
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I was glad to receive your letter telling me that the S.R.C. would take care of travel expenses of our meeting on May ninth.

We have had very good acceptance and I think the meeting should be a good one. All of the committees seem ready to report.

Dr. Moreland, who has acted as chairman of the Personnel Committee, is resigning because, he says, his trustees do not want him to do anything outside of the college work. Randolph-Macon is getting ready to start a money-raising campaign for $1,600,000!

I have been a bit perturbed at the resignation of Armistead Boothe; and now with Dr. Moreland withdrawing, it would seem that there is certain definite pressure against our group. I know it was true in the case of Boothe, because of his personal letter to me.

Regarding the representation to the S.R.C., of course I will not continue as an ex-officio member unless my name is proposed as chairman. I shall see that another member is elected when we meet on the ninth.

It was good to find out that you are a member of the Church of the Epiphany in Atlanta; this came to light when I was reading a report regarding Christian Social Relations which our Diocesan department is going to study and report on next Thursday. I always thought your background was Baptist!

With every good wish to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Carroll Brooke

FILE COPY

June 15, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
P. O. Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

That which we had hoped for from the beginning is now possible -- an integrated, full-time staff in each of the twelve Southern states. As a consequence of the reallocation of certain funds (an additional $2,500 per state) we are now in position to assure you of assistance from SRC in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955, which would enable your state organization to cover the entire salary at $5,000 of an Associate Director for those twelve months.

In addition there is sufficient money to cover the salary of a full-time Associate Director by your state organization for the remaining months of the current fiscal year; thus you can assure prospective candidates of at least fifteen months employment.

It would be our requirement that the starting salary paid to the Associate Director be the same as was the starting salary of your Executive Director.

Your Executive Committee or Personnel Committee should seek qualified candidates for the position as quickly as possible. We do not mean to imply that speed is more important than quality. Before final commitments are made for employing an Associate Director the Central Office must give its approval according to our agreement with the state organizations.

Virginia already has an able Associate Director on a half-time basis; we would approve of his being made full-time. In the event that this is not possible we will be glad to negotiate with you on any other arrangement which might be best.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
State Organizations

FBR/eab
cc: Mr. John H. Marion
FBR
CHP

July 7, 1955

Mr. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

I don't know whether you will remember it or not, but at the Board meeting of the Southern Regional Council in 1954 there was an action requiring that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of the personnel employed in the Atlanta office and in state offices assisted by SRC. Procedurally, through the Executive Committee, this worked out as a request to each state chairman to sign for the personnel in the employ of his state office. A similar arrangement is in effect in this office.

All of this went over the dam before Virginia was organized with staff, but I have no alternative but to follow through with the instructions laid upon me.

So, if you will be so good as to return certification for Jack Marion and Mr. Cooper we will be grateful for that evidence in completing our records.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: KS

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

JUL 12 1955

July 9, 1955

Attached loyalty form to K.

Dear George,

Hope this is what you want! My secretary has been out sick for two weeks, so won't write some of the things on my mind. Executive Committee meets in Richmond on Wed. to set up office and campaign for funds. Virginia is getting to be a hotter spot with latest decision on State Parks.

We have two good leaders to work in a state that isn't too well organized, and "the machine" has tried to discourage membership in our group. Armistead Boothe pulled out and Darden made quite a public statement that he'd never been with us. Quite different from his generous acceptance of my apology!

Have some misgivings about trying to lead co for from Richmond which is the heart and focal center of our political and state activities.

Best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Carroll Brooke

July 15, 1955

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

I think you have got a good show in Virginia, and it will grow and satisfy you deeply.

Many thanks for the certificates. I am not a devotee of having them, but I was instructed to get them in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

REV. W. CARROLL BROOKE
POST OFFICE BOX 208
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

August 4, 1955

Dear George,

This was laboriously "hunt & peck'd" on our secretary's typewriter by yours truly with the temperature around 90° and humid. I hope its what you want. It sounds like a preacher, though we don't have any statistics or great achievements to report except our staff. Both Marion and Cooper have enthusiasm and know-how!

From the reports that come to me from some of the other state organizations it would seem that you'll have a good report to substantiate your requests. We hope to be able to have a good story after we have been in operation 6 mos.

Best regards,
Carroll Brooke

28 September 1955

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Rev. Brooke:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

October 4, 1955

Mr. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Of the $13,000, $5,000 is payable for the basic salary of an executive director; $5,000 for the basic salary of an associate director; and $2,500 for secretarial help. Which is to say that $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, approximately half must cover social security, bonding, and required insurance. Thus we can supply to you toward local operating expenses in this fiscal year only $250.

That is a considerable leap at one time we know toward self-sufficiency, but it is all we can do. And the obvious answer is a strong and effective finance committee for each state.

In order for SRC to meet its commitment to the Fund for the Republic, it will be necessary for your organization to raise, from sources other than SRC, in this fiscal year, a minimum of $3,500. As heretofore, unless this amount is independently raised, it will not be possible for SRC to aid your organization in the third grant period.

It was said above that we have available for your organization a total of $5,000 toward the basic salary of an associate director. We are willing to consider state by state the use of some part-time consultants for fulfilling this function if that should seem desirable.

Arrangements for salary checks, monthly reports, and other details will continue in this fiscal year as in last.

Let me know if you have questions as to these figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR
GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR
RA

November 8, 1955

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Rev. Brooke:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rrh

December 6, 1955

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Rev. Brooke:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

MEMO

May 8, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR

I have read with considerable care the letter from Carroll Brooke regarding the Associate Directorship in Virginia.

SRC is committed to an integrated staff as well as an integrated Board in each of its affiliated State organizations. The confidence of the progressive white and Negro communities is dependent on this.

If Bill Cooper cannot devote half-time to the job then another qualified Negro person should be found.

The device of employing a Negro secretary would not serve the purpose of having an interracial staff. The need is for an integrated professional staff and clerical help is an inadequate substitute.

Carroll Brooke says that he hears complaints about the Virginia Council on Human Relations raising money and doing very little. From my experience in Virginia and the evaluation of the Consultant program under John Hope's direction, this is an unfair analysis. I do not attribute the unfairness to Carroll Brooke but to those who have been talking to him. Furthermore the Board, not the staff, should assume the responsibility for fund-raising. We have insisted in the past, and continue to insist, that professional staff direct their energies to program activities and not fund-raising.

I think a firm, but gentle, letter to Carroll Brooke, pointing out the necessity of these things is in order and since he knows and respects you so much, I think the letter had best come from you.

What I have said above would be in keeping with C. H. Parrish's sensitive views on this topic.

FBR:mef

May 14, 1956

Mr. W. Carroll Brooks
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

On grounds of philosophy and strategy I can't be comfortable about the proposal in your letter of May 4th.

More and more I am convinced that what is called tension between the races is to be traced basically to strengthened purpose in the Negro community to be free of the slights and disadvantages of the past. When tension appears most people say to themselves "My, the white people are excited" and get busy with fanning down the white people. Whereas on my analysis the real thing to do is to remove Negro grievances. I incline to think that the whole South is now at that erroneous stage of exercising itself about tension among the white people; when it ought to exercise itself about the dissatisfactions of the Negro people. For which reason it seems to me of increasing, rather than diminishing, importance to keep open a clear professional link to Negro thought in each state.

We have all liked Mr. Cooper and thought he was doing a good job. But you in Virginia know how well he does or does not serve. If you need somebody who can give you full value for your half-time investment, then I would say the thing to do is to go about hunting up somebody else. But I repeat that we hold nothing against Mr. Cooper.

I do not think that merely employing a Negro secretary would accomplish the bi-racial purpose of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. You have an integrated Board. You have assistance toward an integrated professional staff. And it seems to us pretty clear that the state would be advantaged by continued use of an integrated professional staff.

I do not doubt that Jack Marion feels burdened with money-raising. But it really ought to be the Board and not the staff that should take on this responsibility. What I hear is all to the view that, notwithstanding time and effort going into putting together money, you are showing a really helpful program in the in the state.

I don't know how to be anything other than straight honest with you, and that is our view. Maybe the trouble is that Mr. Cooper is so statedly half-time and is off down yonder at Hampton. Suppose you put on a full-time man.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

5/7/56

FBR:

Dr. Mitchell would like your advice on this.

EAB

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

for - for advice to Gov (Coop - Cs)

May 4, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 5 1956

Dear George:

Your memorandum #12 reached me this morning; and it came at a time when we have here in Virginia quite a problem.

As you know, we made Mr. William M. Cooper associate director with Jack Marion. He is supposed to be giving half of his time to the work, and is receiving $3,000. I have not met with the Board; but there is a growing feeling that we do not need an associate director and that this money could be better used for office help. We would be glad to employ a Negro secretary, which would serve the purpose of having an interracial staff.

I am meeting with Marion in Charlottesville on Monday afternoon. I have not heard directly, but indirectly I have heard that he feels very frustrated in having to be only a money raiser, which is taking up much of his time. Certainly this handicaps us in the matter of a constructive program. I am hearing complaints that all that is heard from the Virginia Council on Human Relations is requests for money and that it can not be seen that we are doing anything.

How would the Southern Regional Council feel if we did away with our associate director? I understand that he himself feels that it may be necessary, although I have not had a chance to talk with him. I remember that when we met at Atlanta University almost two years ago there was some complaint on the part of the Negro members that all of the executive positions were held by white men. This of course seeme to me to be essential from the fact that we are working in the field of educating the white people more than we are the Negroes.

I would like your reactions, as I am sure that we are going to have to come to grips with the problem.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W Carroll Brooke

May 21, 1956

Mr. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

I am glad you did what you did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR plus incoming from Mr. Brooke
dtd 5/16/56

July 10, 1956

Mr. W. Carroll Brooks
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

Mrs. Boyle wrote me under your and Jack Marion's encouragement June 17th. My apologies for letting the thing bat about here this long.

You will have heard various of us talking about the deal of consultants used in Kentucky and Tennessee (in each of those state organizations). They found in various institutions, mostly state teachers colleges, scattered over the state, white, and in most instances, Negro personages who would be available to go out and to do interviewing in the interest of the program of the state show (including particularly public school desegregation) as might be agreed upon. I don't know exactly how much they have gone out. I would suppose that the better ones have been using two, three, or five days a month.

They get a fee, usually of $20.00 a day actual, plus expenses for their rooms. They are local people already rooted, and they are listened to respectfully by their environs. Sometimes a team of consultants work together; a white man and a Negro man. No objection to a good number of the consultants being white; perfectly natural geographically, Virginia being what it is. But at the same time this office would prefer that a good sprinkling among the consultants be Negro; Petersburg, Hampton, Virginia Union, and maybe Lawrenceville may have somebody. I think Kentucky has about twelve of these guys, and Tennessee maybe ten. The state outfits budget for the use of consultants and employ them accordingly. Occasionally the consultants are fetched together mutually to plan.

This gives you all the advantage of the Sarah Patton Boyle arrangement for going out and seeing people. And it makes it systematic and responsible and possibly complete in its coverage. In Kentucky and Tennessee the consultants began to comb through the more likely counties. And they stirred up discussion and interest which is quite obviously living and growing today.

Now, as to where you would find the money. Our only reason for holding rather stringently to the view that you should have an associate, is that we wanted integration in the staff. If you get an integrated staff of consultants we are happy. Maybe you would work it around so that in the coming fiscal year, beginning October 1, you put a good deal of your money on these consultants.

We aren't quite ready yet, and can't be until our Executive Committee meets later this month, to make you a firm offer for next year. But we rather think it will come out at enough to pay a full-time state director, and maybe another four or five thousand. That's a bit optimistic but we will be optimistic.

We suggest that the Virginia Board and staff make up their minds what they would like to do in the coming year. As always you will find us flexible.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Mrs. Boyle thought that maybe Virginia ought to go to the Fund for the Republic and ask for some money. I don't think you would have any luck. But we give you every encouragement to apply to any other foundation in this good green earth for any money you can get.

cc: Mr. John H. Marion
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle

August 7, 1956

Rev. W. Carroll Brooks, Chairman
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Virginia Council for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $7,500; of this amount, $5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director. The remaining $2,500 may be used for additional professional staff or for clerical help. It may not be used for other than salary purposes.

This proposal is dependent upon your state organization raising the required minimum of $3,500 for this current fiscal year; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year (1956-57) is $6,500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Rev. John H. Marion

July 22, 1957

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Episcopal Church
Box 207
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I am pleased to inform you that our Executive Committee, at its meeting just concluded, approved a grant-in-aid to the Virginia Council on Human Relations, for the fiscal year 1957-58, in the amount of $4,000. Final approval of this sum is contingent on a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the matters discussed below.

The Executive Committee regretted that it was unable to grant an amount as large as that requested. As you know, the total available was $40,000, and eleven state organizations had to be considered.

This means that the average figure is only about $3,600. Thus the sum tentatively allocated to Virginia, while substantially less than that requested, is above the average amount.

Obviously, in view of the curtailed amount granted, it will be necessary for your program and budget to be reconsidered. Will you advise us at your earliest opportunity what modifications the Virginia Council feels it must make in the proposal as submitted?

Once the terms of the grant are satisfactorily worked out, the following conditions, as set by the Executive Committee, will apply:

(1) The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis effective October 1, 1957.

(2) Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

(3) The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

(4) Since the grant is not earmarked, and since our affiliate relationship expires on October 1st, your organization will handle its own payroll, including the withholding of income taxes and social security after that date.

(5) As has been true during the subsidy period, these funds are granted on the condition that your organization not engage in political activity or other activity inconsistent with tax-exempt status.

We shall look forward to receiving your revised proposal and to a mutually sustaining relationship in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

cc: Mr. John R. Marion

September 11, 1957

Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Episcopal Church
Box 207
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

This is a reminder, probably unnecessary, that the time rapidly approaches for our new fiscal relationship with the state groups to go into effect. So that there won't be any delay on October 1st, I hope I will be hearing from you soon about the matters dealt with in my letter of July 22nd.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

cc: Mr. Jack R. Marion

AB

July 23, 1963

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Editor
The Presbyterian OUtlook
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

Thanks for your note about the Charlotte Observer article. OUr clipping service would have turned it up in time but it had not been called to our attention. It is good and we are reproducing it as an "L" Report. Thereafter it will be sent to several thousand businessmen, Chambers of Commerce, and others. We will also have copies for distribution by state Councils.

Hope to see you in Richmond in several weeks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Va-AB

August 15, 1963

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
512 East Main Street
Richmond, 19, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

Enclosed is the promised comment on the relationship of the VCHR Executive Director to SRC. It may well be too long for your purposes, and you will undoubtedly want to rewrite it to fit the tone and form of the remainder of the job description. But, hope it will help.

It was a pleasure seeing you in Richmond last week. I was sorry we had so little time but shall hope for another opportunity soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Relationship of the Executive Director of VCHR to SRC

There has long existed a close working relationship between the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council. The Virginia Council is autonomous and, of course, the Executive Director and other staff are responsible only to the board of the Virginia Council. However, it is the responsibility of the Executive Director to encourage and participate in this mutually cooperative relationship.

If and as VCHR receives financial assistance from SRC, the Executive Director of VCHR shall be responsible for such accounting and reporting as may be required by SRC. In addition, the Executive Director should periodically inform SRC of future plans and needs so these factors will be known by SRC before decisions are made by them for grants-in-aid to the Virginia Council and other state Councils on Human Relations.

Periodically, SRC requests detailed factual information and program advice from the VCHR. The Executive Director should respond to these requests as time and staff resources permit.

Prior to making requests to foundations, the Executive Director should, where feasible, discuss such requests with the SRC and share preliminary drafts of the requests being formulated. Frequently foundations consult SRC about requests for assistance and it is desirable that they know of such requests before they reach foundations. Also, the SRC maintains relationships with most of the foundations with an interest in the field of human relations. Thus, SRC can at times be helpful in formulating requests, directing them to the appropriate foundations, etc.

The SRC has a number of services, ranging from research to consultants which are available to the VCHR. The Executive Director is responsible for being informed of these services, for making use of them where feasible, and for advising the SRC on the types of services which are and/or would be of most value to the VCHR.

Va — A Brown

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Milton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

In replying, address
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

April 16, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

I have your April 9 letter to Happy which, I assume, came in response to my insistence that we should have something in writing in regard to what was being proposed. I began hearing ~~things~~ about the fact that Happy was being asked to be a coordinator of something or other and that Richmond was being designated for some special attention and the more I heard the more I became puzzled about it all.

After all, my understanding is that Happy is the employee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and it would seem to me that if there is something that is desired along this line there should be some form of communication with the Council about what it is expected to do and any special services that might be requested of Happy. We had a word of mouth report on this at our recent board meeting and the general proposal, as we understood it, was looked upon with favor, though nobody had any details or understanding of what this implied.

Some days later I heard a list of half a dozen such cities across Virginia which are included in the same bracket with Richmond as areas of special concern and opportunity.

What this means in our current efforts to establish clear lines of responsibility and effective administration I cannot adequately describe to you. You may recall a conversation we had at the dinner table when you were here last August, where I outlined some of the basic issues that seemed to some of us to be involved in effective organization and administration.

My feeling was that it is the Virginia Council that has the relationship to the SRC rather than the employees of the VCHR. If the employees have two bosses, it would seem to me to point to impossible relationships.

So, in our concern here to establish effective administrative lines and responsible procedures, I am very much perplexed by this latest development.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

ANB/dk

Aubrey

Va. A Brown

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
April 20, 1964

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

There does indeed seem to be a great deal of confusion about what is now called "Operation Opportunity" and I hope this letter will help to improve matters.

First, by way of history, the SRC was approached some time ago and asked to serve as coordinator of a special effort to try to prepare the South to accept the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill should that be passed. The feeling was that this offered a large opportunity for voluntary compliance and a chance to avoid a second period of "massive resistance" as developed after the Supreme Court decision. Discussions about this program first began in the Southern Interagency Conference and many of the agencies represented in that group agreed there was a special opportunity and need here.

One of the specific program ideas developed was to select a group of cities where much progress had been made, where there was a good chance of achieving widespread compliance, and where there were a number of resources by way of individuals and agencies. It followed that if many efforts were merged a "coordinator" would be needed for each city.

Having selected a group of cities which seemed appropriate, persons attending the Interagency Conference then tried to come up with the best persons to do the coordinating job. I was pleased that state Council staff were selected in almost half the cities in question. They seemed logical choices and the selections indicated votes of confidence and indeed praise from one's colleagues.

Our role has had several purposes. One, this area offers a challenge and is, to us, a logical part of what our program should be. Two, we are pleased to serve as coordinator and help in any way possible to do the chores related to this function. Three, we agreed to urge agencies to devote time to this program to the extent they wanted to and were able to.

I approached the Virginia Council in this regard. The record will show that periodically I send to staff directors ideas and suggestions on program. Frequently these suggestions include an interpretation of the importance I attach to the suggestion.

In this instance my communication to Happy attempted to: (1) give my opinion of the importance of this area of attention; (2) express the hope that VCHR would agree and consider it a major objective for the immediate future; (3) suggest this was a logical local program for each chapter of VCHR; and (4) say that I had been asked by the interagency group to determine if Happy would serve as coordinator to stimulate any program that might be possible in Richmond as a "pilot" city. Because of the time element, this was done by phone.

Please understand that I did not approach Happy as an "employee" but as a colleague. By no stretch of the imagination do I or any other person at SRC consider any of the state Council staff as being employees. Nor do we consider any state Council as being other than completely independent, autonomous groups.

Further, I and others here approached by various means some 40 agencies. In each instance we dealt with the staff of the agencies approached as we do in every program dealing we have on any subject. It was our assumption that each agency would proceed according to its own structure in any decision making inherent in our request.

Finally, from subsequent conversations with Happy it was my understanding that he had decided, because of the lack of need, to do little in Richmond but would spend most of this time in this regard with other local chapters.

We here maintain a close relationship and frequent communication with a number of agency staff people. We never aspire to interfere with the policy making machinery of any agency. If in this instance we have given an impression to the contrary, I hope this letter will correct that.

I am told Lou Mitchell will see you tomorrow. I have asked him to make this same position clear at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Heslip Lee

November 12, 1964

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown
512 E. Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

Next Thursday, at the special meeting on state Councils, we would like to have a very brief report from each state Council. Unfortunately, since there are 11 states to be heard from, we must limit each report to no more than 10 minutes.

Would you come prepared to give such a report, including major problems and achievements (programs) at present, and major plans for next year. If time permits I hope you can also weave into your presentation any comments you wish to make about the state in general, its direction, "climate," etc.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the 19th and will be held at the Biltmore Hotel.

I realize what a request this is, for ten minutes. But, at least it's a considerable improvement over last year, I think.

Bobby Doctor will also be introduced.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

October 4, 1965

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
The Presbyterian Outlook
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

Thank you for your good and thoughtful letter.

As to the situation with VCHR, from a distance I too am concerned. The reports are not good and I feel we here are remiss in not having been of more help. The demands on and limitations of our staff these past few months have given us little choice, but that doesn't alter the fact that we have not contributed anything to this difficult period in VCHR's life and I regret it.

Dave has taken up the "attack...in regard to relationships," and history repeats itself. I have as much difficulty understanding it now as I did earlier! With ten other consciously autonomous state councils the question simply doesn't arise, at least not in the "Virginia" context.

The chairman of our Executive Committee will soon appoint a special committee of SRC-state council leadership to explore now and regularly this relationship. I hope they and the new field director (who is as yet unknown) will be able to suggest good policy for us all.

Whatever that situation, I do appreciate your letter.

Please know your advice is welcomed and needed.

With warmest good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

October 31, 1966

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
The Presbyterian Outlook
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Aubrey:

I am sending herewith a copy of the program for a conference on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective" which was held in Columbia, South Carolina, on October 18, 1966. I did not attend, but was sent a copy of the program along with the quarterly report of the South Carolina Council.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure: conference program

The Presbyterian Outlook

AUBREY N. BROWN, JR.
Editor

JAMES S. BROWN
Business Manager

MIlton 9-1371 • 512 East Main Street • Richmond 19, Virginia

Old in Service • Established 1819 • New in Spirit

October 28, 1966

Dear Ed:

I am sending you copies of our most recent promotional piece, with the thought that you might like to include it in mailings to the other state offices. I hear there was a similar meeting in South Carolina recently. Can you send me a newspaper clipping or any information about this?

Gratefully yours,

Aubrey

ANB/pg

cc: RHA

July 31, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

I am grateful for your telephone call yesterday. It does not seem to me right that you should stand its cost personally. If now, or a week or a month from now, when your bills come in you will let me know what the cost of the telephone call was, we will open the till and see if it can float the bill.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 7, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

A few days after you called, Sarah Patton Boyle wrote in similar vein for a definition of political activity.

In reply I told her that we had found it a good rule to get state organizations to require affiliated local organisations to have clauses in their constitutions or by-laws forbidding political activity and requiring approval by the state organizations of any changes in such local by-laws or constitutions.

I continue. "But you are left with the problem of what political activity is. Without going to the law-books what is said in the statute is that "no substantial part of the activity" of a tax-exempt organisation "shall be carrying on propaganda or attempting to influence legislation." Courts have not sharpened the definition of "no substantial part." I have heard five per cent mentioned as insubstantial, but not authoritatively. I think the only rule is to obey the spirit of the law, and refrain from all political activity, and then an outfit will hardly be accused of violating the letter of the law."

"However, there is a recognized distinction between being for a principle and being for or against a particular bill or a particular law or a particular candidate. Thus, it is commonly believed that a tax-exempt organization can pretty freely be, say, for or against honesty in government; but the moment somebody introduces into the legislature a particular bill to require or get rid of honesty in government, the tax-exempt organization must cease its educational efforts on that bill. One could, I feel sure, be in favor of obeying the Supreme Court of the United States; but the moment there is a particular bill to circumvent or comply, the non-political group should withhold comment. Similarly with candidates. You can be for decent men in government, but when Jack Jones says he is going to run, you must not say whether in your opinion he is decent or indecent."

There is extra reason why our local group should be careful; I have learned from experience that anyone who has earned the confidence of large numbers of Negro persons will be sought after for his or her supposed influence with "the Negro vote." We just shouldn't be interested in how people vote, though we can be interested in getting more people to register to vote -- but not for or against something or somebody.

These restrictions are not as hard as they seem. Because we usually have so few friends that we don't amount to much in the way of a vote, anyway. Our effective role is in setting an example for and educating opinion. Silly for us, feeble as we usually are, to bluster and threaten to politic some bad egg out of office!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Va.
August 3, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 6 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E. ← Southern Regional Council
Atlants 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your nice letter of July 31. I will not get the bill for my call to you until about the first of September. If it amounts to very much, I will forward it to you. Thank you for being so generous.

Would you please let me have your definition of "political action" in writing over your signature. I feel it would be helpful for me to have it.

I received the material you sent on the Fund for the Republic and appreciate very much your sending it.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred D. Brown

Mrs. Morris Brown

p.c. attached

copy of incoming
+ copy of outgoing carrier
to John H. Marion
GSM

September 17, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

I am so glad to have your letter of September 9th. Here's a check for $5.83 to pay for the phone call which ought never have been chargeable to you.

I don't think anybody with any seriousness anymore advances the notion that the Ford Foundation has communist connections. And those who accuse the Fund for the Republic (which helped us) are getting a bit moth-eaten. As to the Southern Regional Council, here is a history of it, and Jack Marion has a copy of a letter which we received from the Chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities saying that we have never been cited or listed by his office of the Attorney General's office as either un-American or subversive. I think it is the height of Americanism to support the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

September 12, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

In Mr. Mitchell's absence I acknowledge your letter of September 9th. Mr. Mitchell is expected to return to the office on Monday, September 17th, and your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary

eab/

RECEIVED SEP 11 1956

201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Va.
September 9, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have now received a bill for the charges on the call I made to you in Atlanta on July 30 and which you so generously said you would pay for. The charges are $5.83, including tax.

Things are moving very rapidly in Charlottesville and I wonder if you might not be able to give us some advice:

(1) Where can we get concrete information with regard to the Ford Foundation, the Southern Regional Council, etc. which would help us to lay at rest the charge of "communist" ?

(2) Where can we get some money ?

There are many cracks now apparent in what looked like a solid wall of opposition to integration. The state PTA, the state League of Women Voters and our local City Council have all gone on record as being opposed to the Governor's plan which would withhold funds from any school which integrated even one Negro child.

The local chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is hard at work preparing a program to be presented to the public which we hope will allay their fears with regard to intermarriage, "dirty, diseased niggers", inferior race and all the rest, Everyone who is working on this is donating his or her time but presenting this program will cost money, most of which will be needed to advertise the program and to print a brochure setting forth the facts and giving references which the skeptical can look up if they wish to.

Any suggestions you may care to make will be very much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred D. Brown

Mrs. Morris Brown, Vice-President
Cha rlottesville-Albemarle Chapter
Virginia Council on Human Relations

October 15, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

New South could probably be put together for three or four years back. Beyond that there are so many gaps that it is useless to try. I should think Mrs. Alexander would be willing to fetch you up past volumes for $1.50 a volume -- as far back as she can reasonably contrive to get. If you would like one, two, or three such back volumes, so so and she will get busy.

Fred Routh is our expert on visual things for organizations. He says for films and displays be in touch with the Richmond office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. They are on East Franklin Street I think. The National Conference of Christians and Jews has a lot of films also.

About a year ago the Southern Regional Council organized under an able fellow named John Hope a string of most competent consultants in this field. Some are white and some are Negro. Mostly social science people at leading institutions Southwards. We have been using them variously to go around and spray what they know on our state organizations' boards and staffs. Now they are ready to be used with citizen groups. The head man is John Hope II, and he may be reached at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

I expect John could be persuaded to supply your Charlottesville group with a couple of consultants with little or no charge to Charlottesville.

The best movie coming up is a do of the TV program that the man Carmichael at Louisville was in ten days or so ago. We have a print of it. I never saw the program or the film, but I hear that it is a honey. Somebody baiting Carmichael asked him were it not the case that such a city as Richmond just couldn't do it. Carmichael: "The trouble with Richmond was leadership that failed the city."

There is also the movie that we could get you about how the job was done in St. Louis. I have seen that movie and it ended weakly in the version I saw. But I heard that they are going to straighten it out.

As you move ahead with the organization, let me know if we can help you some more.

Every success.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

cc: Mr. John H. Marion
~~XXXX~~
~~BBR~~
Rhar

Dictated by FBR for ltr to Mrs. Morris Brown:

For films and displays, the best contact is the local office of the Anti-Defamation League. There is such an office in Richmond. The Southern Regional Council has a consultant service program which could supply to such an organization technically trained consultants. The National Conference of Christians and Jews also has an extensive film library.

EAB

Virginia Council on Human Relations

CHARLOTTESVILLE - ALBEMARLE CHAPTER

Charlottesville, Virginia

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Va.
October 10, 1956

Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for the chek to cover the cost of the telephone call. Thank you, also, for the materials you sent me. They have proven to be quite helpful in giving me a broader view of the beginnings of the Southern Regional Council.

Would it be possible for us to get from you one complete set of the back issues of New South? If so, how much would this cost?

If we were to undertake a community wide Work Shop on desegregation, what resources do you know of that we might draw upon - both persons and things, such as film strips, displays, etc?

Things are growing by leaps and bounds here - this is the most enthusiastic group I have ever found myself working with.

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred D. Brown

Mrs. Morris Brown
Vice-President

November 5, 1956

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

This isn't exactly like it but it is close enough.

The people officially in charge of the movie are the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. It ought to be out now in color and sound in a matter of days. I am sure the Presbies will rent it out for a reasonable figure.

They squashed it up into twenty-six and one-half minutes hoping to get it into television half-hours.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Script Mitchell Map Film

Dr. Mitchell - I have attached one of the copies we have of the map Speech as it was filmed. Should I make additional copies on our copying machine or should I ask Frank Wilson to send us a few of those he has? Ed

201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Va.
October 29, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 31 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

If you have it available, I would like one copy of George Mitchell's speech on which the movie, Face of the South, is based.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mildred D. Brown

Mrs. Morris Brown
Vice-President
Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter
Va. Council on Human Relations

March 4, 1958

Mrs. Morris Brown, President
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Charlottesville - Albemarle Chapter
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Brown:

Your letter concerning the film, The Face of the South, has been referred to the Anti-Defamation League here in Atlanta which handles the film. Mrs. Bea Wilde of that office has reserved the film for you for May 8, 1958. The rental will be one dollar and a half.

I presume you will hear from Mrs. Wilde very soon, if not, you may write her at 41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

To ans.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

CHARLOTTESVILLE - ALBEMARLE CHAPTER

Charlottesville, Virginia

201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Va.
March 2, 1958

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would like to engage the movie, FACE OF THE SOUTH, for a showing in Charlottesville on Thursday, May 8, 1958.

Please let me know if we may use one of your copies of this film and if so, how much the rental will be.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Millard D. Brown

Mrs. Morris Brown
President

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL July 18, 1958

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mildred:

I got to thinking after receiving your telephone call about a proposed visit to the chief of police in Charlottesville. I am enclosing a thermofaxed copy of a compilation of articles I did back in '55.

While this would not be good for use by the City Council, it would be good for use by the chief of police. You and others might stop by and visit him and leave this with him. Please note the last paragraph of the introduction regarding the copyright on the material. Hope this helps.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Compilation of articles on Riot Prevention)

August 11, 1958

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mildred:

Thanks very much for your letter with the enclosed clippings from the Richmond Times-Dispatch. As you well know, this is Virginius Dabney's paper. Mr. Dabney was active in the creation of the Southern Regional Council; therefore, one can only conclude that the series of articles now being published are untrue, or that Virginius Dabney was a fellow traveler or a dupe of the Communist party back in the '40's. We will see that an appropriate representation is made to Mr. Dabney.

If you hear of this series being run elsewhere in Virginia please let us know.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:lm

August 27, 1958

Mrs. Morris Brown
201 Sunset Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mildred:

I am enclosing a copy of an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch; Mr. Dabney, though a segregationist, has not lost all reason or decency. We intend to make a distribution of this editorial to those papers which ran the series and to a select list of friendly editors.

Thanks for your alertness in catching this in the Times-Dispatch; it is such cooperation from our folks in the field that makes it possible for SRC to keep abreast of developments.

All good wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
enc. copy of editorial

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6th

Mr. Harry Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Harry:

Back safe and sound.

Confirmation about the Nominating Committee. It meets February 1. The members of it are Carrol Brooke, Chairman, Paul Williams, Rupert Picott, Mrs. Louis Jaffe, James Ellison, yourself, and Wilson Brown.

It's one and only meeting is that day. It's purpose is to pick people to be a thirty, or perhaps 40, man Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Problem: Mrs. Jaffe expressed a strong preference for having the meeting in Petersburg. Richmond is just too far for her she says. I don't blame her. She can get to Petersburg on the N. & W. quicke and back home.

Could you arrange a luncheon gathering at the college or somewhere in Petersburg on Tuesday, February 1? Seven members of the Committee plus Emerson Smith, plus George Mitchell, total nine. There ought to be a secretaryish person present too to scribble things down. Total ten. SRC will foot the bill.

I will be sending you lists later on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. Suggested time of convening, 12:15, Tuesday, February 1. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

cc: Fred Routh

cc: Fred Routh

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6

Mr. Wilson M. Brown
State Planters Bank
Ninth Street at Main
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

This is to confirm your kind willingness to serve as a member of the Nominating Committee to select thirty-odd persons to be members of a to-be-formed Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The other members of the Nominating Committee are: The Reverend W. C. Brooke of Staunton; Mr. J. M. Ellison, Mr. J. Rupert Picott, and Mr. Paul Williams of Richmond; Mr. Harry Roberts of Virginia State College at Petersburg; and Mrs. Louis Jaffe of Norfolk.

The Committee should hold its one meeting on Tuesday, February 1, 1955. Carefully prepared lists of suitable persons will be available for the Committee's choosing. Emerson Smith and I will both be present and available.

Mrs. Jaffe expressed a considerable preference for the meeting to occur at Petersburg, as being accessible to her by the Norfolk and Western. I realize that that inconveniences you, but I hope not greatly so.

I will try to make arrangements for the meeting to be at Virginia State College at Petersburg, and suppose that it can be arranged. Will let you know.

I think there's nothing further for you to do until the time comes for the meeting when you ought to be present and put your judgment on the names available.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. Suggested time of convening, 12:15, Tuesday, February 1. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m. Expenses will be paid.

January 10, 1955

Mr. Wilson Brown
State Planters Bank
Ninth Street at Main
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

Mrs. Jaffe sent me the enclosed. I have the consent of Mrs. Arnold Strauss, of Norfolk, to serve in Mrs. Jaffe's place. Mrs. Strauss says she can do the run to Richmond, so the Committee will meet there February 1, noontime. Details later.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Send or get "cash in a flash" MONEY ORDER
6292 (54)

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FY 1220 JAN 9 AM 6 03

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA025 RA005

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM JAN 9 AM 12 47

R NFA751 NL PD=NORFOLK VIR 8=

GEORGE MITHCELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA= T

HAVE MADE INEXCUSABLE MISTAKE CANNOT GO TO PETERSBURG FEBRUARY FIRST KINDLED BY YOUR REQUEST AND SIMPLY BLANKED OUT ON PREVIOUS OBLIGATION OF LONG STANDING WHICH CANNOT BE CHANGED AM MANAGING ART EXHINITION AT MUSEUM JUDGES HERE FEBRUARY FIRST SHOW OPENS THE SIXTH WHOLE WEEK IS OUT. TERRIBLY DISTRESSED AT INCONVENIENCE TO YOU. WOULD THINK WELL OF MARJORY STRAUSS IN MY PLACE IF YOU DO HOWEVER IF DATE CAN BE CHANGED WILL SERVE GLADLY=

ALICE JAFFE..

(1) night connection no ~~De 3346~~

JAN 10 1955

(2) De 5961 use

4C 847a Dla Am

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

State-Planters
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1865

January 10, 1955

JAN 12 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have your letter of the seventh and will certainly make every effort to attend the one and only Nominating Committee meeting, which you state has been tentatively set for Tuesday, February 1, 1955, at 12:15 P. M. at Virginia State College, Petersburg.

I enjoyed seeing you the other day.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Wilson Brown

Wilson M. Brown

WMB:k

January 14, 1955

Mr. Wilson M. Brown
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company
Richmond 14, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

Emerson Smith tells me that the "one and only" meeting of the Nominating Committee is arranged for the Central YMCA, 2 West Franklin Street in Richmond, at 12:30 p.m., Tuesday, February 1st.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

State-Planters
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1865

January 12, 1955

JAN 14 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am sorry to learn from your letter of the tenth and your enclosure that an overlooked previous engagement is going to prevent Mrs. Jaffe from serving on the Committee but I am glad to note that Mrs. Arnold Strauss will take her place and that the meeting can be held in Richmond around noon on February 1. Richmond, of course, is more convenient to me than Petersburg.

I await your further advices as to the meeting place and the exact hour.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Wilson M. Brown

WMB:k

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

January 14, 1955

Original of this letter to:

Mr. Harry Roberts
Mr. Paul Williams
Mr. James M. Ellison
Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Mr. Wilson Brown

INFORMATION COPY TO: Mr. C. Emerson Smith

January 14, 1955

Mr. Wilson Brown
State Planters Bank
Ninth Street at Main
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

Here are some lists of possibles. They are made up fundamentally from a selection of persons who happened to have continued to be members of the Southern Regional Council in Virginia through all these ten years; thirty-odd names submitted by Emerson Smith; thirty-odd names submitted by Rupert Picott; five or six names that came in from the Norfolk Woman's Council on Interracial Cooperation; and a few other names that cropped up as I ran through all of the lists successively with Emerson Smith, Rupert Picott, Gordon Hancock, and J. M. Ellison.

Obviously any lists so made up have some bias in them. My original list is slanted intrinsically toward those aging Virginians who faithfully clung to SRC through the last ten years. Young persons pushing up are few, and women are few. Also people from other cities than Norfolk and Richmond are few. The rural interest is hardly represented at all. So, emphatically, nothing limiting about the lists; many names not here listed should be considered, and various of them should survive on to the Council.

I have broken down the assorted lists with which I started into three lists which I have called "A", "B", and "C". "A" is people as to whom there was general agreement between Emerson Smith and Picott and Ellison and Mitchell and Gordon Hancock, as suitable to be considered.

"B" is people obviously to be considered but not pushed for quite as hard by those with whom I talked.

"C" is people thought of by one or the other of us as available tinder. Considering how limited was the information of those who prepared and conferred on these lists in their raw state, I would put very little faith in the brackets of "A", "B", and "C". Still, it seemed to me wise to save what work had gone into preliminary sifting in the conferences in Richmond, January 4th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: Lists "A", "B", and "C"

P. S. Labor is conspicuously unrepresented, and should be represented.

LIST "A"

1. W. Leslie Banks
NAACP
Richmond, Virginia

2. Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Richmond, Virginia

3. The Right Reverend William H. Marmion
1000 First Street, S. E.
Box 2068
Roanoke 9, Virginia

4. The Reverend W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

5. Mr. Virginius Dabney
Editor
Times-Dispatch

6. Dr. Robert P. Daniel
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

7. Mr. Harold DeWitt
Assistant Director of Employment
Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

8. Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

9. Dr. Rachel Henderlite
Assembly's Training School
3400 Brook Road
Richmond, Virginia

10. Mrs. Louis I. Jaffe
7440 Pinecroft Lane
Norfolk, Virginia

11. Mrs. Vivian C. Mason
Norfolk, Virginia

12. The Very Rev. Msgr. J. Lewis
Supt. of Catholic Schools
89 Cathedral Place
Richmond, Virginia

13. Mr. Henry J. McGuinn
1500 North Lombardy St.
Richmond 20, Virginia

14. President J. Earl Moreland
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

15. Dr. Alonzo Moron
President, Hampton Institute
Hampton Institute, Virginia

16. Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Penn
36 Center Avenue, N. W.
Roanoke 17, Virginia

17. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pollard, Jr.
Bel Air Farm
Somers, Virginia

18. Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

19. Reverend C. Emerson Smith
Department of Christian Soc. Rel.
Virginia Council of Churches
109 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

20. Rev. J. B. Henderson
Norfolk, Virginia

21. Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

22. The Rev. Peyton R. Williams
Christ and St. Luke's Church
Norfolk, Virginia

23. Mr.Thomas Young
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

24. President Colgate W. Darden
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

25. Mr. Wiley A. Hall
Richmond Urban League
900 St. James St.
Richmond, Virginia

26. Mr. Walter W. Craigie
5004 Cary St. Road
Richmond, Virginia

27. Dr. Samuel Proctor
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

28. Mrs. James C. Chambers
909 Maypole Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

29. Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
209 Ampthill Road
Richmond, Virginia

30. Hon. Armistead L. Boothe
First National Bank Building
505 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia

31. Dr. Peter Mellette
National Conference of Christians
& Jews
222 East Broad St.
Richmond, Virginia

32. Rabbi Isadore Franzblow
909 Marie Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia

33. Mr. Murray Friedman
Anti-Defamation League
403 East Franklin St.
Richmond, Virginia

34. W. Shands Meacham
Norfolk, Virginia

35. Mr. Booker T. Bradshaw, Member
Richmond City School Board
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

36. Rev. Samuel Gandy
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

37. Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Exec. Sec'y
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond, Virginia

38. Mr. William M. Cooper
Registrar
Hampton Institute
Hampton Institute, Virginia

39. Mr. Oliver Hill
Hill, Martin and Robinson
623 North Third Street
Richmond, Virginia

40. Mrs. Grelet Simpson
Ashland, Virginia

LIST "B"

1. Mrs. R. R. Barrett
Box 907
Warrenton, Virginia

2. Dr. Belle Boone Beard
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

3. Miss Kathleen Sheehan
Arlington, Virginia

4. William G. Ellyson
Miller and Rhoads
Richmond, Virginia

5. Webster Rhoads
Richmond, Virginia

6. Judge and Mrs. Herbert G. Cochran
1320 Harmott Avenue
Norfolk 5, Virginia

7. Dr. F. L. Day
Ashland, Virginia

8. Miss Margaret Garrity
3571 South Stafford Street
Fairlington, Virginia

9. Mr. John M. Goldsmith
Box 892
Radford, Virginia

10. Dr. Dilworth Lupton
1518 North Abingdon St.
Arlington 7, Virginia

11. Miss Constance Rumbough
276 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, Virginia

12. The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker
6501 Three Chopt Road
Richmond, Virginia

13. Dr. L. C. Downing
31 Center Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia

14. Mr. Carl B. Hutcherson, Member
Lynchburg City School Board
School Board Office
Lynchburg, Virginia

15. Mr. Earl H. McClenny
President
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute
Lawrenceville, Virginia

16. Mrs. Luella E.Goff
Exec. Sec'y
Federation of Women's Clubs
Virginia Branch
317 Cherry Street
Covington, Virginia

17. Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Dean
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

18. Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Member
Newport News City School Board
1003 - Twenty-Eighth St.
Newport News, Virginia

19. Mr. D.C. Deans, Vice Pres.
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
10 West Leigh Street
Richmond, Virginia

20. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Pres.
Virginia Branch NAACP
402½ North Second St.
Richmond, Virginia

21. Col. Francis Pickens Miller
Box 1757 University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

22. Miss Susie Peach Foster
1410 College Avenue
Fredericksburg, Virginia

23. Dr. David Arenstein
118 South Sixth Street
Richmond, Virginia

24. Mr. Lee Kanter
Citizens Bank Building
Norfolk, Virginia

25. Mr. Charles Ryland
Waverly, Virginia (son of
Garnett Ryland at the Univ.
of Richmond; practicing
attorney in small town)

LIST "C"

1. Mr. Donald Becker
715 South Washington St.
Alexandria, Virginia

2. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Berry
1021 Maltby Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

3. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Batty
5807 Kensington Avenue
Richmond 26, Virginia

4. Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Director of Public Relations
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

5. Mr. Herman H. Bozeman
8 West Lancaster Road
Richmond, Virginia

6. Miss Ellen C. Burke
1200 Quincy Street
Alexandria, Virginia

7. Miss Connie B. Chissell
1312 Princess Street
Alexandria, Virginia

8. Mr. Robert Dady
113 Blue Ridge Avenue
Bedford, Virginia

9. Dr. Frank D. Daniel
202 East High Street
Charlottesville, Virginia

10. Miss Marion Dudley
Norfolk 8, Virginia

11. Rev. J. Levering Evans
1815 West Forty-Fifth Street
Richmond 24, Virginia

12. Mrs. M. E. Evans
115 South West Street
Alexandria, Virginia

13. The Rev. J. Lewis Gibbs
Box 744
Staunton, Virginia

14. Rt. Rev. Msgr. James Gilsenan
820 Campbell Avenue, S. E.
Roanoke, Virginia

15. Mrs. Sam Green
1300 Daniel Avenue
Norfolk 5, Virginia

16. G. Hamilton-Francis, M. D.
1024 East Liberty St.
Norfolk, Virginia

17. Mr. Floyd Nelson House
Apartment 2, Univ. Circle
Rugby Apartments
Charlottesville, Virginia

18. Mr. William J. Kemp
1063 Church Street
Norfolk 10, Virginia

19. Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

20. Reverend Maurice J. McDonald
P. O. Box 1233
Roanoke, Virginia

21. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell
Box 670
Petersburg, Virginia

22. Mr. William E. Mitchell
RFD 4, Box 193
Petersburg, Virginia

23. Mr. Allen W. Moger
506 Jackson Avenue
Lexington, Virginia

24. Mr. J. Kenneth Morland
Randolph-Macon College
(Woman's College)
Lynchburg, Virginia

25. Mr. and Mrs. David C. Morton
Windsor Farms
Richmond 21, Virginia

26. Mr. David B. Moyer
Box 1114 University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

27. Rev. J. J. Murray
Lexington Presbyterian Church
Lexington, Virginia

LIST "C"
Page TWO

28. Mr. and Mrs. David H. Scull
Box 175, Route 1
Annandale, Virginia

29. Miss Ruth D. See
3607 Chamberlayne Avenue
Richmond 22, Virginia

30. Mrs. Sue R. Slaughter
522 Mowbray Arch
Norfolk, Virginia

31. Dr. J. Homer Slutz
101 Valley, N. W.
Abington, Virginia

32. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southgate
1853 Bellville Road, S. W.
Roanoke 15, Virginia

33. Mr. Frank R.Trigg, M.D.
933 Oaklawn Avenue
Norfolk 2, Virginia

34. Miss Emily L. Warrick
703 West Clay Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

35. The Reverend John Page Williams
110 West Franklin Street
Richmond 26, Virginia

36. Mr. M. C. Martin, President
First State Bank
Danville, Virginia

37. Mrs. Margaret G. Dabney
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

38. Mr. J. B. Woodson, Principal
Luther H. Foster School
Box 72
Blackstone, Virginia

39. Mrs. Irma B. Thompson
President
Virginia Teachers Association
1321 - 29th Street
Newport News, Virginia

40. Dr. Felix J. Brown
1001 North 25th Street
Richmond, Virginia

41. Mrs. S. M. Burrell
610 Lancaster Road
Richmond, Virginia

42. Mr. William A. Carter
602 North Third Street
Richmond, Virginia

43. Mrs. Nathaniel Dillard
3103 P Street
Richmond, Virginia

44. Mr. Roland D. Ealey, Attorney
420 North First Street
Richmond, Virginia

45. Mr.David M. Longley
1151 Wickham Street
Richmond, Virginia

46. Dr. Edwin Ragland
1609 Brookfield
Richmond, Virginia

47. Mr. Clem Wadkins
2604 The Plaza
Richmond, Virginia

48. Mr. George W. C. Brown
Norfolk, Virginia

49. Mr. Ervin Elligan

50. Miss Eleanor Curry
Richmond, Virginia

51. Mr. Ernest Trice Thompson
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond, Virginia

52. C. L. Evans
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

53. Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

January 19, 1955

Mr. Wilson M. Brown
State-Planters Bank and Trust Company
Richmond 14, Virginia

Dear Wilson:

Luncheon for us all at the 12:30 meeting, Tuesday, February 1st.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

State-Planters
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1865

January 17, 1955

JAN 19 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your letters of the fourteenth. I look forward to meeting at the Central Y.M.C.A. at 12:30 P. M. Tuesday, February 1, with the other members of the Nominating Committee. Will this be a luncheon meeting?

It is helpful to have the "lists of possibles," which you enclosed and commented on in your other letter. As you say, labor representatives should be considered and I will have this in mind.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Wilson M. Brown

WMB:k

Copy to:
Mr. Emerson Smith
Virginia Council of Churches
109 W. Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

June 27, 1955

TO: GSM

From: K. Stoney

Re: Letter from Mr. Wilson Brown on Virginia finances

I do not know what agreement you have made with Virginia about finances but give you the following information so that you may instruct me as to how the matter should be handled.

Virginia Council's pro-rata share of local expense money if based on beginning operation on July 1st (the time when Marion and Cooper take on their jobs) is $798.00. If we pay Social Security for both of them for their full salary scale - that is, $6,500. and $3,200. - that will cost about $50.00 for the three months. I find also that the Virginia Council has already spent on travel for its Board members and for you and Fred the sum of $622.11. This means that, if Virginia is treated the same as the other states, getting only a pro-rata amount and having deducted all money already spent and the amount for social security, there will be only $125.89 due to them for local expenses for the balance of this period and they will have only about $350. for the whole of the next year for their local expenses.

I have held off sending them any money until I heard from you about this - I think to send them $125.00 would be so little help as to be worthless and anyway, I think some definite agreement should be made as to amount they get, etc. before we begin.

If they have to sign a lease for a year or so, that will probably mean a substantial payment in advance, plus they will need money for furniture (and they seem to be doing things in good style which means more money) make arrangements for printing, etc. I imagine they would expect at least $1,000. from us to begin with.

Will you also please give some directive as to the handling of salary. I judge Mr. Brown does not know that salary checks go out from this office. What do we do about the difference in what our rate is and what they agreed to pay? And what do we do about the annuity to the Presbyterian Church which they agreed to pay for Mr. Marion?

Give them their 500 furn money
" most of 12 mos. of local expense money
We can only float salaries at
5000 & 2500 rates. (or 5 & 5)
Salary from atlanta, at 5 & 2.5
(they to pay supplement).

State-Planters
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1865

June 24, 1955

AIR MAIL

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, at its meeting here a few days ago, appointed an Administrative Committee, which is meeting in my office this morning. The Committee consists of Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chairman, Mr. Emanuel Emroch, Dr. John H. Marion, Mrs. Theodore Adams, and myself (Mrs. Adams couldn't attend the meeting today but is very much interested and has agreed to serve). For obvious reasons, this Administrative Committee will perhaps function a good deal inasmuch as all of us live right here in Richmond and are easily available. Of course, the Executive Committee and the Board are, and will continue to be, representative in a State-wide sense.

The practical problems about which we wish your advice right away are these:

(1) Shall we incorporate as a non-profit Virginia corporation, or shall we simply call ourselves the "Virginia Council on Human Relations" and put in small letters on the stationery, etc. "a Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc."? In this latter event, we would function purely as an association. This is important from the fund raising, as well as the legal and tax angles. Perhaps the tax-free status of dues, contributions, etc. may be more certain in one form than in the other. What do you know about this?

Yes

(2) We want to go ahead right away and lease a centrally located office space on Fourth Street between Franklin and Main, here in Richmond.

Yes

(3) We wish to print literature and solicit membership and contributions. We believe we can raise $1,150.00, which is the figure our Executive Committee arrived at the other day as the matching part of the funds that are needed from now until September 30. For obvious reasons, this is the worst time of the year to have to raise funds and organize -- for instance, Jack Marion has to leave town in a few days for an important conference. Dr. Ellison is going to Europe for the Baptist World Alliance. Mrs. Brown and I are leaving for Europe about July 20. We found at the Executive Committee meeting the other day that others of us who are vitally interested cannot give as full time and effort as we would like in

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell June 24, 1955

the next few months.

In view of this moral commitment to raise funds in Virginia -- (and I want you to understand that it is not a legal commitment) can't you send us some funds promptly to be used for the lease, literature, letterheads, office equipment, and Dr. Marion's and Mr. Cooper's salaries?

With best wishes from all of us,

Sincerely,

Wilson Brown

Wilson M. Brown

WMB:k

P.S. I want to reiterate that this letter represents the consensus of those who are present this morning, and we hope you can advise us immediately and can send us some money. For instance, I don't see how we can sign the lease until we hear from you and if it's not signed in the next few days we may miss a good opportunity.

W.M.B.

Copies to:
Dr. John H. Marion
Mr. Emanuel Emroch
Dr. J. M. Ellison
Mrs. Theodore Adams

State-Planters
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1865

October 19, 1955

OCT 21 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 62 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I note from your recent letter that you weren't able to arrange a Finance Committee meeting for the upper South but are going to talk to me about the situation the next time you are in Richmond. I hope that will be soon and that I will have the pleasure of taking you to lunch.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wilson M. Brown

Wilson M. Brown

WMB:k

/

Dictated January 6

January 10, 1954

TO: BHA

In Richmond a few days ago I saw a Miss Dorothy Richardson. She said that some weeks ago when presented by Emerson Smith with one of our gray leaflets, she had filled it out and asked to be enrolled as a Virginia member of SRC. She has never had a bill, nor any New Souths nor anything to indicate that she is a member. She is willing to pay off. I assume she gets under that $3.00 for 1954. Is there anything in our files to bear out what she says?

(Dictated)
October 25, 1954

On October 22nd, in company with Reverend Emerson Smith, Executive Secretary, Department of Christian Social Relations, Virginia Council of Churches, I visited State Senator Garland Gray at Waverly, Virginia.

Mr. Gray is the moving spirit behind a pro-segregation organization in southside Virginia, officially styled defenders of state sovereignity and individual liberties. We attempted to persuade Senator Gray to arrange for local conferences with Negro leadership on the basis of equality, with the view to reaching agreement on the course of school integration.

Mr. Gray heard us with scrupulous courtesy, and undertook to explore the idea further, but exhibited much evidence of a mind already settled.

GSM/eab

One copy of this in Virginia State affiliate file
One copy in "dope" file
One copy for daily file

December 6, 1954
(Dictated November 29)

Routh and Mitchell, being in Virginia about November 16th, conferred with Emerson Smith and a clerical person Emerson Smith had brought in for conversations on the future of the relationship between SRC and the Division of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches.

Reached tentative agreement that the best thing to do would be for SRC to compile, with Emerson's assistance, a list of some thirty-odd Virginians who might organize a Virginia Council on Human Relations. They would proceed Kentucky fashion using the leadership from a variety of organizations, though they would not be officially representing those organizations. This body will employ professional staff with the aid of SRC.

We further agreed that the Virginia organization would not seek a mass membership. This was a device offered to avoid undue competitiveness with the Virginia Council of Churches in fund-raising.

Emerson Smith was to supply a proposed list and I, Mitchell, subsequently requested Rupert Picott in Richmond to do the same. First meeting of the tentative Virginia Council would be early in January.

It was agreed that Smith could cooperate with the new organization, but his chief vetoed any arrangement which would assign Smith's services to the new organization in a pay status from the new organization.

GSM

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
HCF
GTH

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB 1/28/55

55 cards returned from Virginia Members, all stating that they were in favor of a Nominating Committee and the idea of a Virginia Council. (out of a possible 97 or so.

COMMENTS:

Name of Member	Comment
L. T. Pinn	"Suggesting S. L. Gandy Va. State."
Henry J. McGuinn	"William Mason Cooper of Hampton Institute... is a good person for the Committee. Prof. Hubert Marshall, Norfolk Div. Va. State College, also excellent."
David H. Scull	"Would have liked someone from Northern Va, & hope in any case there is representation from this area in the

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

COMMENTS (cont'd)

	permanent group."
T. T. Hammond	"I suggest Sarah Patton Boyle, RFD-3, Charlottesville, Va., as a member."

Virginia Council on Human Relations

November 10, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: HCF

FROM: GSM

The Board yesterday directed that a copy of the Richmond Times-Dispatch be sent to each Board member. The Times-Dispatch has only three copies of the particular issue, which three I have ordered sent to us. So we are up against either mimeographing it or photostating it. I leave the judgment on that to you, but I agree that the story should be got out to our Board members, and also to all the state offices.

cab/
Encls. - copy ltr to Times Dispatch 11/10/55
copy of VCHR article, T.D. 11/3/55

Mr. Fleming.

STAFF
from GSA.

December 8th, 1955.

This morning Marion Wright called from some remote point, (maybe his home?) and said that yesterday in train-riding through Virginia he picked up a Virginia paper which quoted the Virginia Council on Human Rights (sic) as saying it would conduct a mail campaign to educate the people of the State against the proposed amendments to the constitution. MAW suggested that after conference with Leonard Haas I advise with the Virginia Council. I talked with Jack Marion. The newspaper account was inaccurate, he said, in quoting him or the Council as proposing a specific campaign. But, he said, they had had a meeting of their Executive Committee December 7th, and there had been then, as there continued to be, strong pressure for the Virginia Council on Human Relations to take the lead in organizing people in Virginia against the amendments.

I gave it as my view that the voting on the amendments by the people would be a direct legislative act and that any position one way or another would trespass upon violation of the obligation to refrain from political and propagandist moves. I further stated that the ordinary escape from this situation was for the individuals who compose a body to act in their private capacities, as citizens, in ways which would effectively counter the propositions they disliked. Marion said this seemed a distinction without a difference, but I hope I persuaded him that there was real difference between an organization taking a course of action and a number of individuals so doing.

Mitchell firmly advised Marion to avail himself at once of the advice of some lawyer; indeed of two lawyers, one inclined to be lenient in such matters, and one who might be expected to be skeptical. Marion promised to get strong legal advice, and to proceed accordingly, and only so.

Mitchell then in telephone communication with Mr. Haas reviewed the matter. Mr. Haas thought that advocacy of voting for or against a particular constitutional amendment pretty clearly came under the political ban.

Sec.
MAW
John Marion.
FR.
Leonard Haas.
HGF.
GSA.
DT.

MEMO

May 8, 1956

dope file

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR FBR

I have read with considerable care the letter from Carroll Brooke regarding the Associate Directorship in Virginia.

SRC is committed to an integrated staff as well as an integrated Board in each of its affiliated State organizations. The confidence of the progressive white and Negro communities is dependent on this.

If Bill Cooper cannot devote half-time to the job then another qualified Negro person should be found.

The device of employing a Negro secretary would not serve the purpose of having an interracial staff. The need is for an integrated professional staff and clerical help is an inadequate substitute.

Carroll Brooke says that he hears complaints about the Virginia Council on Human Relations raising money and doing very little. From my experience in Virginia and the evaluation of the Consultant program under John Hope's direction, this is an unfair analysis. I do not attribute the unfairness to Carroll Brooke but to those who have been talking to him. Furthermore the Board, not the staff, should assume the responsibility for fund-raising. We have insisted in the past, and continue to insist, that professional staff direct their energies to program activities and not fund-raising.

I think a firm, but gentle, letter to Carroll Brooke, pointing out the necessity of these things is in order and since he knows and respects you so much, I think the letter had best come from you.

What I have said above would be in keeping with C. H. Parrish's sensitive views on this topic.

FBR:mef

Looked into by John Nov 9. '56 [illegible]

RECEIVED OCT 29 1956

Hampton ~~Captain~~ 3-9146

28 West Tyler Street
Hampton, Virginia

October 26, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

There is a recently-formed organization here called the Peninsula Council for Community Cooperation, which is non-profit and non-political, and whose function is to recruit the cooperation of all community citizens, regardless of race or creed, in the solution of community problems. We hope to do this through various educational means. We have tried to interest the PTA leadership here in getting someone to speak to their membership about the Washington and Baltimore experiences with integration, but have not been successful. We are therefore considering the possibility of sponsoring a public meeting on the subject, in the hope that we will in this way reach PTA leaders and membership as well as other citizens. Obviously we need a good speaker, preferably a citizen of Washington or Baltimore, or at least a Southerner, one with an unimpeachable background, who knows what really happened. We have no money, but could pass the hat to cover his travel expenses!

I am sure you already have problems enough, but I can think of no one in a better position to know such a person, if there is one, for whose judgment I have so much respect. Could I trouble you to tell me if you do know of any such person or of someone you would trust to advise us? We should be very grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

Gary Tidicfarro Peebles

President, PCCC

John Fisher
Supt of Sch
Boston.

To HCF
From FBR

6 Feb '57

Called: Josh Morris - Richmond -
Patty Boyle - Charlottesville -

1. Both said such a pilot attempt would be welcomed. Question of timing - (Patty to call HCF - 7 Feb)

2. Both said the ministers could be more active - (most active now - Ply - Unitarian - Episcopalian)

3. Could find place to meet - Ply church, Unitarian church - auditorium of Med. College - U of Va -

4. Re: School Bd. ok, but cautious - would welcome off record session with Supt'd who experienced de-segregation. Have made plan if ordered to desegregate - want talk about what type of plan. Local Supt'd heard Carmichael speak -

local good guys -
Tom Michie - City Commission
Frances Pickens Miller -
Dr. David Wilson, MD - (our chairman)

Thurs. - 8 PM - Mtg of Ch'ville Council

Va-Dope file

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

Important!

6/4/58

FBR -

Mrs. Tilly's key woman in Va. (Secy for Christian Soc Rels, WSCS) is

MRS WILLIAM C. SMITH
231 BROAD ST.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Our consultants should work with her. Mrs T. will also explore a special arrangement with her.

HCF

210 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.
July 24, 1958

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The second trip to Arlington was rather disappointing. Ralph Kaul, chairman of the County Board, with whom Phil Stern had made a lunch date left town unexpectedly and could not make it. I did not discover it, nor did Phil, until I arrived at the newspaper office and we called Kaul's Office. Stern and I were joined at lunch by Clayton Fritchey, the publisher of the paper, and we discussed the situation further and I conveyed to them some of the specific suggestions I would have given to Kaul. They also discussed their newspaper policy on the developing situation. They view their role distinctly as one of leadership.

Phil has not had a full report on the trip to Richmond by the CPPS people. He did learn that the Governor dominated the interview and lectured them for a half hour on the conventional southern conservative line. Stern has not yet seen the new superintendent of schools but will try to see him, though he is reluctant to push him until the school board has clarified its stand.

After lunching with Stern I went by to see David Scull. He expressed the view that we should tread warily (what, another gradualist?) in Arlington as so many visiting firemen of the liberal brigades have been through the place in recent months, with most of them calling on the key people. He fears we may wear out our welcome. He said that David Krupshow, another member of the County Board is a friend of his and much on the right side as we view it. Katherine Stone, member of the House of Delegates is also an ally. He views the situation as basically favorable. He does not see very much that can be done now. He says that he believes some of the police force have been to the Michigan police academy at East Lansing. Stern says he tinks the police have been in touch with the FBI.

I saw Dr. J.B. Johnson, head of the department of medicine at Howard, and vice-president of the Arlington Committee for Social Progress, as recommended by Harry Walker. Johnson was not sure of the name of the organization which may or may not be an indication of its strength. He does not know much about the degree of readiness or cohesion of the Negro community but he will make some inquiries along these lines and find out who I should talk to when I return. Through him I can meet Negro leaders and the liberal organization leaders (some of whom are in or have close contact with the CPPS) when I return and try to find out how they define their roles and hopefully help them clarify their roles. He knows nother of NAACP strength.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I talked to a fellow named Brody at ADL in Washington and learned that Bill Corey, who is in close touch with the Arlington situation, is on vacation but will return by August 4. I will see him then.

As I now see it what is needed in Arlington is the following: 1. A good fact finding job as Bonita Valien did in Charlottesville, even though many visits have been made in recent months by allies. In bringing the picture up to date in the light of the more pregnant situation I can also serve the more educative role, auxiliarly to the consultant-fact finder role, as we discussed in Washington. 2. Help reexamine the roles of and communication between and among liberal allies outside of CPPS. From past experience this just cannot be assumed. 3. Get a clear evaluation of the organization and leadership of the Negro community and see if I can help in any way in clarifying their role and heightening preparations. 4. In doingthese to discover if there are any specific consultative services we can provide from outside. I hope to be able to talk to John Hope in New York about the auspices and credentials with which I move further into the community. The start I have may be sufficient, but I want to be sure I can answer the inevitable question of: "what's your pitch?". I told them there that I would be back August 4.

Best regards.

cc: John Hope

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IV

FINAL REPORT ON SURVEY OF ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA BY

Southern Regional Council Consultant - July and August, 1958

The present report is a summary and concluding analysis, with a more detailed statement of significant activities and interviews since the previous report of August 7, 1958. This latter report, along with the two previous reports sent in July, with the present summary will cover all the investigation by this consultant in Arlington.

The School System

Attached to the original of this report sent to Atlanta is a table giving distribution of Arlington pupils, by schools and grades. This table does not give a racial breakdown but of the total of 22,812 pupils in attendance in March, 1958, about 1,450 were Negro. Of these Negro pupils, who comprise 6% of the total school population, from 135 to 190 are said to be living in locations that make them potentially subject to desegregation.

The lower figure was given me by Superintendent of Schools Ray Reid and the larger one appeared in an article prepared by William Korey of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for an early September issue of Commentary. This means that little more than 10% of all Negro children are potential subjects for desegregation under present residential patterns and school locations.

Superintendent Reid was asked if the present operation of a segregated system makes any of his schools inefficient because of size or location. He stated that even if there were complete desegregation the school locations and distribution of students would not be changed or affected appreciably. No present units, he claims, are inefficient or poorly located. In spite of the small number of Negro children, the smallest school in the system, he states, is a white school. It should be noted that the one Negro high school, Hoffman-Boston, had 179 pupils as against 1,549 and 2,525 for the two white high schools. It simply does not have the facilities or richness of educational resources of the two white schools. An ultimate plan of local citizens should obviously be to transfer all high school students to the two

larger schools and to eliminate Hoffman-Boston. Such a proposal should be part of a total study of the school system under assumptions of no segregation which likely would be undertaken only by a private citizens group, and not by school officials after the first court-ordered desegregation. Perhaps it could be done by the earlier effective organization that helped Arlington realise an elected school board, the Citizens Committe for School Improvement. Although the elected board was taken away by the State, the organization is still said to have some strength.

The personnel of the school board has already been given in a previous report. Since that time I have had a long chat with L. Lee Bean, a "middle of the road" member of the school board. I was told by several people before meeting him that his position was not known although they expected him to lean toward the position of the Committee to Preserve the Public Schools, but that he was cautiously conservative. He is about 40 years old, and an attorney. His father was a school principal. He is a very personable individual with a real sense of obligation to public service. He was born in Florida and grew up in southern Virginia and told me that until he was at the University of Virginia he had no doubt but that segregation had scriputral validation. He states now that he considers it wrong and the main problem is how to bring about orderly changes to desegregation of public facilities and to equal citizenship. He is, however, a cautious gradualist in what he may personally support as school board policy.

Bean's view is that the School Board will continue to follow the State defined procedures and place the responsibility of assignment on the State until the Federal court specifically relieves the Board of any obligation to follow the state by intervening and declaring the state apparatus and legislation unconstitutional. This position is a bit shaky because attorneys for the Negro children cite rather clear statements in Judge Bryan's decisions on Arlington in which the local school board is specifically told that the court does not recognise the right of the board to yield its responsibility for assignment to the state.

The picture given me by Bean and Mrs. Katherine Stone, local member of the Virginia House of Delegates, is that the board is genuinely paralysed with fear of the two contending powers, the state of Virginia and the Federal government. They are not just delaying for the sake of delay but are genuinely afraid. The last act of retaliation by the State was to withdraw the right to an elected school board. The board is now appointed by the County Board, which has now reached a relatively liberal majority. It is now feared that the State will assign a State judge to appoint the school board as is done elsewhere in the State. In the cradle of the states rights issue it is ironic that the state government can and does exercise so much power over local unites of government. Mrs. Stone reported that the two liberal members of the school board, Joy and Stockard, have played up the possibility of citation of individual board members for contempt of Federal court and that the two conservative members, particularly Mrs. Lane, are afraid of ending up in jail on a Federal charge. Bean emphasised that Joy was particularly fearful of such an eventuality.

My considered estimation of the school board, based on information from numerous informants, is that only when the Federal court has specifically taken the state off of their necks will they carry out the responsibility to reassign the Negro applicants on an equitable basis. Mrs. Stone and Bean believe that such reassignment will ultimately be on a unanimous basis, with even segregationists Beck and Lane going along in fear of Federal authority. Bean told me quite off the record that he expected that when the strange drama has played itself out, by an as yet unclear script, perhaps a dozen to fifteen of the Negro children will be in presently white schools. He surmised, in a manner that led me to believe he was actually reporting private board conclusions, that they would ultimately get down to a geographical basis for assignment and draw school district lines that would approximate geographical convenience of residents to schools while minimising possible integration. He said he expected the State pupil assignment board to turn down all applications for transfer and when the Federal Court finally directed the school board to act or be held in contempt they will accept some of the children.

An interesting sidelight on the school board is that when Bean was appointed to the board, he is the newest member, it was expected that he would be elected chairman. He reportedly declined to vote for himself on the grounds of modesty and on the grounds that Peck was more experienced on the Board than he. Joy and Stockard voted for Bean but Peck and Lane of course voted for Peck. This made many local liberals question his reliability. He is perhaps a bit naive about the local politics of segregation.

The superintendent of schools took office on July 1. He is Ray E. Reid, a reserved and dignified man of over 50; formerly an assistant state superintendent. He was active with the state department of education in formulating and promoting the Gray plan for local option which was rejected by the legislature and the state political leaders. Several people told metthat this action spoiled the real chance that he had to become state superintendent. In his conversation with me he was polite but reserved. He states that he is surprised and puzzled over Almond's actions. He has known the man well for some years and believes hesunderstands the realities of the situation much better than his words and actions indicate. Almond is personally a convinced segregationist but Reid believes the intensity of his position on the school problem results from claculated political considerations.

Reid is for local option on school desegregation. He believes that the community, students and teaching staff are so cosmopolitan that it could easily be accomplished and supported in Arlington. He is thoroughly southern in his view to the extent that he believes the amount of integration would be small not only because of residential patterns but because most Negroes do not really want it. He is from southern Virginia, with a highly traditional background and professional career. Lee Bean told me that Reid was hired with the understanding that he would be prepared to operate the system, with some degree of integration if necessary. Like Bean, he believes that in the political climate they operate in they cannot risk undertaking any of the preparatory actions for desegregation that have proved desirable in other communities, either with the children

or the teachers. Reid showed some familiarity with preparations elsewhere but said he thought that once the political and legal issues were resolved they would have no problems because of the nature of the community and the small amount of integration. He said he just had not thought about any kind of preparation because any hint of it would bring state retaliation. In this Bean concurred. Bean said he hoped that some of the supervisors or principals that will be involved would undertake some preparatory study and orientation to the problem, such as a visit to desegregated school systems to talk with personnel there, although unofficially and on their own. Reid said he had not thought about this yet and at first thought he doubted if it were really needed. He said he knows superintendent Fischer in Baltimore, and his assistant, on a first name basis. He also knows school people in Washington. In short, he views the problems as almost solely political. Once the legal and political maneuvers have been accomplished he believes that actual adjustment of the school system to the minimum desegregation he expects will be easy. If he then decided that any preparation is necessary he will undertake it.

It is my conclusion that no persuasion will move Reid to undertake any preparation of his staff or students for desegregation. It may well be that they will adjust to it with ease when it finally takes place. Arlington is probably more advanced and ready for desegregation than any community in which it has taken place since May, 1954.

Beyond the question of immediate desegregation, I asked what he thought could be done in the longer run to realize a more fully integrated and unified school system in the face of some persistent de facto segregation because of residential patterns. He said that integrated teacher training sessions were the practice, and that in all respects the teachers were treated as belonging to one system. White supervisors work in the Negro schools but the few Negro supervisors work only in Negro schools. At the present time there is a two week training session in progress in which one of the supervisions giving instruction is a Negro.

The County PTA Council is integrated. Its leadership has given strong public support to the CPPS position. As stated in a previous report the Council urged local

school PTA units to support for office only candidates who declare themselves in favor of keeping open the public schools. I attempted to present to Reid the view that real integration of the system involves much more than simply admission of a dribble of Negroes to presently white schools by court order. He seemed to respond with understanding as he is a professional school man with obvious skill and experience. I was unable to tell from his cautious approach whether he has the heart to understand the true meaning of real integration, but I am also unable to say that he does not understand it. At this point I do not believe that this is of much consequence because as a tried professional school man he will do a highly competent job with whatever children the board or the courts assign to his schools.

Within the hierarchy of the school system the one serious problem is to be found in the person of the attorney for the school board, James Simmons. According to Bean he has leaned over backwards in fear of the state in spite of frequent warnings from board members that they wish above all to avoid being placed in contempt of Federal court. Bean thought that the board could have, and perhaps should have, moved against the state wishes prior to this. It is apparently Simmons' counsel that has led the board to take its present course in relation to the state procedures.

It has not been possible for me to see Richard L. Franz, president of the Arlington County PTA Council. The stated position of his organization has already been given. Mr. Franz is employed by the Department of Commerce in Washington. Bill Korey of ABL and Harry Mericam, and interested attorney from Washington, had lunch with Franz this week but I was unable to make it because of a conflict. Korey and Mericam are convinced that the council will be a strong force for supporting desegregation when it is realized and beforehand be a strong public supporter of "keeping the schools open."

Status of legal maneuvers and requests for desegregation

Five of the original plaintiffs in the action brought against the school board by Negro children of Arlington to attend presently white schools are still applicants for such transfer. One of the original 7 has graduated from high school and another is attending private school in Washington. By August 1 of this year, which was the deadline,

27 additional children had presented formal applications or letters requesting reassignment from Negro to white schools. Applications were presented on behalf of two white children for Negro schools with the hope that they might be assigned to them and get the governor to then close them, too.

The Arlington school board, in recognition of the state legislation, passed these applications on to the State Pupil Assignment Board in Richmond with the request that they be acted on by August 15. The State Pupil Assignment Board asked the parents to present themselves, unaccompanied except by the children at specified hours at an Arlington office building address on August 12 and 13, for interview by the Pupil Assignment Board. On advice of legal counsel all parents dedlined the request on the grounds that Judge Bryan had already directed the local school board to make the decisions itself and not pass its responsibility to the State.

The local school board then announced that new appointments to appear would be given and local representatives would appear with the state representatives. It is expected that attorneys for the Negro applicants will advise them not to accept this second invitation. Counsel for the applicants has sought private consultation with the school board attorney in an effort to negotiate a reasonable basis for interviewing or otherwise determining the conditions for acting on the transfer requests. Even the attorneys will not conjecture at this time how the legal maneuvering will work out.

Another bit of legal and political maneuvering is going on in another direction. The legal committee of the CPPS has met to discuss a plea for an injunction against the governor, restraining him from closing the schools. The first draft of the proposed injunction, which was prepared by Harry Mericam, who has volunteered his services, is being sent with this report. I was invited to attend a conference on this first draft in the ADL offices. The following attorneys from Arlington were present: Warren Cox, Larry Latto and Jacob Wasserman. Also present, in addition to Mericam were myself and Bill Korey of ADL, and the following attorneys: Herman Edelsber of ADL, Joseph Rauh of ADA and Phineas Indrits of American Veterans Committee. The final draft will of course be changed considerably, but this gives a suggestion of the legal approach.

Judge Bryan is out of the country until September 2 so it may proved necessary to request another judge as the legal tactic is to enjoin the governor before school opens, but close to the date of September 4, so that it may be considered an immediate issue and not put off. They hope thereby to prevent school closing and to clear the way for the local board to assign the Negro applicants.

Attorney Edmund D. Campbell, who is expected back from Europe after August 28, is to be the attorney of record for the injunction request. The plaintif has not been decided yet. There are several possibilities. Campbell is an attorney of prestige and standing in the community.

One point of lengthy discussion in the legal conference was whether to take legal action to enjoin the local school board as well as the governor. The conclusion was that the board should be included as defendants, to be personally and collectively served. This will be done so as to put direvt pressure on the board, which the CPPS has so far refrained from doing, and so as to get the legal point established that they have the responsibility for running the schools and cannot yield to state pressure. This is so far highly confidential as those present surmised that the board would be surprised at such action. This, I believe, was one of the most constructive changes made in the draft. Even though it is such an early draft the copy is being attached as it may be of some interest. Harry Merican is now working on the next draft.
Note: as Harry Mericam has been prominently associated with many NAACP cases it should be considered confidential information that he is involved in this way with the CPPS legal maneuvers in Arlington.

The Governor has in the meantime been continuing to talk the line of massive resistance. He states that he will surely close the schools if they are integrated and that he will consider them integrated when a final court order has been given for a particular child to attend a specific school previously open only to children of the other race. Like all his other frequent statements this is a bit confusing because such an order has already been given by Judge Bryan in Arlington. He continues to emphasise that he will consider the Negro parents, the NAACP and the Federal courts as directly responsible for any school closings and suggests that the people of Virginia should hold

them so accountable. In one sense this might be considered an instigation to local people to take retaliatory action against such parents in their communities. The only caution the governor has shown appeared in the newspapers of August 15 when he expressed concern at the suggestion of Jack Rathbone, Arlington Defenders' president, that he could provide a "600 member rifle and pistol team" to help keep order when schools open.

Local Government and Politics

There are two local political associations in lieu of the traditional parties for local elections. The Arlingtonians for a Better County (ABC) represent the more liberal wing of those who tend to be Democrats while the Arlington Independent Movement (AIM) represents Republicans and conservative Demporats. At present the County Board is ABC, 3-2. School Board members tend not to assume outright identification with these groups. In ABC there are active Negro workers and leadership. Edward Strother, a Negro and a blacksmith, is on the ABC executive committee. He is also on the executive committee of the local NAACP branch, as well as two integrated liberal organizations of local interest.

The Board of County Sepervisors, locally and in this report referred to as the county board, was described in an earlier report. Its three ABC leaders are Kaul, Krupsaw and Brown. Krupsaw has been out of town during my visit, but I infer that he is even more outspokenly liberal than Kaul. He is a good friend of David Scull and also close to Bill Korey of ADL. He accompanied Korey on a visit to Chief of Police Fawver, and is apparently Korey's best point of contact for the good work he has been doing there.

The County Mangger and the Police are responsible to the county board and their relationship has been described in an earlier report. It was announced publicly by Kaul that Fairfax County and Alexandria police would be available for assistance if needed at school opening time. All reports I have been able to gather are that the local police force is professionally loyal and efficient. Negro lawyers tell me that the police are particularly fair in their treatment of suspects and prisoners, exhibiting none of the conventional southern police brutality. I have seen several references in the local paper in recent weeks about the fairness, politeness and

competence of the local police. It may be by design, to help build up their morale.

Ralph Kaul stated that in addition to covering the schools the police will see that no harm comes to the families of the children involved and also that the Jewish Community Center is protected from threatened bombing. I passed to Kaul the information about possible consultation in St. Louis and Louisville as given me by John Hope. Kaul seemed to resist having me take it up directly with the local police and also did not want SRC to serve in any way as an intermediary. He said he would pass the information on to the County Manager and the chief, and they would, if they desired , get in touch directly with the out of town police. The implication was that it would have more weight coming from Kaul. Bill Korey will try to get the draft of the Hanson police manual from the New York ADL office and ask for permission to release it confidentially to Chief Fawver. He agrees that this would be a useful move and would also give him a chance to see Fawver again.

Several sources informed me that Chief Fawver and the Commonwealth Attorney were scheduled to attend some FBI classes the week school opens. That Fawver might be away was finally reported in the press. I called Kaul about this and he agreed that under the circumstances the chief should be on the scene. He said as the Commonwealth Attorney is an elected official his board has no power over him. I consulted Clayton Fritchey, publisher of the Northern Virginia Sun, on this question. I suggested that if these men were to be away at such a time it would be dereliction of duty. He agreed and said he would put a reporter to work investigating the situation. Bill Korey will bring it up with Krupsaw when the latter returns to town next week. Mrs. Stone originally gave this story to me. I believe enough people are working on it now that both men will likely be available for any emergency.

In the House of Delegates Arlington is represented by Mrs. Katherine Stone, a very capable woman of considerable courage. She is quite liberal. It is evidence of the cosmopolitan nature of the community that she comes from Iowa by way of New Orleans (where she taught the brother and sister of Phil Stern, by way of incidental information of minor relevance). I met with her and Bill Korey and Herman Edelsberg of ADL to

consider the advisability and content of a possible public statement by her to the Governor. She proposed that it be released in her name and that of another woman member of the House of Delegates, a Republican of similar persuasion on this issue, from Southwest Virginia. The statement would specifically challenge the governor to answer why he would not allow residents of Arlington to run their schools how they chose and to challenge him on the confusion and urging to possible violence indicated by his recent public statements. The latter refers to his statements that Negro parents should be held accountable if schools are closed. Following our discussion Herman Edelsberg agreed to draft a proposed statement for her consideration. He consulted Bob Baker of the Washington Post who agreed that release of such a statement might be constructive. It will hopefully be released just before the governor's next press conference so that reporters can bring his attention to it and ask for his response.

The local representative in the U. S. Congress is a resident of Arlington, a Republican by the name of Broyhill. Local informants tell me that he has stayed as far away from the issue as possible except for his public claim that Eisenhower and Almond should confer on the problem. Although Broyhill claimed he had proposed the idea of a meeting to Eisenhower, the President and his staff denied having received such a request when the President was asked about it in a press conference. Broyhill is up for re-election this fall and has steered clear of any committment on the local issue.

Churches, Religious Organizations and Leadership

Numerous attempts were made to interview the leading ministers but they were virtually all on vacation. The new chairman of the Ministerial Association is Paul J. Harrell of Memorial Baptist Church. He was out of town. The only officer of the association that I could locate was Charles E. Book, minister for religious education at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, who is secretary. I had a long conversation with him on the phone but was unable to find him when I went by his church. He suggested some leading ministers to see but they were all out of town.

I get a poor impression of the strength of the Ministerial Association. With nearly 80 churches listed in the Church Directory of Arlington (copy enclosed with

original of this report sent to Atlanta) only an average of 25 ministers show up at the monthly meetings of the Ministerial Association. Particularly disappointing is that frequently not more than one of the Negro ministers, and rearly more than two, attend the monthly meetings. There are ten Negro churches listed in the directory.

The Ministerial Association has supported the movement to keep the schools open and Mr. Harrell is reported to be active in CPPS and was in the delegation from that organization that called on the Governor. Bill Korey of ADL and several Negro leaders reported to me that the Ministerial Association had agreed to ask a minister to accompany each Negro child to school on the first day of attendance at previously all white schools. Mr. Book, secretary of the association, said he did not think they would do this, as the majority opinion among the ministers was that they could work more effectively by taking leadership roles with their own congregations. I am not convinced that accompanying the children is necessary or even advisable. It would serve to make it seem more of a crisis situation just as readily as being a pacifying influnece. It made more sense in helping the children in Clinton to face the known mob. My advice here would be to hold such a proposal in reserve, only to be followed in the event of crisis. I discussed this with Rev. Book.

The most outspoken minister on the school issue is Ross A. Weston of the Unitarian Church. He is in Maine for the month of August. His church membership is integrated and other Negroes who are not members of the church attend an adult group at the church. His church has also been a center of leadership for the Community Council for Social Progress. The general view I encountered is that Weston has been so outspoken and his church policy has been so liberal on racial matters that his leadership in the school problem would be somewhat discounted. On several occasions integrated groups of young people have been brought togehter at his church. I was told by Dr. Bo Johnson, chairman of the Department of Medicine at Howard, and a member of Weston's church, that a workshop was planned for Negro youth going to white schools, and some white children, during the week before school opens. I was unable to confirm the validity of this claim.

A somewhat more/ religiously conservative center of leadership on this issue has been the Rock Springs Congregational Church, Sidney Lovett, minister. This church held, early in the summer, a get acquainted social for the Negro children who are applying for school reassignment. The parents were also included.

Charles Book told me that he is helping to organize a human relations workshop to be sponsored by NCCJ the week of August 25 for a select group of no more than three high school age youth group leaders from each of the churches in the county. It is to be held at the Westover Baptist Church, Barker Hardison, minister. It will be integrated and will deal specifically with the school problem. It is being organized for NCCJ by Russell Bradley from the Washington office of that organization. Book told me that the regional representative for NCCJ is a resident of Arlington and is supporting this workshop. Unfortunately I cannot find his name in my notes. I suspect that this is the workshop the Johnson spoke of. Book states that the Local Council of Churches is supporting the workshop with the view that a major contribution can be made by the churches if a selected group of their youth leaders attending the schools are trained to lead the way to constructive desegregation. This seems to make sense.

In addition to the above named ministers who were unavailable I was also given the name of William H. Foster, minister of Book's church, Trinity Presbyterian. Clayton Fritchey said he judged him to be one of the most respected and effective ministers in the county. He was also on vacation.

Two Negro ministers I met were Henry Sink of the Lomax A.M.E. Zion Church and N. R. Richardson of the Mt. Salvation Baptist church. Both of these men have worked actively with the school integration committees of their respective communities, South and North Arlington. I discussed with Richardson the possible roles of the ministers during desegregation and urged him to renew contact with leading white ministers and lay church leaders on their return from vacation. He has been the most active Negro minister in the Ministerial Association so is the proper one for such negotiations.

It is unfortunate that so many of the ministers are to be away until the eve of the opening of school. I doubt that they will be coordinated enough to be very effective so closely following their summer absences. I urged Richardson to get in touch with

Edmund Campbell on his return from Europe about August 25. Campbell was described to me as being, with his wife, one of the most active lay leaders of inter-church activities. She is chairman of the Committee on Christian Social Relations of the Council of United Church Women.

Suggestions for action to be recommended by SRC: Mohn Marion and Neil Tarpley should be urged to make brief visits to Arlington at the end of August to check on the roles being played by their respecitve constituencies. Mrs. Ennis should be encouraged to come to Arlington after the return of Mrs. Campbell (2912 Glebe Rd.; Kenmore 6-8651) on or about August 25, to see her as the best point of contact for checking on the readiness of the church women for their roles in the change. If any of the above or Paul Rilling could be in Arlington after September 1 they should check with Mrs. Josephine Kyles at the Washington Federation of Churches (1751 N. Street, N. W.; Decatur 2-3132). She told me that there is someone in their office who could help in bringing the churches in Arlington together for more effective service on the school problem. Arlington churches hold a closer affiliation to this Council than to the Virginia State Council of Churches. Mrs. Kyles is educational director for the Washington Federation of Churches and was of great assistance to the parent-children workshop held at the Mt. Salvation Baptist Church.

Community Organizations and Resources

It might be more meaningful to speak of Arlington resources in terms of leading and active individuals than in terms of organizations because there is a great deal of duplication of leaders in the various activities, religious and otherwise. The CPPS leaders, for example, are active people selected from a variety of interests and activities in Arlington. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Campbell have been mentioned several times in my reports as active in a variety of ways, in fact they are the one couple that I found most frequently mentioned as key people for liberal leadership on this issue. Unfortunately I was able to see Mrs. Campbell only briefly on my very first visit to the community as she was leaving the next day for Europe. Rather than make an inventory of leaders, however, I will for simplicity list the effective organizations of a voluntary nature outside the religious sphere.

1. The Committee to Preserve the Public Schools has already been described in detail. Without this group and its method of approach I am sure the whole movement toward integration and keeping the schools open would not have been at all effective. This pattern will be a guide to other Virginia communities I believe. Mr. Warren Cox of CPPS told me that he had been called on by a Professor Stein of the Norfolk branch of William and Mary, who is interested in forming a similar organization down there. If our Norfolk contacts are not in touch with him they should be.

2. Although the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is principally represented in Arlington by Bill Korey of Washington it has been of inestimable service. As mentioned in previous reports it has served to coordinate the various liberal forces and agencies working in the community. It has been the sole point of effective contact between the CPPS and more overtly pro-integration forces in the community. Any contact with the community should be coordinated with ADL. ADL Washington address is 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.; Executive 3-5284.

3. The Community Council for Social Progress grew out of activity at the Unitarian church. It may not include any membership that is not active in a variety of other organizations and churches already mentioned. They have not been directly effective as an organization in the school issue lately. I presume they include the people who would be most interested in the State Council on Human Relations, and may from time to time have been affiliated or in communication with it. My closest contact was with its vice-president, Dr. J. B. Johnson of Howard; home address, 2317 Second Street, South, Arlington - Jackson 2-[illegible]. Paul Rilling should get to know this organization.

4. Citizens Committee for School Improvement was formed several years ago with general school improvement in view. Its most significant achievment was leadership in the establishment of an elected school board. E. D. Strother of South Arlington, 2819 18th St., Jackson 2-7093, was a leader of this organization in the Negro community. He believes that a Mrs. Jane or June Layman is now president. As suggested above I believe it should be urged on this group to undertake a post-desegregation study of the school system to find how a more efficient system can be realized from genuine and full

integration. I think elimination of the small Negro high school would be a worthy objective, for example. The planting of the idea of such a future project for this organization might be done by Paul Rilling. I ventured it with Strother but could not get his attention beyond more pressing immediate problems.

5. NAACP is relatively well supported and will be covered below.

6. The Northern Virginia Sun is a strongly liberal paper which is widely appreciated and respected in the community. Local news has never been so well covered before. Clayton Fritchey is publisher and Philip Stern is editor. They were my major and continuing source of contact in the community. Unfortunately Stern was on vacation during my last week in Arlington. He will be in close touch with the school board and the county board. Representatives of these boards were asked to communicate with Stern in the event they later decide any SRC consultant services would be of use. This was done so they would view it as coming through a local source. Stern was asked to communicate, if need be, with Harold Fleming directly, as they are already acquainted. Stern should be kept informed of any future SRC contacts in the community and Paul Rilling would do well to make his acquaintance. The office is on Wilson Boulevard near 10th Street, Ja. 4-3000.

The Negro Community

Except for ministers, lawyers and doctors most Negro leaders are employed by the government in Washington, for obvious reasons. NAACP is relatively strong, although for strategic reasons it has not taken an overt lead as an organization in the school problem locally. The leaders in the school issue are also, however, leaders in NAACP. The Legal Defense Fund has supported the legal action to end segregation in Arlington and the state NAACP lawyers have helped with the case. I did not get to meet the present President of NAACP, Carl Ferguson, who works in Washington, although I met a number of people on the executive committee.

The organization to help the community work at the school desegregation problem has been divided into a North Arlington and a South Arlington School Committee. Rev. Henry Sink and Attorney Robert Alexander are co-chairmen of the South Arlington group.

Carl Deskin, a local fireman, is co-chairman of the North Arlington group. The latter individual was assured by the County Board that his job would in no way be in jeopardy because his child is an applicant for school reassignment.

As previously reported, I assisted these two groups in getting in touch with people they invited to help withaworkshop to prepare the parents and children for school integration. Irene Osborne agreed to work with June Shagaloff in helping them to organise effectively to lend moral support and coordinated backing for the children and parents when school opens. They will have their workshop over two week-ends, August 15-16 and 23-24. Mrs. Kyles and two teachers from Washington will complete their well manned staff of consultants.

In addition to very able Negro leadership there are two white women who carry a strong burden of NAACP responsibility, Mrs. Barbara Marx, who many told me is their most tireless worker, was away on vacation. She is highly respected and admired and reported to be an excellent strategist.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, mentioned several times above, brought together a group of community leaders for me to meet in his home. There were about eight or ten people present. Harry Walker accompanied me and we learned a great deal and I got some good leads from them. Much of what we learned there has been included throughout the report. They stated that they had no fears for the realization of desegregation in Arlington. If any trouble comes it will be from the outside. They thought most of the local Defender leadership would be well taken care of by the police. They said no economic pressures have been experienced or expected.

E. D. Strother was one of the most interesting Negro leaders they referred me to. He is mentioned above. He is a self-employed blacksmith. On first appearance one might mistakenly take him for the traditional "white man's Negro leader", but he is a man of great insight and clarity of principle, though formally without much education. He was referred to by both whites and Negroes as one of the most respected Negro leaders in the county. He is active in NAACP, integrated liberal organizations and in the dominant political group (ABC). He is a member of a Negro church but attends an adult

group at the Unitarian church.

One of the most promising of the younger men I met is Robert Alexander, an attorney, Jackson 5-7367. He is a relative newcomer in the community but is very capable and energetically concerned with making a contribution. He has the advantage of practicing law privately right in Arlington, hence being on the scene at all times and getting to know people widely in the community.

Conclusions

Specific recommendations have been made above in the section on religious organizations and in mentioning the Citizens Committee for School Improvement. Suggestions for police consultation have been passed on through the chairman of the County Board. It was stated above that no overt preparation within the school system will be undertaken prior to desegregation.

Aside from specific suggestions and results from the visit of this consultant to Arlington I believe it was valuable to have one more concerned person speak with all key people he could find available at this time. Although for a relatively brief visit the contact was not wholly casual. I got to know quite a few people and engaged many of them in a frank exploration of the issues. It is hoped that this helped some of them to reassess and redefine their roles. The visit did serve in some instances to help bring some people of like mind together who were not previously in contact with each other. A few were brought to positions of concern, perhaps, more than they had been before.

The shorter range resolution of the Arlington problem, to the actual first steps of desegregation, I cannot predict. No one knows, even at this late date, what the outcome will be except the majority of informed opinion predicts some desegregation this fall. The outcome for the moment is in the legal and political area.

I still believe that some forceful statements from Washington are needed because the local Defenders are still acting with bravado, as if the law were on their side. I have made the suggestion that a new approach might be made through the new secretary

of health, education and welfare, Fleming. Perhaps Bishop Oxnam could approach him, as a former president of a Methodist college.

I believe the liberal forces in Arlington will be more confident, more outspoken, more identified to each other and more unified, as a result of the fight over keeping the schools open and seeking integration. It should be a fertile field for some cultivation by the new executive secretary of the State Council on Human Relations.

John W. Alexander
August 15, 1958

/ls

C O P Y

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Front Royal, Virginia

C O P Y

March 5, 1959

The Rev. C. C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Neil:

It has been a long time since December 23rd when you sent me your write-up of the conversation we had here in Front Royal. I am enclosing it with a few minor corrections, and I think it is quite accurate as it stands because I have had some friends read it and find that they basically agree on events.

Things move so rapidly however; so I shall attempt to bring you briefly up to date:

As is contained in your report, the private schools were continuing in the community, which seemed to be quite satisfied and complacent for the time being. Meantime forces seemed to be gathering within the Textile Workers' Union of America which later emerged and seemed to be wed with the forces of the Byrd machine. By Local Union vote, members of the Union were required to support from their salaries the private school system. Some of the members of the Local Union are Negroes, and the result is that the NAACP is bringing suit on grounds of discrimination both against the Local Union and the American Viscose Corp.

As you know, the massive resistance laws were declared unconscitutional and on February 11th Judge Paul ordered the Warren County High School opened.

It was then that the Local Labor Union forces emerged for all to see when on February 12th the Local Union president called a "meeting of citizens" to express their opinions as to whether they desired to uproot the children for a second time in this school year. The meeting was held in the Elementary School Auditorium, and over 1,000 people were present. I have since learned from most reliable sources that the people present did not truly represent Warren County, as there were many in attendance from Clarke County, Page County, Rappahannock County, Frederick County and Shenandoah County. These people from adjoining counties by and large seemed to be members of the local TWUA and were recognized by many citizens of Warren County.

It was evident that the meeting had been "rigged" as a resolution was read by the president of the local TWUA suggesting that children not be uprooted again this year; it was immediately seconded by a local attorney; the question was called for and nearly the whole audience rose to its feet in an affirmative vote. The entire meeting was over in about 8 minutes. Despite certain press reports, other opinions were never aired because of the breathtaking speed with which the whole thing was engineered, and it certainly cannot accurately be called a true expression of the people of Warren County.

I think it would be accurate to say that the underlying motive in calling this meeting was deliberately to set the stage for white pupils and parents seemingly to "boycott" the Warren County High School when it opened on an integrated basis. The Southern press has made much of this word "boycott", but I do not think this is wholy accurate because there were literally hundreds of parents, backing the County Superintendent in his views, who felt it would truly be harmful for the children to be uprooted a second time, and these people were not really apposed to integration.

Meantime, the Private School Foundation seemingly working hand in hand with the Labor Union forces and the Byrd machine forces, sent out forms to parents of pupils in the Private School asking if they were in favor of uprooting their children again this year. But by that time the technique of mass psychology had done its work and only 4 out of some 700 reports indicated willingness to send children back to the High School.

It might be noted that Warren County parents have children in public high schools in adjoining counties were given no opportunity to express their sentiments; but I, as one parent, at least took some comfort in the fact that my child was going to a public school.

On February 16th Judge Paul's ruling was appealed before Judge Soboloff, who upheld the ruling of Judge Paul and ordered the High School opened on an integrated basis on February 17th.

At this point may I interject a paragraph of which I am literally ashamed but certainly not alone as was shockingly revealed. Some days before the High School opened my wife and I had a long talk with our older daughter who has been going to high school in Rappahannock County. We always considered that we had a reasonably Christian home with daily family devotions, Bible reading, grace at meals and regular Church attendance. Neither my wife nor I have ever been touched by certain "Southern philosophies", and our children have always been taught that every soul on earth is a child of God regardless of his color. Cruel as it might have seemed we had to ask our older daughter to decide if she would return to Warren County High School if it were ordered open on an integrated basis. Being of rather a quiet turn and of a philosophical nature, we knew that she was struggling over some days with this decision. We had told her that any decision she made we would support and that we would not force our wishes upon her. After the High School was ordered opened and about an hour before the first Negro students showed up there, our daughter burst into tears and said she would have to remain in the Rappahannock School because if she went to an integrated school she would "have to marry a Negro."

As some days have gone by we parents have learned that this type of "brain-washing" of our children has insidiously been going on behind our backs.

I need not reiterate that the 30-room school is now open with only 21 Negro children in attendance. The Private School continues to operate as the Private Educational Foundation declared that "a state of emergency still exists."

After 4 days the Public School Board of Education met secretly and behind closed doors and declared that no student, white or Negro, could register in the High School during the remainder of this school year without a Court order.

Meantime, a paid petition has been circulated through the newspapers asking citizens to sign it requesting the local Board of Supervisors to levy no monies for any public schools next year. Over 3,000 names came in on this petition, and many individual letters were written in opposition to the petition and in support of the public school system.

What to do next fall in regard to the use of our Church buildings for an almost certain private school set-up remains my big question. If the buildings are used,

the Church would definitely be engaged in helping circumvent Federal law. In the Diocese of Virginia there is no Diocesan Canon which states who is in charge of Church buildings, and the Chancellor of the Diocese of Virginia has publicly ruled that the General Canon of the Church regarding this question is "ambiguous". This leaves the Bishops and the Clergy with no legal device as to who has the authority.

At the moment the Bishops and I have worked out a strategy (and this is to be kept secret!) whereby, when the time comes, we will ask the local Vestry to request guidance on this matter for next fall from a newly created Diocesan Racial Study Commission. What that Commission will advise is wholly unpredictable and here we stand confused and sick at heart, as usual.

I hope this brings you somewhat up to date. I hope also you can come by soon for another nice visit.

....

Faithfully yours,

S/ Fred

(The Rev.) Frederick G. Weber

FGW:cbc:ef

Strictly Confidential

THE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CRISIS IN

FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

(Note: Most of the information given below came as a result of a rather long and detailed interview with a citizen of Front Royal who has occupied a responsible position in the community for a number of years and has been a deeply concerned witness to the events.)

Front Royal, Virginia was, before the advent of the American Viscose plant, a sleepy mountain village of about a thousand persons. It is situated about twenty miles from Winchester, Virginia, and less than twenty-five miles from Berryville, the home of Senator Harry Byrd. At one time the Army Remount Station was in operation a few miles out of town. During the war a part of that station was used for the K-9 Corps. It is now used by the Government as a Beef-Cattle Research Station. A plant, the American Viscose Company, was located in Front Royal before World War II and with its advent the town began to grow and prosper. Front Royal is also close to the northern terminal of the scenic Skyline Drive. As that Parkway became more and more a tourist attraction, Front Royal realized some economic advantage. A rather large number of motels have been built on the approaches to the town, together with filling stations, souvenir stands, and restaurants. Residents of Front Royal now claim a population of ten thousand persons within and immediately adjacent to the city limits.

In a very real sense the situation largely reflects both economically and culturally the life and development of the Viscose plant. During the decade of the 40's Front Royal was chosen by a nationally circulated magazine as a typical American village. It has shown civic pride and progressive spirit in marked contrast to its earlier beginnings.

Very few Negroes live in Front Royal. Most of them have been there for generations. As is quite generally known today, Front Royal has had so few Negro high

N.B. Copy of letter attached after P.5.

school students that it has found it more economical to send them to adjoining counties to Negro high schools and pay their tuition rather than build a Negro high school and pay for segregated education in Warren County. The building of a Negro high school long put off by this tactic, was commenced prior to the suits which precipitated the closing of the Warren County High School.

As September 1958 approached, four areas in Virginia seemed to be faced with Federal Court decisions ordering the enrollment of Negroes in formerly white schools. In the face of recently passed state legislation, such court orders made imminent closure of high schools in Arlington, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Prince Edward County. Legal developments resulted which gave a stay of such proceedings both to Prince Edward County and to Arlington. However, Charlottesville and Norfolk schools were closed and have not until now been reopened. Much to the surprise of most observers in Virginia, suits were filed in Warren County and the Warren County High school in Front Royal was closed before those in the other two communities.

As soon as it was known that the Warren County High School was closed, the town teemed with newspaper and magazine reporters and numerous other people concerned with the crisis. Outside pressure groups made their influence felt, emergency funds were contributed, classroom desks and other school paraphernalia were sent in, chiefly by the "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties". One informant related that not all pressure came from segregationist groups. It was asserted that when some local Negroes tried to persuade their own people to withdraw from the suit, several Negroes from Richmond approached the families of the children named in the suit and warned them not to dare to withdraw their suits. It was alleged that sheets dipped in sheeps blood were hung on the front doors of some Negro families, with the warning that if the suits were withdrawn there would be future sheets, but the blood would be theirs. It was felt that the Negro residents had, in the midst of the tension, deserted the streets and were staying strictly

indoors.

A committee of citizens was formed to seek a solution to the closing of the schools and met on several occasions. Stories of boycott, reprisal and overt pressure circulated throughout the community and gained credence. Several samples are: The wife of a local merchant who was on the original committee asserted at one of the earliest meetings that at all costs the school should be reopened. She was forced to resign from the Committee and her husband realized an approximate 50% cut in his sales as a result of a general boycott. A local physician of prominence was forced to resign from the committee on pain of losing his staff privileges in the hospital. A prominent nurse was called into a meeting before the hospital staff and by the following morning her name led the signatures of the hospital order forbidding any personnel of the hospital to discuss the school situation. It is alleged that the few Negroes who enjoy employment became the target of generally applied pressure seeking their dismissal. A motor company realized a heavy boycott as a result of refusing to dismiss two Negro employees.

It is felt that the general climate in Front Royal has, as a result in the early stages of outside pressures, deteriorated into one of rigidity and tension. Forces within the community have taken over and largely supplanted those from outside. It would seem that nearly all liberal and moderate voices have been stilled. The senior Protestant pastor in the village seems to have lost communication with his congregation in general and known general isolation as a result of his expression of conviction that continued segregation and school closure is morally wrong. The other pastors in the community have joined in their expression of the conviction that segregation is morally wrong and have assumed various roles in the maintenance of that position. Whereas some have reiterated their stand, others have tried to preserve some semblance of communication with their congregations by saying little or nothing more about the matter but living through the tensions, as it were.

In one Protestant church the leading lay officer became the chairman of the local committee for seeking a solution for the educational crisis. The regional leadership of that Church had asserted that they favored the use of local church buildings — parish houses and education buildings — for the use of emergency schools, but on a strictly desegregated basis. It was asserted that the senior lay officer approached the pastor of the Church and asked him if he would go along with the proposal that that church's educational facilities be used for emergency classes. The pastor's reply was that he would do so with the distinct understanding that the action be in keeping with the unsegregated policies favored by the denominational authorities. The proposal passed in an afternoon meeting of Church officers and nothing further was said about the terms of the use of the building. At an over-flow meeting of the PTA held that night, the same Church officer, acting as chairman of the committee seeking solution to the school situation, presented its report. The report was completely segregationist in tone and spelled out a segregationist and partisan school emergency program. He paused in the midst of his report and interjected the announcement that that very afternoon the local congregation of his particular denomination had offered its educational facilities for the use of the proposed program.

The pastor of the Church feels definitely that he as well as a good many members of the congregation were the victims of political chicanery and expressed himself as feeling that he possessed neither the proclivity to deal with such tactics, nor did he possess the talent for such political rough and tumble.

Not only the churches, but the Textile Workers Union of America also provided its building for educational purposes. The hot lunch program is ministered from that building. In the meanwhile, suits are pending which might very well close the lower school and interested citizens in the city of Washington have arranged for the

twenty-two Negroes dispossessed from the educational system to be entered into the public schools of Washington on a tuition basis. Ten thousand dollars is being raised in Washington for this purpose. The emotional climate of Front Royal today is described as one of general complacency with some undercurrents of deep resentment such as was hinted at among some of the members of the congregation mentioned above.

It perhaps should be added that the editor of the local weekly is considered to be courageous and forthright, liberal, whereas the daily paper published in the Valley and controlled by Byrd interests, would rank among the most conservative of Virginia newspapers. Editorials from the Charleston News and Courier frequently convey that newspaper's sentiments.

It would be foolish indeed to attempt a prognosis in Warren County and Front Royal, just as it would be in the state of Virginia as a whole or in any of its communities. It is perhaps all that anyone can say at the moment to suggest that the air of complacency to be perceived in Front Royal is in strong contrast to what would reasonably be expected. This feeling, like that evidently manifested in the Norfolk vote that the schools remain closed, seems to say that the state is ready and willing to absorb more serious damage to its education structure and moral fiber without on the one hand realizing the damage it is doing itself, or on the other, finding the power to curb its own pride and defiance. The impression persists that Front Royal like the rest of the state, will continue its resistance and pay a far heavier price.

The following letter brings this memorandum up to date, with some additional and revealing insights:

MEMORANDUM December 16, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Virginia Council on Human Relations

I made the following observations concerning the Virginia Council during a recent trip to Virginia and attendance at the Annual Meeting.

1. The Virginia Council elected new officers, elevating Dean Thomas Henderson to the state presidency, electing Dr. Ken Moreland as first vice-president, James Brewer of Norfolk as second vice-president. The group acted with full and frank discussion of the pros and cons of a Negro state president. The ultimate decision has the support of all major figures within the Council including Beckwith, Scull, Moreland, and several of the key Negro figures. Henderson himself is honored and delighted.

2. The VCHR is doing well in the area of expansion and membership generally. The new Blacksburg group, started last year, is well organized and growing rapidly. Organization efforts initiated last year in Arlington and Norfolk have gotten off the ground and are showing good results. The director has discovered interest in a local group in the Radford area in western Virginia. An independent interracial group in Fredericksburg which has long resisted our blandishments seems about to affiliate with the Virginia Council.

3. The general spirit and morale of the Board members and officers of the VCHR is excellent. They are well pleased with the work of Dan Bowers. They have plans for the future which involve several ministers' workshops, a state wide study of the state of civil rights in Virginia, etc.

4. The finances of the VCHR are not in good shape. The group is solvent, but just barely. The so-called reserve fund of $2,000 set aside out of last year's anonymous grant is virtually expended in regular program activities during the fall. It should be noted, however, that the Virginia Council is broke every year about this time and usually pulls out fairly well in the spring.

5. It has become clear that Dan Bowers was a good choice for this spot. He is conscientious, tireless, and competent. He has been successful in winning the confidence of most of the leaders of the group. He has been able to establish a working relationship with a number of the important ministers around the state and particularly in Richmond. He is somewhat volatile, nervous, and emotional. He sometimes becomes quite discouraged and overwrought concerning finances and frustrations.

No publicity to the letter

COPY

Alexandria Council on Human Relations

5151 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia
March 9, 1960

Mr. Edward Woolf, President
Retail Merchants' Association
532 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Woolf:

The Board of Directors of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations understands that throughout the length and breadth of the King Street shopping area no Negro can sit down to have anything to eat. This seems to us to work a hardship on a section of the community - and on the Negroes in the Armed Services who visit our city - which should be reconsidered by the merchants.

It has been suggested that a reasonable way to overcome this hardship would be for some merchants to permit at least certain sections of their lunchrooms or lunch counters to be open on a first-come-first-served basis.

The Board would be glad to assist your organization in any way to overcome this hardship in a quiet, businesslike manner.

I plan to report the sending of this letter to our general membership meeting on March 29, but I do not expect to make it public in any other way at this time.

Sincerely yours,
Ellen Sodg
President, Alexandria Council on
Human Relations

cc - Board of Directors of the Council

Dont publicize this letter

****

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 14, 1960

To: Harold Fleming From: Paul Rilling

Subject: Visit to Richmond, Friday and Saturday, March 11 & 12

The status of the protest movement in Richmond is as follows:

The protest began February 19 and 20 when a number of students from Virginia Union University requested service at food counters at Thalheimer's and Miller and Rhodes, the People's Drug Store, Woolworth and Murphy's 5 and dime stores. The students were served in no case and counters were closed in most cases. The protest was orderly. On February 21, there was a hush-hush meeting of the merchants association at which it was reported that they determined to arrest the next students requesting service under the state's new anti-trespass law. On February 22, a large number of students presented themselves for food service at Thalheimer's and the management requested police to arrest the students. Over 400 students were lined up waiting to be arrested. After 34 were arrested, Dean Thomas Henderson of Virginia Union University appeared on the scene, arranged bail for the 34 students and persuaded the other students to return to classes because there had been sufficient arrests to test the situation. Thalheimer's claims that only by chance was it the first and only business to have students arrested under the merchants' agreement. The Negro leadership claimed that Negro students also presented themselves at Miller & Rhodes and were not arrested. I could not determine the real facts of this situation.

The evening of February 22, the Virginia Council issued a statement of sympathy and support for the student protests, subsequently the Weatherford Baptist Church of Richmond, a large white church, also issued a statement of support. The interracial Richmond ministerial association appointed a six man biracial committee to attempt to mediate the situation. Dr. Taliaferro Thompson, chairman of the RCHR served as a member of this group. It was chaired by Dr. J. Levering Evans, a white Baptist minister. This committee held several meetings with merchant representatives and with selected Negro leadership and was unable to find any grounds for negotiation. The committee

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 3/14/60

To: HF From: PR

Subject: Virginia - page 2

has apparently ceased negotiation. The Negro community leaders involved in the negotiations were not involved in the protest effort nor did they represent militant Negro leadership.

On February 24, there was the inevitable Negro mass meeting, highly emotional in tone. Dr. C. C. Scott, a "moderate" Negro Baptist minister was booed from his own pulpit when he asked for moderation and understanding for the white businessmen involved.

A steering committee was subsequently established to coordinate the protest effort. The committee seems to be dominated by local NAACP leadership. The Negro group is called the Richmond Citizens' Advisory Committee. Lester Banks, state Executive Director, is a member, as is Oliver Hill. Dan Bowers is invited to sit with the committee informally when he wishes.

Thalheimer's is currently being picketed every day. A handful of white students from Union Theological Seminary are participating in the picketing. Policemen are constantly on hand to watch the situation and Negro policemen appeared on the police line on the same day that whites first appeared in the picket line. Negroes are requested to withhold patronage from the store. The case of the 34 arrested students is expected to come to trial in early April. The protest leaders plan no other activity except to continue picketing until after these trials. Thalheimer's in Danville is also being picketed as a sympathy gesture.

CORE has not been active in this situation nor has the King group. However, James Jackson did spend several days in Richmond and held conferences with student leaders.

In Petersburg, Virginia, a group of Negroes sat in the public library and were arrested in due course. This demonstration was directed by the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, a member of the Board of the Virginia Council HR, the state director of CORE, the Virginia repre-

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 3/14/60

To: HF From: PR

Subject: Virginia - page 3

sentative on the board of the SCLC. Walker and several other Negroes went to jail rather than go bail. ~~Clippings are apponded from the Petersburg newspapers.~~

Demonstrations also occurred in Norfolk and Portsmouth and in Hampton - Newport News.

The Virginia Council is involved in mediation of the Richmond situation along the lines indicated in my recent letter to Bowers. The Petersburg Council is also requesting the City Council to appoint an interracial committee. They won't.

The ADL has attempted to persuade Thalheimer's to withdraw the charges against the 34 students, without success. Thalheimer is a former chairman of the local board of B'nai B'rith. Kohler of the ADL, Thalheimer, and other Jewish leaders are bitter about the singling out of Thalheimer's.

Kohler and Dan are working together to provide negotiation in the Hampton - Newport News situation where Jewish businessmen are also involved.

HCF ✓
FYI
SM

MEMORANDUM ON VIRGINIA

Paul Rilling
August 1, 1960

1. The VCHR under Dan Bowers' direction seems to be the strongest and most active of our state groups. There is excellent lay leadership (except for a weak president) and Dan is doing a superior job as executive director.

2. In Williamsburg the local interracial study group, which cooperates with the VCHR, played a major role in winning the desegregation of lunch counters. Members of the group personally approached managers of Woolworth and other stores involved. It is thought probable that the fact that Colonial Williamsburg owned the buildings in which Woolworth operates may have been somewhat of a factor. It is probable that this group will officially relate to the VCHR as a local council in the fall.

3. Various persons related to the Norfolk Council on Human Relations, particularly several of the ministers, played significant roles in the desegregation process of lunch counters in Norfolk and Portsmouth. A report of this experience is on the way through Dan.

4. The Mayor and City Council of Richmond have announced that an interracial committee of six white and six Negro citizens will be appointed shortly. The formal application for the move came from the Richmond Area Council on Human Relations.

5. Dan feels that Irene Osborne is being of help in the Prince Edward County situation. He feels, however, that she made a major strategical error by electing to live in a Negro home in the community. Irene herself describes her major functions as the direction of a census of the children and the preparation of other facutal material and on the other hand an effort to contact white persons in the community. She reports that white persons seem generally eager to talk and that there is considerable concern and guilt feeling. A group of sympathetic white persons does exist and Dan believes that a local council can be formed there some time in the future. A group of businessmen did meet in secret and decided to use their influence against the sale of school property. The group was exposed by the segregationists and this exposure seems to have pretty well shut off further usefulness of this group for the time being. There is also a small interracial group meeting with some degree of regularity "in the woods" from time to time. Dan feels it would be helpful if Ben Muse would visit Prince Edward on his return from Europe.

6. Dan was recently invited into the community of Pennington Gap, a small community in southwest Virginia with a very small Negro minority. He was introduced to a prominent businessman, a retired coal mine operator, who arranged for him to address the local Civitan Club, a power structure civic club in this community. Dan spoke briefly on the school problem

and the necessity of dealing with it. Following his speech, both the school superintendent and the principal rose and indicated their agreement with Dan's position and their feeling that the community should voluntarily adjust to the situation. Dan reports, however, that the so-called leader of the Negro community, a Baptist minister, is a bit of an Uncle Tom and rather afraid of expressing any wish to change the status quo. This would seem to be a possibility for Brewbaker.

7. As a result of recent ministers' workshops, white ministers in Petersburg and Hopewell have become related to the VCHR. We have not been previously able to involve any white persons from these communities in the southside area of the state.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 21, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Visit to Virginia, February 10-13

I attended the meeting of the board of the Virginia Council, had extensive conferences with Heslip Lee, delivered an address to the Norfolk Adult Forum, met with the interracial group in Prince Edward County, and consulted at length with Dean Gordon Moss of Longwood College in Farmville. I also spoke to an interracial business and professional men's group in Richmond. The following observations may be worth noting:

(1) Lee has given firm leadership and renewed vigor to the Virginia Council. He has considerably tightened up on administrative procedures, office records, etc. He has shown considerable organizational skill. It is a little more difficult to judge whether he is also maintaining or improving the program achievements of the Council, but the indications are encouraging. He now claims 18 local Councils, but 3 of these are youth groups. Happy claims to have a thriving operation going across the border in Bluefield, West Virginia.

(2) The interracial group in Prince Edward County has been meeting on an informal basis since the summer of 1959. Dean Moss seems to be the guiding spirit. The size of the group varies between 10-20. All of the whites come from the two colleges except for one Farmville housewife. Five of the recreational centers for the Negro children have been reopened during the past few weeks. There seems to be no other activity in Prince Edward. Everyone is waiting for the State Supreme Court decree. There is general expectation in Richmond and in Prince Edward that the decision will require public education.

Dr. Moss strongly feels that when and if such a decision occurs and after a few time killing maneuvers the school board will open one or more Negro schools and declare them to be public schools open to all. If this were done the white parents would then apply for tuition grants to sustain the private schools for white students.

It is known that the Foundation schools have warned white parents who have not paid their tuition this year that their children will not be permitted to continue unless the bills are met. It is not known whether any children have actually ceased attending these schools for this reason. The morale of the Negro community is not high and county-wide mass meetings are held with decreasing frequency. The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, Chairman of PECCA, is currently hospitalized with ulcers in Richmond.

Ed. Va. P.E.

Va Dept

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
160 North Fifteenth Street Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

MEMORANDUM January 2, 1963

TO: Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Jean Fairfax

SUBJECT: PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA: Recent Legal Developments

July 26, 1962. Federal District Judge Oren Lewis issued a memorandum opinion in which he stated that, "This court holds that the public schools of Prince Edward County may not be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court while the Commonwealth of Virginia permits other public schools to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers." He ordered the Prince Edward County School Board to submit by September a plan for admission of both high school and elementary students without regard to race or color. Judge Lewis did not issue a formal order.

September, 1962. The School Board submitted as its plan a proposal that it would follow the Pupil Placement Law and regulations of the Virginia Pupil Assignment Board. Judge Lewis said that this plan was not acceptable. He reiterated his July ruling but went on to say, "There is nothing that says the State of Virginia must maintain a public school system. My ruling was only that so long as it purports to do so, it must do so everywhere...the State of Virginia is a sovereign body, it may decide in its wisdom not to have any schools. As far as the federal courts are concerned, it would be within its prerogative."

October 10, 1962. Judge Lewis issued a formal order in the language of the July ruling but immediately stayed it to permit appeals to higher courts.

November, 1962. Negro attorneys filed appeals to the Fourth Circuit Court, asked for an expedited hearing, stated that Lewis' order lacks teeth and that he has refused effective relief although recognizing that none will be forthcoming unless compelled by the courts. Attorneys requested a court order, requiring the defendants (County Board of Supervisors, School Board, treasurer and school superintendent and state Board of Education and superintendent of public instruction) to "reopen and operate and maintain an effective public school system in Prince Edward County free of restrictions based upon race, no later than February 1, 1963." ....They said, "The open and flagrant defiance of orders of the court, by county appellees and their resolute and arrogant resistance to maintaining a public school system on a nondiscriminatory basis," joined "in by all state officials....may require the use of the contempt powers of this court or enforcement through restraining the State Board of Education from approving the payment of state funds for the support of public education anywhere in the state so long as public schools in Prince Edward County remain closed." Such an order, which would in effect close most of the public schools in Virginia, should be entered unless prompt assurances are received that schools will be open by February 1.

Attorneys for the State Board of Education and for the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors and the School Board have filed their appeals to the Circuit Court. They are appealing from court orders: (1) prohibiting tuition grants so long as schools are closed; (2) prohibiting tax credits for contributions to white segregated schools; (3) refusing to grant defendants' motion that court should abstain until state courts have disposed of constitutional issues; (4) refusing to grant defendants motion for dismissal of Negroes' suits; (5) barring closing of Prince Edward schools while other

public schools in the state are open.

The Fourth Circuit Court will hear these appeals January 9, 1963, in Alexandria.

December, 1962. On August 28 the Prince Edward School Board filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond a complaint for a declaratory judgment. This new Prince Edward case was heard in December by Judge John Wingo Knowles. The School Board is seeking a ruling on whether the state of Virginia must operate local public schools when the local governing body refuses to appropriate funds for them. This litigation is a request for an interpretation of Section 129 of the Virginia constitution which states, "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

December, 1962. The U. S. Department of Justice asked to be admitted as a friend of the court in the litigation before the Fourth Circuit Court.

JF:mt

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BENJAMIN MUSE
POST OFFICE BOX 312
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

June 8, 1963

MEMORANDUM

HEW Conference on Prince Edward

June 3, 1963

I attended a meeting of interested private agencies and government officials, presided over by Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel, to discuss remedial education programs for Prince Edward County. The meeting was organized on the initiative of Jean Fairfax of the AFSC. Among approximately a score present were James Quigley, Burke Marshall, Harold Fleming, Dean Moss and Rev. Griffin from Prince Edward, Heslip Lee, representatives of the National Institute of Mental Health, the Office of Vocational Education and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and four or five from the NAACP.

There was some excitement over the news which appeared in the New York Times (p. 21) the same day of a $2,500,000 project of the National Institute of Mental Health for Prince Edward County. Dr. Hildreth, of NIMH said the report was premature and should not have gotten into the papers. Nevertheless, he seemed confident that the project will receive final approval. The NIMH had been looking for a good place in which to conduct a mass experiment in a new method of teaching children to read. Prince Edward seemed ideal for the purpose. The program will reach about 500 children, in successive groups of 100. While the principal object had to be a scientific one, all felt that it would be a great help from other points of view.

Lester Banks of the NAACP saw a faint hope of federal court action forcing the opening of Prince Edward schools this fall. Griffin remarked that when the schools opened under court order it would be on the smallest possible scale.

Burke Marshall saw no chance of public school opening this fall. He was doing everything possible to secure remedial schooling for Prince Edward children -- cooperating with private agencies and straining every legal angle to find possibilities of federal help.

J. A. Morsell ~~[illegible]~~ of NAACP said a number of private groups -- one from Queen's College, etc. -- were eager to help in Prince Edward and would like to be told how they can serve.

The Office of Vocational Education was considering setting classes for vocational training -- in specific skills to meet industrial demands. The Department of Labor might also help. There was an apparent determination on the part of Keppel and other government representatives to help as far as legally possible in meeting the schooling need.

The $75,000 survey of Prince Edward County's educational needs, conducted by the University of Michigan, is nearing completion and the report will be available after June 15 -- after which further meetings and consultations will be in order.

Ben Muse

Benjamin Muse

Va. - Dope file

1965 REPORT ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

By the Rev. Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

We have many things for which to be thankful that took place during 1964-65. These things have aided us in the struggle for the rights of mankind in Virginia. New laws, Economic Opportunity Programs, and concerned people such as the Council on Human Relations are moving this state into a new era.

Let us briefly examine some of the facets of Human Relations in Virginia to see what has happened. This will challenge us to work a little harder in the future.

I. Voting Rights

Methods have been employed in the past to produce Virginia's low voting record. The American Dream of Equal Opportunity has not been fulfilled in Virginia when the voter participation record on the national level was 61.1% in 1964 and Virginia had the miserably low record of 41.1%.

The APPLE BARREL COALITION produced in 1965 the poll tax continuation, hiding the poll tax lists, keeping the voter registration lists from the public in rural areas, not advertising the time and places to register to vote, not keeping the poll tax records correctly to discourage voter participation, and requiring a discouraging qualification to vote when one transfers from one precinct to another in Virginia. Now, since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 we can add another to our list, the County and City Treasurers devising methods to discourage the prospective voter--attempting to assess personal property taxes before accepting the poll tax payment and confusion concerning for which year to accept poll tax payment.

Many registration offices in rural Virginia still employ methods to discourage voter registration--short hours during the working day, only one or two days per month, little or no advertisement about the Registrar's office hours (such as posting at 10 public places the time, date, and place for registration in accordance with the Virginia Election Laws). Registrars are still failing to post the list of new registrants five days after they have registered the person. Many registrars fail to cooperate with local citizens to let them review the voter registration lists which is the contrasted policy existing in urban areas.

Too many counties still list Mrs. and Miss for the white and Mary or Jane for the Negro. Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Lunenburg Counties in 1965 were practicing the segregated poll tax list in an apparent violation of Hamm vs. Virginia State Board of Election, which could lead to a contempt of court case against the Virginia State Board of Elections and the Virginia State Tax Commissioner.

Problems still exist in Virginia Election Laws, as pointed out by concerned people in this state. 1. Requiring a person to register to vote in State elections after they have registered to vote in Federal elections; this is a dual system for registration. 2. The elimination of the poll tax. 3. One man, one vote in cities and counties is needed.

Efforts are in the wind to continue an election system that is not fair. 1. Election dates inconvenient to the public. 2. The costly efforts by Attorney General Button to fight the 1965 U. S. Voting Rights Act. 3. The "Freeholders Amendment" which would change or rewrite Section 30 of the Virginia Constitution to permit the General Assembly to pass a law saying that only freeholders (owners of land) may participate in local or state bond referendums. 4. Adequate measures are not being practiced in some localties to insure the safety of the ballot once it has been cast (i.e., Henrico County's loss of Skipwith Precinct ballots). 5. The fight against redistricting Counties and Cities to insure a better representation. County Boards of Supervisors and Cities are elected that allow disproportionate, insufficient and inequitable representation.

II. Education

It is a shame that Virginians were not willing to abide by the Supreme Court ruling of 1954. We realize that we had to go through the experience of Massive Resistance. We realize that it has not been a change of heart on the part of many Virginians to allow integration in our public schools, but the threat of the loss of Federal Funds. I presume we should give thanks that the pressure of the Federal Dollar has caused Virginia to move further on the pathway toward Integrated Quality Education.

The Fall of 1965, the Office of Education (HEW) reports that some 26,300 Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously white schools. Southern Regional Council, Inc. reports that 21,045 Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously white schools. This represents about 11.3% (SRC) and 14.1% (HEW) of the Negro enrollment. Regardless of the total number of Negro children enrolled in previously white schools--this was the greatest number of children in desegregated schools at any time in the history of the public education in the State of Virginia.

The Governor of Virginia, Albertis S. Harrison, united with other Southern Governors May 13, 1965 to attack HEW on their policy of school integration. They called these policies illegal.

Most school boards suddenly decided to abide by the "Freedom of Choice" which still places the burden of change upon the Negro. Hopewell decided to follow the zone plan. It was concluded in May that the Pupil Placement Board of Virginia was now ineffective. Now there is a recommendation before the 1966 General Assembly to abolish it.

Still, we have a long way to go--Powhatan County on January 5, 1965 was ordered to register children in public schools. There was little desegregation of faculty in 1965 (except in some urban areas). Staunton and Augusta County have recently been ordered to mix their staff. The formula Judge Thomas J. Michie, Jr. (Federal District Court) specified was "insofar as possible", the percentage of Negro teachers in each school should approximate the percentage of Negro teachers in the entire system for 1965-66 school session. This was also the year for the threat to demote, fire, etc. the Negro teacher. The National Education Association stated (December 22, 1965) that 24 Negro teachers had been fired or demoted for purely racial reasons since the start of this school year. Thus this is another area which bears watching. Prince Edward County was in the news again, by selling some of their school buildings as surplus (5).

Areas of real concern for us are--the dropout rate due to lack of a compulsory attendance law, 31 private schools which have been listed as being eligible to receive tuition-grant support (on surface this appears not to be a problem, but when a county such as Powhatan, Prince Edward, Surry, and Amelia sends most of her white children to private schools, it poses a real educational tax dollar problem on the local level), eight localities lost their Virginia School aid due to failure to provide at least 30% of the public school operating costs from local funds (Buchanan, Lee, Scott, Tazewell, Nansemond, Dickenson, Halifax and Surry), as of November 20, 1965, there were still 12 school localities which had not been approved by HEW as required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, textbooks are still segregated and not multi-ethnic.

Let us press on for Integrated Quality Education in the State.

III. Employment

The problem which confronts us now is the self-satisfied attitude of the rising Negro middle class in urban areas, the looking at a record of "tokenism" with pride, and forgetting the plight of the very poor.

In five of our Southside counties, from 1/4th to 1/3rd of all the Negro families earn less than $1,000 per year and 48% earn less than $2,000.

Mr. Abner Lee of the VCHR staff, the NAACP, and the Urban League of Richmond have worked very hard to bring about equal opportunity in employment. But, I still see little break through in some of our banks, and many of our other financial institutions. Some of our department stores have failed to be imaginative in equal opportunities in employment. I see few Negroes in the offices of these stores. While business, with a few exceptions where pressure was exerted, has not really had a break through in Negro employment. Yes, we can see Negroes in some good jobs, but the condition is just a little "tokenism".

According to a newspaper account on November 5, 1965 there were 45 complaints of employment discrimination from Virginians being considered by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. 32 were based on race, 11 on sex and 2 were unspecified. Most of the complaints charge employers with discrimination in employment practices. A labor union and the state employment service are accused of discriminatory practices in 2 complaints. In the year 1966, we are sure to see more complaints--union and employers being charged. We need to work on this area in order to avoid complaints through compliance to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We need to challenge those who advertize in our newspapers and urge local papers to follow the lead set by the Roanoke Times--"Employment: With certain exceptions, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination because of sex, etc." There should likewise be included a notation about race as it applies to Title VII.

People of concern can work extra as some have done already to see that opportunities are "opened" to Negroes. We need to work harder to devise methods to prepare Negroes for these jobs, to enable Negroes to become qualified. We must destroy the current excuse among businessmen--I would hire a Negro, but I just cannot find one who is qualified for the job.

IV. Housing

The Urban Renewal efforts in most cities are almost as segregated now as they were when they began. The location of low cost public housing financed by the Federal Government proves the point. Thus schools had to be built which will continue segregation. What will be the future course of action by these methods?

Look at the locations of the new highways through Virginia cities. Look at some of the proposed routes. Who has suffered? The poor, unre-

presented Negro in the slum. The unofficial remark you hear..."this is the method of slum clearance." How long will citizens allow this injustice to continue? You see it does not hurt the white or the Negro who has the voting power. It does not harm the Negro who has gained statue. I caution you, we must not forget the poor unrepresented people. Some day it will explode.

There are certain "slum lords" in Virginia's major cities who own family dwelling units, each being substandard properties. Do they not feel any moral compulsion to improve the lot of the poor? Most members of the Human Relations Council enjoy decent housing and have lost the vision and challenge to work for decent housing, building and health codes. Work for enforcement in these areas, stop discrimination in accordance to race or the very poor unrepresented people. Do we have the moral right--is it decent or just to write off certain communities in our cities by failure to enforce properly the building and sanitation codes? I warn you, we must not forget the poor unrepresented people. Some hot summer day, when negative feelings have so built against this kind of treatment, it will explode if not defused by concerned people.

Those who are dealing in the selling of real estate, there is evidence of a clear pattern of panic peddling, block busting ghettoizing existant in many cities. There have been real estate salesmen, Negro and White, who have written letters, have rung doorbells and have made telephone calls to push on their sales in racially transitional neighborhoods. We have heard them tell owners--Negroes are buying, property values will decrease, crime will increase and there will be a rise of immorality. There have been visits at night and coalitions to get people to sell. They have been bird-dogging, suddenly stopped showing houses owned by whites to white prospective buyers and advertising white owned homes under"colored for sale". Even the National Association for the Advancement of White People, at a recent attempted organizational meeting,were questioning the procedures of real estate agents in racially transitional neighborhoods.

We call upon people of concern to work for "open occupancy" or "fair housing." We call upon lending institutions to loan money regardless of race, if the person is qualified. We call upon real estate salesmen to be willing to show homes in all areas without regard to race or creed. We call upon those dealing with FHA to monitor and implement such loans on the local level without regard to race or creed.

Equal opportunity in housing in Virginia has a long way to go before we can even begin to realize the American Dream of equal opportunity.

V. Public Accommodations and facilities.

We are aware that some business establishments still have segregated facilities for employees. Public hospitals still are operating on "tokenism" in providing services for ALL people. Recently, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission was shocked to learn of the conditions in some of our hospitals. There are still segregated rest rooms at courthouses. Many restaurants have white only signs, designated restrooms, overcharging and in some cases signs "we reserve the right to refuse service to anyone."

Virginia has long looked at the accomplishments of urban areas and forgotten the tragic situation still existing in the "black belt." In spite of what some desire you to believe, we have a long way to go in reaching equal opportunity in public accommodations and facilities in some parts of the State.

VI. Other areas of concern.

There were attempts this past year by Prince Edward and Washington Counties to reduce welfare budgets which threatened the loss of Federal and State Funds. In the case of Prince Edward County we have reason to believe this was a way to show contempt toward economically poor Negroes.

The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government (which enjoys $100,000.00 from State Budget) recently has requested $250,000.00 from the General Assembly during the 1966-68 period. Some folks would argue against the formation of such a Commission. It would seem that since Virginia is faced with greater challenges that this money could be spent in forming a Commission on Equal Employment or even better a Commission on Human Relations.

Some counties and cities have not kept pace with public recreational facilities due to fear of integration of these facilities. Thus, for a period of time we have lagged behind in promoting adequate recreational facilities for fear of the "race question."

People of concern need to be aware of the policies and practices in our prisons. We are experiencing too many suicides, such as the case of Francis Ricardo West in Norfolk, Virginia. There is evidence that Human Relations Councils need to concern themselves with alleged mistreatment of prisoners in our prisons.

A lot has recently been said about civil rights and equal justice. When will we see other localities take the lead, such as Roanoke in appointing Negroes in positions to administer justice. We still see white faces in almost every phase of law enforcement, courts (state and federal) in the State of Virginia. Do we have Negro FBI Agents, or Federal Marshalls, Federal Judges in Virginia? Since Negroes do make up a large percentage of the population in many areas of this state--why are they not a part of the administration of justice in the state?

One of the largest hospital complexes in Virginia still is being accused of discrimination. Many hospitals have complied with the Civil Rights Act in a satisfactory manner. Yet there still exists those which are slow to change under the banner of "custom."

Miscegenation still poses a legal problem. Some couples are not legally married. Thus, property ownership is a problem. The clergyman who marries the couple can be fined and the informer can receive a portion of the fine as a reward. This is not just a Negro-White question.

The status of the migrant worker is of a grave concern. As one travels on the Eastern Shore one is faced with the inhumane conditions that exist in the housing, education, employment and other forms of treatment of the migrant worker. Let us not forget other areas of the state, such as northwest Virginia which depends upon this labor market. People of concern need to inform themselves of the conditions, problems and discrimination that exist in regard to the migrant workers' plight in Virginia. Since they have almost no voice it is our duty to help them in their plight.

Many cities and counties are forming biracial commissions in the State of Virginia. Recently Brunswick and Lunenburg Counties have rejected the formation of such a commission on the grounds that it is not legal. If properly organized to allow good representation, and divorced from local politics, it could serve a very useful purpose. We call upon the State of Virginia to appoint a Commission on Human Relations.

The Economic Opportunity Programs in Virginia are running into difficulties. Not so much the fault of the program itself, but the people being able to challenge the county and city governments to implement these programs. There is entirely too much foot dragging. Some Southside counties have formed committee to get the Anti-Poverty Programs started, then they have stopped functioning. Others have been stopped due to organizational challenges. Many others that are in operation have not really begun to put the entire program into operation, but have given a few programs a lot of publicity (Project Head Start) yet have failed to start many of the others.

It has been my aim to briefly survey the Human Relations story during 1965. My primary purpose has been to challenge you to work harder in the Human Relations Council to create a climate in Virginia whereby equal opportunity for all might be atained.

Va - DOPE

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Honorable Morrill M. Crowe, Mayor of City of Richmond, Virginia

Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director of VCHR

September 16, 1966

Conference with Mayor, certain Members of City Council, anti-Defamation League, and VCHR - 9/16/66 - 11:30 a.m., Mayor's Office: Activities of United Klans of America, Inc. and the Klan in the Richmond Area.

1. Alleged activities of the KKKK, UKA and Klan related:
   a/ Shooting of 2 Negro youths on 14th Street Bridge, Mar. 1966, unsolved case. Shooting into residence at 201 E. 9th St., 9/5/66, unsolved case, prime suspect has been known to be associated with the UKA.
   b/ Bomb threat at Public Safety Building, 9/8/66. Report of ammunition stored at the Unitarian Church 2/66.
   c/ Unsolved case of a home in South Richmond which caught afire several occasions during the Spring of 1965.
   d/ Arrest of 4 men during 2/66 for posting KKK posters on utility poles.
   e/ Arrest of 1 man for disorderly conduct at Parker Field, 9/1/66, for alleged cursing of Negroes when he and about 20 persons were distributing literature for the Klan at the ball game.
2. Automobiles, pick-up trucks traveling Richmond City streets with Confederate flags attached to vehicles, or signs on vehicles which read -- "The KKK Is Here," "Be a Man, Join the Klan," and posters advertising Klan Rallies. On many occasions these vehicles are driven through the Negro sections of the city. We have evidence that sometimes arms are being carried in the vehicles, such as a shotgun in a gun rack in the back of certain pick-up trucks.
3. KKKK, UKA posters on utility poles in the city have led to the arrest of certain residents from Richmond, Henrico County and Chesterfield County. During Mar. 1966, this was a common practice until the police arrested certain men. During Sept. 1966, this practice has occurred again - 9/2/66 Klan Rally posters placed on utility poles in front of John Marshall High School; 9/10 and 11/66 on U.S. #1 in front of Esso Service Station at the south boundary of Richmond, Lynnhaven and Brady Avenues, on trees on Bainbridge Avenue at W. 13th and W. 14th Streets. There have been reports of other posters but VCHR Staff has not verified.
4. KKKK, UKA literature and calling cards, etc. ("The KKK is Here," "You are being watched by the Knights of the KKK,") has been widespread throughout the city. Many individuals, white and Negro, have received this type of material during the period 9/65-9/66. Examples are -- Presbyterian (white) minister at his home and church; St. Gerard's Maternity Home, 2311 Wise ST; Horace Gillison, Christian Workers, Inc.; Jet Clothing Store (Mr. Crawley), 1409 Hull St.; Unitarian Church; residents North of Laburnum Ave. and West of Brook Rd. (Klan material accusing Presbyterian Church, U.S., Southern Baptist Church, and National Council of Churches as being communists); South Richmond Area residents; West End (west of the Boulevard, especially on Park Ave.); and East Richmond. There have been other reports but VCHR has not been able to confirm:

5. KKKK, UKA Rallies in Richmond Area -- 2 at Raymond Adams Store, field Darbytown Rd and Millers Lane, Varina Section of Henrico County; about 5 rallies in Chesterfield County (a rally to be held soon just outside of city limits on road to Chesterfield County Courthouse); several in Amelia and Powhatan Counties, 1 in Louisa County. These rallies are on private property, leased, etc. KKK has uniformed security guards, Citizen Band two way radios, large flashlights, some are known to be armed with guns, speakers have messages which arouse emotions against Negroes and whites who attempt to work in civil rights, etc.
6. Individuals in Richmond Area who are members of the KKKK, UKA -- Recently we pinpointed on a Richmond map known members. It revealed that membership is scattered throughout the Richmond Area (Richmond, Chesterfield County, Henrico County, etc.). It is alleged that the Rev. Robert P. Long, Pastor of the United Anglican Church, 200 block of E. Brookland Park Blvd. (across the street from Chandler Junior High School), has previously acted as a klavern front. Many of the members have confederate metal tags attached to their vehicle in some manner (which has been confirmed), or other means of indicating they participate directly or indirectly with the KKKK, UKA. Six men have been arrested in the Richmond Area who have admitted Klan association.
7. As Executive Director of the VCHR, I wish to commend the Bureau of Richmond Police, especially Major Frank Duling's staff (Sgt. Duling, Det. Smith, Det. Millikin and Det. J. B. Farmer, Jr.) for their fine work and concern.
8. May we urge a review of existing laws (Code of Virginia #18.1-364,365, 366, 367 and 18.1-422 or other laws) and any Richmond City Ordinances which might apply.

   a/ Section 18.1-364 to 367 are attached to this report.

   b/ Section 18.1-422 Code of Virginia reads: "If any person conspires with another to incite the colored population of the state to acts of violence and war against the white population of the state or to incite the white population to acts of violence and war against the colored population, he shall, whether such acts of violence and war be made or not, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years."

   c/ Or, if other laws need to be approved by the City Council to cover some of the special problems which have existed.

* On June 11, 1966, members of the Klan passed out promotional literature, appearing in robes and hoods, in the vicinity of the 400, 500 and 600 blocks of Broad St. and the 500 and 600 blocks of Grace Street, in downtown Richmond.

Va- POPE

The VOICE

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OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

VOL 2—No. 6 P. O. Box 193, Farmville, Virginia November, 1966

Reginald Whites Attended Governor's Conference

By Mrs. Harriett White

On Wednesday, October 5, 1966 Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White attended the Governor's Conference on Education. The meeting was held in the Mosque Auditorium in Richmond.

At the Conference the following speakers were heard:

The chairman, Virginius Dabney, Editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch, gave the opening remarks; Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., gave the keynote address, "Facing Up" an outline of education in Virginia today; Thomas C. Boushall, Chairman of the Board, the Bank of Virginia, spoke on "The Challenge and Promise of Better Public Education in Virginia"; Dr. John Dale, Consultant for Institutional Research for Indiana, the University of Indiana, spoke on "The Outlook for Higher Education in Virginia," Dr. Perry F. Kendig, President, Roanoke College was the moderator for the panel discussion.

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Mr. and Mrs. White learned at the conference, the story of Virginia's progress in education and of her needs to be met, and that now it comes down to us, to what we want. And what do we want? What kind of education do we want for Virginia? And what are we willing to pay? The local school boards in Virginia, and the General Assembly want to know. It is up to us to tell them. How can this be done? Through conferences on education in our communities, through the organizations to which we belong, and finally as just plain

MISS BARBARA BOWLES

First Negro Lass At Longwood

By Harold White

Longwood College has admitted its first full-time Negro student. She is 17-year-old Miss Barbara Bowles of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Barbara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny A. Bowles. Mr. Bowles is manager of the Cafeteria at Burley High School in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Barbara graduated from Jackson P. Burley High School last

New Assistance Offered Citizens

By Varian Jackson

A government grant of $60,-334 was allotted to the Prince Edward Community Action Group, Inc. for Administrative and Program Development by the Office of Econmic Opportunity. This proposal submitted by PECAG, Inc. includes provision for six community aides, and volunteer workers to work with citizens in certain target areas, especially those citizens cassified as the real poor.

The duties of the community aides will be to act as liasons between the local citizens and federal agencies. The aides will help discover the needs and problems of the local citizens, and try to find ways to help them through existing federal agencies.

The aides will prepare individuals to become better citizens through citizenship education and voter registration. Rev. L. Francis Griffin, Co-director of PECAG, Inc., said, "If the aides

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During this orientation period the aides will be taught techniques of working with problems in this area, and taught their duties of acting as counselors, and giving guidance to economically disadvantaged families.

Rev. Griffin also stated, "With the knowledge gained, local citizens problems will hopefully be singled out, and needs established which will permit the local anti-poverty group to work out new proposals for future projects. Thereby, we hope to eliminate quite a few of the problems that now exist."

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Barbara graduated from Jackson P. Burley High School last June where she was a B plus student and Secretary of the National Honor Society.

When asked why she wanted to come to Longwood, she said, "Because I wanted to go to a girls school close to home." Barbara is majoring in elementary education and hopes to teach the mentally retarded after graduating from Longwood.

Barbara likes the college and says that the girls have been so nice to her. Classes have begun, and Barbara has settled down to work.

The VOICE hopes that next year Barbara will not be the only Negro at Longwood and that someone from Prince Edward County and other places in Virginia will join her.

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Person who have been selected as community aides will be trained during a two week orientation period and will be oriented by consultants Hughston A. Martin of the local Employment Agency; Dr. Francis J. Clements, of the Health Department; Mr. Rudolph Doswell, County Farm Agent; and others to be named later.

During this orientation period the aides will be taught techniques of working with problems in this area, and taught their duties of acting as counselors, and giving guidance to economically disadvantaged families.

Rev. Griffin also stated, "With the knowledge gained, local citizens problems will hopefully be singled out, and needs established which will permit the local anti-poverty group to work out new proposals for future projects. Thereby, we hope to eliminate quite a few of the problems that now exist."

Prince Edward County Community Action Group, Inc. successively sponsored Operation Catch-Up, during the summer of 1965, in an attempt to raise the reading level of children who were deprived of school five years. The organization is presently sponsoring a reading project in the public system for grades 1-10.

Local P-TA Reorganizes

By Eunice Dove

The first meeting of the Prince Edward Parent-Teachers Association of the 1966-67 school year met at Moton High School at 8:00 in the evening on Thursday, September 8, 1966. Mr. Edgar Latham, president, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Bryant Harper, Superintendent of Schools, spoke to the parents, teachers, and interested citizens, informing them of improvements in the schools this year.

Mr. Lathem suggested a number of new committees, all of which were approved by the members. Mr. Latham then appointed committee chairman of both the newly formed committees and the regular standing committees of the PTA. The new committees and their chairman are as follows: Planning Committee, William Odom; Program Committee, Mrs. Mary Raynor; Financing and Building Committee, Thomas Mayfield, chairman; Cafeteria Committee, Mrs. C. Daniel Brown and Mrs. Flossie White; PTA Student Liason Committee Committee, Mrs. Etta Lee, Books and Materials Committee, Mrs. Virginia Dove; Farming Committee, Rudolph Doswell and Warren Scott.

The regular standing committees and their chairman are as follows: Scholarship Committee, Roger Madison; Health and Welfare Committee, Mrs. Doris Ward; Social Committee; Mrs. Mary Madison and Mr. Alfred Redd; Band Booster Committee, Mrs. Hattie White; Nominating Committee; Mr. Thomas Mayfield; Athletic Committee, Mr. Aaron Gray and Mr. John Perry; Alumni Committee, Alton Morton.

Let's take a look at one of the new committees. The Books and Materials Committee has been gathering the names of children who will need books in each of

(Continued on Page 2)

Project In Prince Edward Completed

Art, drama, music, and photography classes were held this past summer for many children in Prince Edward County. The classes were taught by 4 outside volunteers and one local volunteer, Albert Rawlins, who helped instruct in drama and music. Classes were held in various centers throughout the county, First Baptist Church, the Prince Edward County Recreation Center, in Farmville; Sulphur Springs Church and Flossie White's basement in Prospect and Buffalo; The Virso Recreation Center and Mercy Seat Hall in Hampton and Leigh; and the High Rock Recreation Center in Rice.

James Ghee, Jr. and Leslie Griffin (Skip) aided the program by offering recreation in Farmville. They supervised the ball field next to Mary E. Branch II every evening and Saturday. They also showed various films during the afternoons at the Farmville Reading Room.

Local teen-age committee was responsible for setting up class schedules, securing a center for their district, and helping arrange transportation.

Rev. Griffin, sponsor of the project, said that the project was a success considering the number of volunteers, the money available, and the cars available for transportation. The project was financed through private contributions. Rev. Griffin said, "Many children came in contact with activities previously un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Local Student Learns About Democracy

Miss Pheaby Dupey of Rice, Virginia attended the Southern Appalachia Center for Education in Democracy which was held from July 2-August 13, 1966. The Camp was held at Lake Side Dorm on Union College Campus in Barbourville, Kentucky.

The purpose of the Center was to learn more about the Appalachia area and to become better acquainted with people of different races, backgrounds, cultures and nationalities.

On July 3, approximately one hundred young people from all over America came to learn and serve the Barbourville Kentucky Center. They were there to learn how other people live and work in an environment so different from their own. They were there to help conserve the natural things in life, and to love and help the people.

The educational program consisted of speakers, discussion groups, work shops, field trips, films, and a week living and working in the community. The work shops were Civil Rights, Economics and Community Development, Political Action, Co-ops, Communication, Recreation and Tutoring. Each Wednesday the work shops would go out in the community, and the fifth week of the camp the participants left the dorm and lived with families while working on their workshop projects.

Pheaby felt that living in the communities was one of the greatest experiences, as they were living with others with backgrounds different from their own. They were accepted into the family and treated like one of the family.

Most of the people in this area of Kentucky earn their living by working in coal mines, and a small percentage of the people owned small coal mines.

Miss Dupey found that the people from these isolated areas were very hard to communicate with, because they had not been in contact with many different types of people. By isolated, Pheaby means that the people live back in mountains and only come

(Continued on Page 2)

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The VOICE is published in Farmville, Virginia
P. O. Box 193, Farmville, Virginia
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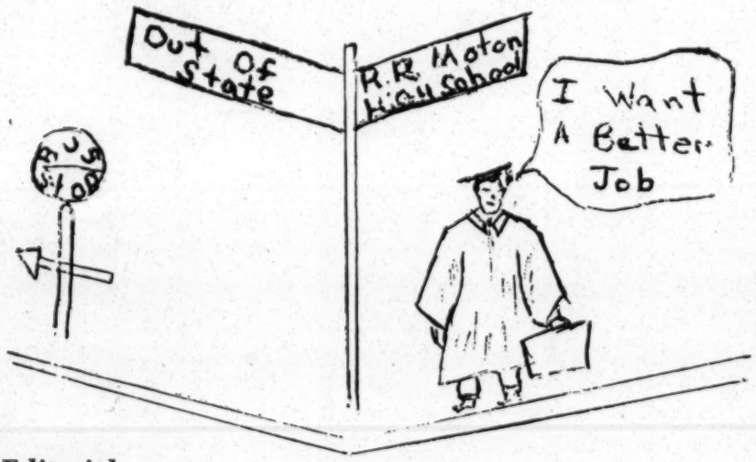
Printed by the H. C. Young Press, Inc., Norfolk, Virginia



Editorials

Why Youth Leave Prince Edward?

The youth of Prince Edward County feel that they would like to experience aspects of life that are not found in the environs of Prince Edward County. What is lacking in this county? Why do the youth leave this county? Because there is nothing to offer them here?

Is there a YMCA or a YWCA? No!!

Are there youth centers or various activities for adventurous youth? We would think that the adults of the area and the local government would try to improve

This group of youth is working on a recreational, educational, and cultural program for teenagers and young adults in the area.

R. R. Moton, the public high school in Prince Edward County has the highest dropout percentage in the state of Virginia, 9.6 per cent. Why are so many of our youth dropping out of school? Do they find it that uninteresting, or is the school system that bad? Is the school not preparing its students for jobs, or adequately preparing them to

Subjects Added At Moton High

By Edward Morton and Ronald Mariner

The Robert R. Moton High School adds four new subjects to the curriculum this year. The subjects are as follows: French III, Speech and Drama, Building Trades, and Spanish.

We asked one of the students taking Speech and Drama, and she said that the course is going very well. Mrs. Venessa Venable from Prince Edward teaches the course.

French III is being offered to those students who wish to continue in French. French is taught by Mrs. Patsy Franklin.

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Mr. K. A. Jackson of Farmville, teaches the new Building Trades Course.

Local Student

(Continued from Page 1)

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At the Center, there were also many fun times. Pheaby recalled the dances, nights by the lakes,

New Group Formed In Prince Edward

By Darwyn White

Leigh District Voter's Aid Association was organized to try and get all persons in Leigh District registered to vote, and to help transport voters back and forth to the poles on election day.

The organization was formed three months ago at Meherrin, Va., and they are still all trying to get more people to join the organization.

The officers of the Leigh District Voters Aid Association are: President; Mr. James Holmes; Secretary, Mrs. Jean Shepperson; Treasurer, Mrs. Eva Winkler.

The organization had a "Big Sing and Raffle" at Virso Recreation Center, on October 1st, at 7:30 p.m. The Rev. L. Francis Griffin was the speaker, and the Gospel Quintet of Keysville was the special guest singers.

The organization plans in the future to have a banquet to honor the new registered voters. This will include all persons in Leigh District that registered to vote in 1966. The banquet will take place on Nov. 7th, providing that the event on October 1st is a success. All those who registered to vote in 1966 will be admitted free of charge to the banquet.

If there are any persons interested in joining the organization, they should contact either Mr. James Holmes, Keysville 3824, or Mrs. Jean Shepperson, 223-3483.

Four Prince Edward Students Attend "World Affairs Camp"

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Additional School Added

By Eunice Dove

Due to the increased enroll-

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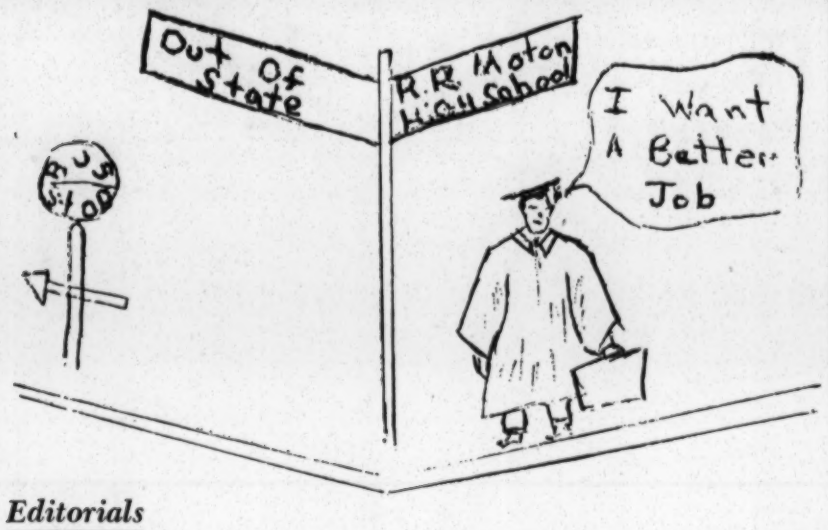

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Is there a YMCA or a YWCA? No!!

Are there youth centers or various activities for adventurous youth? We would think that the adults of the area and the local government would try to improve this problem in some way, but they have done pitifully little.

A group of youth in a seven to eight county area have decided that something must be done to change this situation and to decrease the number of bored youth and young adults in the area, and perhaps make it worthwhile to stay in Southside Virginia. This group of youth is working on a recreational, educational, and cultural program for teenagers and young adults in the area.

R. R. Moton, the public high school in Prince Edward County has the highest dropout percentage in the state of Virginia, 9.6 per cent. Why are so many of our youth dropping out of school? Do they find it that uninteresting, or is the school system that bad? Is the school not preparing its students for jobs, or adequately preparing them to go on to college?

Why do the youth leave Prince Edward??? Are there no job opportunities for a Negro high school graduate here. What jobs are available? What wages are offered?

If we are to be proud of our county and the young people in it, someone must step up and do something!!

A First at Longwood College

Longwood College in Farmville, Virginia, has enrolled one Negro student for the 1966-67 college term. Longwood College is an all girls college with an enrollment of approximately 1,600 white students.

Does this mean that Longwood is opening an opportunity for the Negro girls in this area to attend college, or is the enrollment of a single Negro student just a feeble attempt to satisfy the federal government for aid given to the college.

If Longwood is offering a genuine opportunity to the Negro girls, there would be quite a few Negro girls that would want to attend this institution. This would make it possible for a number of Negro girls to attend college who otherwise would not be able to complete their education.

There are many parents in the area that are not able to pay full tuition, plus room and board at a college for their child, however, perhaps they would be able to finance their daughter as a day student at Longwood College.

The College would be training individuals who could remain in the community as our future teachers and professional workers. The worth to our community as such can not be measured in developing better citizens, and the rise in the educational level of the over-all area as a result of Negroes attending Longwood cannot be predicted.

The administration of Longwood College should encourage Negro girls to enter this institution. The local high school should also encourage qualified students to apply to Longwood who can not go elsewhere to seek a college education.

Longwood College and Negro citizens should ask the question "Should we face the challenge?"

PE Project

(Continued from Page 1)

known and unavailable to young people in our county. For these people, an otherwise uninteresting summer would have been experiencd, but through this small project many meaningful hours were spent by the youth in learning new skills, and coming in contact with the volunteers."

Ronald Mariner

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At the Center, there were also many fun times. Pheaby recalled the dances, nights by the lakes, the talent show, ball games, swimming, mud fights, and field trips.

Pheaby concluded, "If you ever have the opportunity to attend a Center like I did, don't think about passing it up, because from this Center I have learned so much that you can not learn out of a book."

Local P-TA

(Continued from Page 1)

the five schools. Mrs. Virginia Dove, chairman, said that the committee is doing a wonderful job with the help and co-operation of the school, teachers, and committee members.

The officers of the Prince Edward Parent-Teachers Association for 1966-67 are as follows:

President, Mr. Edgar Latham; ice-President, Mr. R. E. P. Madison; Secretary, Miss M. L. Moody; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Eanes; Treasurer, Mr. Fred D. Reid; Parliamentarian, Mr. T. R. Mayfield.

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Farmville, Virginia

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It was a good and notable experience that three Prince Edwardians and myself took within ourselves by attending the "World Affairs Camp" in New Jersey. We were to a large extent brought into a new and brighter awareness; we became more aware of people and ourselves. We discovered that we not only had to learn, but that we had to teach as well — we were teachers and learners to speak more profoundly. We became aware that we had a song to sing as well as a song to learn. The poetess and artist, Elisa Bailey, defined this factor a little better when she said, "We all have a song to sing."

The camp was not a wholly successful one; it was more-or-less a stepping stone to a reality of truths and beauty. I think the main purpose of the rather short experiment was to bring people into a newer and finer relationship with each other.

One must not overlook another vital factor; communication! I think that this is the difficulty among all people; they do not know how to communicate in the sense of "I love." I have this problem; we all have this problem of communicating. We all must search to find a way of communicating truthfully and precisely to one another. I think that to communicate successfully with another, one must apply all of his concentration upon the people with whom he attempts to communicate — to his deepest capability.

I must not try to tell you all about the camp—it would be impossible, because I am constantly finding truths about the camp daily — truths, I was not even aware of while I was a part of the structure.

I think that this communication was the main reason for the camp to be. I believe this was exactly what we were attempting to do to a certain extent, but we were not wholly successful. Does a carpenter by himself expect to build a house in one day. A good carpenter usually works until the structure is perfect.

Additional School Added

By Eunice Dove

Due to the increased enrollment of children going to the public schools in Prince Edward County, the previously all-white elementary school in Rice, Virginia has been opened.

The Rice Elementary School has 198 students, 7 teachers, and three teacher's aides.

The principal is Mr. James H. White of Farmville, Virginia. The teachers are Mr. George Raymond Ayers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Addie Doris Byman of North Carolina; Mr. Thomas M. Tillerson of South Carolina; Mrs. Mary Redd, of Hampden Sydney, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins of Prospect, Va.; Mrs. Yvonne Paige of Roanoke, Va.; Miss Anna Peterson of Philadelphia, Pa. The three teacher's aides are Mrs. Virinia Dove, Miss Frances Miller, and Mrs. Doris Jennings. The principle duty of the teacher's aides is to assist in the special Remedial Reading Course.

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Enclosed is _____ as a contribution to enable The VOICE to continue publication.

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The VOICE of Prince Edward County
P.O. Box 193
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Friend:

We are writing you to ask you to subscribe and/or contribute to our newspaper, The VOICE of Prince Edward County.

The VOICE is an unique endeavor in journalism. Operated by the young people of the county, The VOICE was started in the summmer of 1965 in an effort to bring to the people of the county a deeper understanding of the problems we face in the county. We have attempted since we first began publication to put the real issues of life in this county before the people.

The VOICE is distributed free of charge to citizens of the county. We depend on contributions, advertisements, and the sale of subscriptions for financial support. We realize that the sale of advertisements and subscriptions will not support The VOICE. For this reason, we have made appeals to our friends throughtout the country to aid us in our endeavor.

Prince Edward County is a rural county with a scattered population. Communication is either by word of mouth or from the local press which is the mouthpiece of the ruling oligarchy. A real transformation of the quality of political and ec nomic life here, as elsewhere, depends upon the average citizen's knowing where his interests lie and how he can defend them. The VOICE, then , attempts to provide this necessary information to all citizens of Prince Edward County.

We have been fortunate to keep The VOICE in print for one year. Now, however, we are in critical need of funds to continue our work. We appeal to you for support. Without the assistance of you and others like you throughout the country, we could not be observing the first anniversary of our publication. Won't you help us continue our efforts in publishing The VOICE for a second year?

We enclose the latest copy of The VOICE for your information.

We thank you for any help you might be able to give.

Sincerely yours,

Chuck Reid Leroy Ross

Chuck Reid and Leroy Ross, Circulation Managers

Dope Sile

1. NORFOLK

10,000 WHITE AND 17 NEGRO STUDENTS WERE OUT OF SCHOOL DUE TO THE CLOSING OF 6 JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.
THE 17 NEGRO CHILDREN WERE TAUGHT AT QUEEN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH BY 1 TEACHER PER GRADE.
THE MONEY WAS RAISED BY THE NAACP WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.
$1,000 PER MONTH WAS USED TO EDUCATE THESE NEGRO CHILDREN.
INDIVIDUALS UNDERWROTE SUMS OF MONEY. ALL TYPES OF FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED ON.
ON SEPTEMBER 22, NORFOLK'S SEGREGATED ELEMENTARY AND 1 WHITE JUNIOR HIGH OPENED.
EVENTUALLY, ALL BUT 1 PTA CONTRIBUTED SOME SORT OF PUBLIC STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF REOPENING SCHOOLS.
74 NORFOLK PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN GATHERED ON THE DAY AFTER SCHOOLS WERE OFFICIALLY CLOSED, 66 SIGNED A REQUEST THAT CITY AND STATE LEADERS TAKE STEPS IMMEDIATELY TO REOPEN THEM.
270 WHITE STUDENTS WENT TO SCHOOL AT BAYVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH AND WERE TAUGHT BY VOLUNTEER PARENTS AND RETIRED TEACHERS.
MANY YOUNG PEOPLE DID NOT GRADUATE AND THEY ARE KNOWN AS THE 'LOST CLASS'.
FEBRUARY 2, 1959 6 WHITE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPENED TO THESE 10,000 WHITE AND 17 NEGRO STUDENTS.
AT PRESENT 5 OF THESE STUDENTS ARE ON THE HONOR ROLL AND 22 NEGRO STUDENTS ATTEND NORFOLK'S DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS.

2. CHARLOTTESVILLE

12 NEGRO STUDENTS WERE OUT OF SCHOOL WHEN LANE HIGH AND VENABLE WERE CLOSED.
PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1959, THE NAACP OPENED A WORKSHOP FOR EDUCATION ON DESEGREGATION TO THE STUDENTS. THEY LATER HELD A SIMILAR WORKSHOP FOR THE ADULTS.
APPROXIMATELY 1,000 WHITE STUDENTS HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS. CLASSES WERE HELD IN CHURCHES AND BASEMENTS, AND HOMES. PARENTS PAID A SMALL TUITION FOR FACILITIES.
TEACHERS PRIOR TO FEBRUARY,1959 WERE TEACHING 1 SUBJECT 5 HOURS A DAY AND EACH DAY A DIFFERENT CLASS.
THE SECOND SEMESTER, WHEN THE SCHOOLS WERE REOPENED THE NEGRO STUDENTS WERE PRIVATELY TUTORED. (CLASSES WERE HELD IN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE)
AT PRESENT THERE ARE 12 NEGRO CHILDREN IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS.

INFORMATION SOURCES:

NAACP OFFICE - MR. LESLIE BANKS-
CHARLOTTESVILLE - MR. GEORGE FERGUSON
VCHR NEWSLETTERS
MANUSCRIPT OF 'THE NORFOLK STORY'

Va. - Dopu file

THE DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZEN IN PREPARING FOR INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION

By The Rev. Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for inviting me to speak on such a vital and timely topic....The Duty and Responsibility of the Citizen in Preparing for Integrated Quality Education.

Let me say first, as way of background, a few things concerning.....

I. The Evasion of School Desegregation Since 1954.

It has been a decade since the Supreme Court Ruling of 1954. The battles to integrate public school education have been fought primarily in the courts, which gave rise to the thesis of "Massive Resistance."

Bolstered by the so-called "Massive Resistance" stance of the government of Virginia, the City Council of Norfolk and the Norfolk School Board in 1959 briefly closed the public schools when faced with desegregation. I was a Presbyterian minister serving a pastorate in Norfolk at the time. I know something of the bitter battles which took place in the school closing of 1959 and the final victory in January 1960 to reopen these schools. I know how churches were pressured into opening their doors to allow private schools to be operated.

Next, the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County, in 1959, refused to appropriate funds for the operation and maintenance of the public schools in the County. It was openly declared that this action was taken by the County Officials "to avoid compliance with anticipated federal court mandates to desegregate public schools in the division." It appears that Prince Edward County, Virginia, was the only locality in the entire U. S. that closed their public schools entirely for a long period of time due to school desegregation.

What is not generally known to the public is the courage of white persons in other counties who organized under the name (in most cases) of "Citizens for Public Education" in order to attempt to prevent the closing of their public schools (i.e. Powhatan County). The difference which still exists between Prince Edward County and the surrounding counties is the thin, shaky difference of not closing the public schools. Even today white and Negro citizens who believe in public education have fought hard and difficult battles with the County Boards of Supervisors and County School Boards just to be able to keep the schools open. Statistics from the State Board of Education prove that little or no attempt is being made in some counties to make public education "Quality Education." Private schools have been organized to avoid integration and the tuition grants paid out from some of these counties are as high as 24% of the educational tax dollar.

As I have stated, the battles have been fought in the courts, until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which included Title VI.... "all persons in the United States shall have the right to receive any service, financial aid or other benefit under federal-aided programs regardless of their race, color or national origin." Therefore, the CRA of 1964, Title VI, prohibits the extension of federal financial assistance to any dual or segregated system of schools based on race, color or national origin.

This was a new era in which the U. S. Government, and more specifically H.E.W. Office of Education would take the initiative and achieve racial integration in public education if federal funds were being received by a locality. Thus, the U. S. H.E.W. (Office of Education) became legally obligated for the first time to address itself to the problems of school desegregation.

Hence, directives were sent out from Dr. Francis Keppel's (Commissioner of Education) office and an Assurance of Compliance Form 441 was devised. Later a General Statement of Policies Under Title VI, etc. was published which reads in part:

Elementary and secondary schools or school systems may qualify for Federal financial assistance by: A. Executing an Assurance of Compliance (HEW Form 441), if the requirements specified in (section) III below are satisfied; or B. Submitting a final order of a court of the U.S. for the desegregation of the school system which satisfies the requirements specified in (section) IV below, together with an Initial Compliance Report; or C. Submitting a plan for the desegregation of the school system which the Commission of Education determines is adequate to accomplish the purposes of the Civil Rights Act, as set forth in these policies (see (section) VI below); together with an Initial Compliance Report (see (section) V below); and D. Implementing the Assurance, final court order or desegregation plan in good faith so as to effectuate the basic objective set forth in 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act: 'No person in the U.S. shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.'

This General Statement of Policy includes public assignment, reassignment, transfer; teachers or other staff who serve pupils; any activity, facility or other service, including transportation, provided or sponsored by a school system; and any other practices characteristic of a dual or a segregated school system. (Section III)

Types of desegregation plans acceptable by the U.S. HEW, Office of Education are: 1. Geographical attendance areas... 2. Freedom of Choice granted to and exercised by the pupil and his parents or guardians..... 3. A combination of geographic attendance areas and freedom of choice.

The Fall of 1967 is set as the target date for the extension of desegregation to all grades of a school system not fully desegregated in 1965-66 as a qualification for Federal Financial Assistance. 1965-1966 desegregation must include the first and any other lower grade, the first and last high school grades, and the lowest grades of junior high where schools are so organized.

The Office of Education (HEW) was charged with a heavy responsibility. The mere detail of executing the responsibility within the specified time required great effort.

The Fall of 1965, the Office of Education (HEW) reports that some 26,300 Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously white schools. Southern Regional Council, Inc. reports that 21,045 Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously white schools. This represents about 11.3% (SRC) and 14.1% (HEW, Office of Education) of the Negro enrollment. Regardless of the total number of Negro children enrolled in previously white schools -- this was the greatest number of desegregated Negro children at any time in the history of public education in the State of Virginia.

Volumes could be written, and have been written, regarding the period of 1954 and 1965 in Virginia concerning public school education and the evasion of the Supreme Court Ruling of 1954. But let us turn our attention to my next point.....

II. The Duty and the Responsibility of the Citizen in Preparing for Integrated Quality Education.

It is not my purpose to argue the pros and cons of the Supreme Court decision of 1954, nor the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or what happened in the Spring and Fall of 1965 which caused the greatest number of Negro pupils to enter previously all-white schools.

It is my purpose to point out that this is the law of the land because of the Supreme Court Ruling of 1954 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Therefore, it is now a question of whether we as citizens will view this action as one of the greatest educational opportunities and challenges in the history of Virginia, instead of continuing to think of it as our number one problem. How can we best work for the most success through an integrated public educational system in a manner that will produce at the same time quality education?

We must realize...the question is no longer...shall we desegregate our public schools. This has already been decided. The question has already been answered for us by over 20,000 Negroes now attending previously all-white public schools.

The question now before us is how can we provide the highest quality education for every child in Virginia in the most efficient and economical way? How can we provide Integrated Quality Education?

The time has come for us to view the events of 1954-1965 not as a threat but as an opportunity. The time has come for educators and parents from every segment of the community - Negro and white - to sit down together to make the most of it, not grudgingly make the best of it. To do this, we must be prepared to deal honestly with the myths, fears, prejudices, and questions of both whites and Negroes.

Dr. Woodrow W. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Education for Virginia, recently stated in a pamphlet issued October 1965 entitled, A Decade of Progress in Public Education in Virginia (1955-56 to 1964-65): "In a free society, public education must be examined and evaluated constantly and its accomplishments weighed against the changing needs of the citizens whom it serves. Although it is extremely difficult to evaluate anything as complex as the public school system, there have been many developments at the State level during the past decade which were directed toward strengthening and improving Virginia's program of public education...In a quality program of education, constant study and improvement to meet changing conditions are of vital importance."

Since the Supreme Court Ruling of 1954 and a decade of desegregation, the history of Virginia's educational system has been a decade of great progress. Contrary to what some may have you believe -- desegregation will destroy or hurt public school education in Virginia -- let us look at what has happened.

Norfolk, Virginia reopened its schools after the "Massive Resistance" fight by former Mayor Fred Duckworth. Schools were closed for about 6 months. But! What is Norfolk's record now? I will not recall the progress that has been made in Charlottesville, Front Royal and even Prince Edward County...where schools were closed for a time.

Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, Chesapeake, Hampton, Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Roanoke and Portsmouth have experienced desegregation. What has been the record?

Let us look at the record by examining briefly the decade of progress in public education in Virginia which at the same time was having her schools desegregate.....

---School enrollment is up from 750,075 (1955-56) to 967,700 (1964-65).
---Teachers and supervisory personnel increased from 28,710 to 42,294.
---Cost of operation per pupil in average attendance increased from $200.90 to $353.00.
---The holding power of public high and elementary schools has improved.
---The number of pupils enrolled in summer classes has more than tripled during the past decade.
---The percentage of students entering college increased from 30% to 44.8%.
---During the 1964-65 school year there were 86.3% of Virginia's public school teachers who held certificates based on college degrees as compared to 72.8% ten (10) years earlier.
---Plans and specifications were approved by the Virginia State Department for 538 new schools and for alterations and additions to 870 buildings throughout the state, totaling $531,833,025.
---A special School Library Development Fund was approved by the State Board of Education in August 1964 to help finance the purchase of books and materials for new public school libraries. There has been an increase from 306 to 930 in elementary school libraries during this decade.
---The number of counselors devoting at least half of their time to guidance in the public schools increased from 223 to 904.
---The vocational education enrollment increased from 161,095 to 280,570.
---Distributive education in Virginia ranks first in the nation in proportion of population age 15-19 receiving training for careers in distribution.
---Expenditures on public school education has increased several 100%.

Now the State Board of Education has launched an ambitious nine-point program which gives special emphasis during the 1966-68 biennium to the following----

1. Upgrading the minimum qualification requirements for teachers
2. Upgrading the teacher's salary schedule
3. Providing more teaching scholarships through a recruitment program
4. Expanding the in-service training program
5. Improving library services and materials
6. Expanding special education
7. Establishing a uniform reimbursement rate for all State-aid positions
8. Encouraging extended use of educational television
9. Implementing the policy on "time to teach" - There must be adequate time to teach and adequate time to learn.

There is an increasingly wide-spread movement in Virginia to urge the Virginia General Assembly to enact a general state-wide sales tax. As you know, many localities already have or will soon have such a sales tax program. The reasoning behind the need for such a sales tax is to be able to provide for quality education. Additional tax money will be needed and is needed now for the ambitious quality educational program for Virginia.

Now! Let me briefly summarize my last point. I have said that de-segregation is here. This year we have over 20,000 Negroes in previously all-white schools. It has not been my purpose to argue the pros and cons of the 1954 Supreme Court Decision, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or the implementation of this law by HEW (Office of Education). It has been my purpose to simply state that integration is here and is here to stay. It has also been my purpose to briefly show that during the same decade 1954-1965 the State of Virginia committed itself from a Massive Resistance Program to an all-out Quality Education Program. I have stated facts published by the Virginia Department of Education.

What then is the conclusion? We have committed ourselves to INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION. The public school system is integrated, and certainly most Virginians are working for quality education, so put it all together and you come out with an approach that many of us are not yet willing to recognize or admit -- but it is definitely INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION.

Now briefly, let me state our duty and responsibility as citizens to Integrated Quality Education.

I personally serve as a President of a PTA which has about 30% Negro enrollment. My wife serves as President of a PTA which is 88% Negro. I am proud of the way in which progress has been made. I am thankful for the good cooperation of the Richmond School Board and Administration in their determined efforts in providing for Integrated Quality Education. In spite of the fact that some areas still need to be resolved, I salute Richmond for being a leader in the South in providing for Integrated Quality Education. They have worked hard, made plans and devised programs, in an attempt to make it work. It should serve as an example to other cities and counties in the State of Virginia of what can be done when people realize that we must get on with the job of education.

We can no longer afford to be afraid, to hesitate, or to be timid in relationship to the opportunities that are before us today in education. The State Board of Education, the Virginia Educational Association, the Virginia Teachers Association, the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Virginia Federation of PTA and the local city and county Boards of Education must apply themselves to Integrated Quality Education for the State of Virginia.

It should be the duty and responsibility of every citizen to do everything in their power to provide the best in education for our children in Virginia. Let us get on with the job of education. Let us seize upon the opportunities before us in order to provide for <u>every</u> child in Virginia an educational system which will allow that child to develop to the fullest potential.

I call upon you to join with me in this effort.

Again, let me state that I greatly appreciate the opportunity to speak on this subject.

210 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, 27, N. Y.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Fred:

I passed a relatively fruitful day in Arlington. Had a brief visit with Mrs. Edmund D. Campbell, 2912 Glebe Road (Kehmore 6-8651). She is former member of school board, husband is attorney and member of Committee to Preserve Public Schools (CPPS). He lost out by few hundred votes in last congressional. They were leaving for Europe next day so she tried to get me an appointment with the chairman of CPPS, Glenn Stahl, who works for the Civil Service Commission (St. 3-5200, Ext. 5403). He was tied up for the day, but she gave me an introduction over the phone. Phil Stern later reached him by phone and said he hoped we could meet next time I come down.

I spent quite a while with Phil Stern editor of the Northern Virginia Sun. He apparently owns it with Clayton Fritchie, who is listed as publisher and whom I also met briefly. (3409 Wilson Boulevard) Phil expressed much uncertainty over what to do next or rather what if anything positive could be done to help the situation in any way. He had been thinking along the lines of preparing school people and law enforcement authorities but he did not know in what way or how to approach. I tried to show the positive things that have been done elsewhere. We agreed that another approach that the CPPS should be working on should be towards preparing the community for desegregation, even though they are not officially "for" it, because it is a logical concomitant and next step to "keeping open the public schools". The approach to this would be to explain to the CPPS off the record just what kind of preparation is needed, where necessary help can be obtained and how they might best approach the County Board and School Board who have the proper responsibility for such preparation. He generally warmed to the idea that there are positive suggestions to be made, action to be taken and help to be found. He feels the paper has a responsibility in this issue and he personally wants to help beyond what the paper can do publicly.

He called up the vice-chairman and publicity chairman of CPPS, Mrs. Elizabeth Weihe (pronounced "y") and she came down to the newspaper office to talk with me. She was going to Richmond to see the Governor the next day and I feel it was a strategic interview. She was not very familiar with integration experience elsewhere and did not fullty realize there is useful experience to go by. I seemed to make headway in explaining that although their organization was not "for" integration, they must take the responsibility for it and its consequences if it is a concomitant of their main objective of keeping open the schools, but that of course in the final analysis this is the responsibility of the officials to carry out. They can, however, pressure the authorities and acquaint them with what is needed. I got a different picture of the CPPS than I did from the two ladies in Richmond. Their leadership is strong and effective, well equiped politically and legally, but I believe poorly prepared for the final consequences of their action. They are smart enough to grasp the need, but they have been so cautious to get as wide a range of concensus as possible (to reach over 1,500 publicly proclaimed members) that they have had to steer clear of any talk of integration. Many of their followers would consider preparatory and precautionary steps for integration as favoring integration. They have been very careful not to include "people like David Scull and other public supporters of the State Council on Human Relations" in their early membership. I was careful in my talk with Mrs. Weihe to separate my concern from the political and legal maneuvers they are involved with and to focus on the technicla community matters. This she understood.

She and Phil will pursue all this further with key people in CPPS and Phil will do so with the chairman of the County Board and a key member of the School Board.

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an attorney named Bean who is a middle ground conservative but a decent and reasonable man according to Stern. There are people to the left and right of him on the board, two each way to be exact, but he is respected and intelligent. A more conservative man is chairman, but Bean is the swing vote. Phil will approach him ~~xxxxx~~ cautiously but directly on the necessity for accepting the full consequeces and undertaking preparations, will point out experience elsewhere and tell him help can be obtained of a technical nature. He and Mrs. Weihe will try to open the way for some key people to ask to see me for technical consultations. I said I could probably get down if called for the week-end of July 18. I suggested I could be there Saturday and Monday of that week-end and perhaps by Friday evening. She spoke of the possibility of my meeting with some people from CPPS inluding the chairman. Phil will let me know of developments. ~~xx~~ One thing more, a new superintendent of schools has just been appointed, Ray Reed, formonly with the State Dept of Education. Phil will see him to get acquainted as soon as possible and explore the issue with him. The police chief and commonwealth attorney are bad eggs, described even as bigots.

I hope I have not transgressed your principle of technical consultation. I tried to operate with an SRC and not an AFSC hat on. Any return will now be only at invitation of local people. Because of the distance involved ~~xxx~~ I do not see that I could very well get to Charlottesville next week-end as well. Also I think Arlington may prove fruitful and need an early follow-up. If I am called do you concur with a visit to Arlington as suggested above?

I also had a useful talk with Mrs. Helen Miller, wife of Francis P., who unfortunately is going to Europe shortly with ~~xxx~~ her husband and will not return until October. From her I got the impression that more is going on among the "forces of moderation" than our friends in Charlottesville know about or will be let in on. And she would scarcely let me in on it, either, apparently because her husband is involved in it not she. She confirmed the impression we already have that the more enlightened "moderates" will continue to keep our friends at arms length. The new mayor she thinks is to be relied on and has probably already consulted with key people on the issue. He is Tom Michie, who won in each ward although he said in the campaign that some integration is inevitable. She states that Dean Ribble of the Law School, who is a possible successor to Darden who has resigned, is likely to be openly on the right side when the chips are down--who is to say they are not down now--and probably has been doing some quiet conferring already. She says Hardy Dillard of the Law School is in the same category. Chester Babcock, the editor of the paper(this she says is confidential) is OK although the owner is a segregationist and controls editorials. She told me more in confidence, although not much we can work with, which I can tell but not put in writing. She gave me a good contact in Arlington who is highly placed but who has not been publicly associated with CPPS. Frankly I see little we can do in Charlottesville working through the local Council unless it would be to work very closely with coaching and advising their executive committee to some different approach. I do not have any new ideas there at all.

Best regards,

John M. Alexander

cc: John Hope

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January 7, 1954

Dictated January 6th

Mr. James M. Ellison
President
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Ellison:

When I talked with Mrs. Jaffe in Norfolk about the meeting of the Nominating Committee, Tuesday, February 1, she was willing to serve, but had a strong preference for the meeting to be held at Petersburg -- accessible to her by the N. & W.

As a Richmond citizen, I feel some obligation to put an occasional Virginia meeting in some city other than Richmond, and I told Mrs. Jaffe that I would do my best to get the meeting in Petersburg and, probably, at Virginia State College.

I hope that that is workable with you. I could pay for your travel over there and back, as well as for the luncheon.

I will send you some more lists of names in a few days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Fred Routh

P. S. Suggested time of convening 12:15, Tuesday, February 1, at Virginia State College. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

December 23, 1954

Mr. James M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Ellison:

The last time I was in Richmond I met with Emerson Smith and one or two of his nearest associates, and we reached a tentative conclusion about what to do about the Southern Regional Council program in Virginia.

The general line of agreement was that a twenty-five or thirty person Virginia Council on Human Relations would be established. It would employ staff with the assistance of the Southern Regional Council. It would have to raise some money, though not frightening amounts, on its own cost. In order to prevent competitiveness with the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, we thought the proposed Virginia Council on Human Relations would avoid pushing for state-wide membership in the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

It could ask people to be contributors to or supporters of it, but the only actual members would be those who were members of the Council itself. And they would be chosen as persons active in a variety of useful organizations over the state. They wouldn't in any official way represent those organizations, but they would in all instances know the point of view of some useful group.

If you would be so kind as to jot down a list of the sort of people whom you think should be asked to be in the Council itself, I would be very grateful.

And if your list could be in Emerson Smith's hands and if we could obtain it from you by phone on January 4, that would be very helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Miss Margaret Garrity
Mrs. H. M. Silverman

GSM –

have called Mr. Strauss several times – no luck

guess you wanted this info to take with you – so cancelled the call after you left –

FBR

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

JOHN MALCUS ELLISON, PRESIDENT
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 26, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAN 28 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have received your several correspondences with the enclosures and it looks to me that the organization is getting off to a good start due to your insight and vigilance.

I have gone over the lists "A", "B", and "C". They seem to be good ones, and I believe we can pull out of them the kind of Board that will be helpful to the project. A labor man's name was suggested yesterday. His name is David Alston of Norfolk, Virginia. He is a very energetic person and a good man. It may be that it would be well for you or Emerson Smith to contact him. Emerson has the name and address.

I look forward to being with you on Tuesday, February 1, and will do whatever I can to help effect a good strong organization.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Ellison

J. M. Ellison
President

JME/acl

arrived -
Mrs Strauss - Norfolk
Jus Lin 7-3534

Virginia Voices of Past Speak on Today's Problems

By Irving Brant

In this imaginary interview between a Virginia Politician and George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, much of what these early statesmen say duplicates their writings, differing in occasional condensations and such incidentals as the change of verbs from present to past tense and of pronouns to their antecedents. All remarks found in their writings are printed in blackface type. In no case is there a deviation from context or alteration of meaning. The positions ascribed to the Virginia Politician are faithful to recent political and editorial utterances in the state. The article is by Irving Brant, American historian and biographer of James Madison.

Brant

VIRGINIA POLITICIAN: Your return to the Old Dominion, gentlemen, is nothing less than an act of Providence. You have heard, I am sure, that the United States Supreme Court, by a ruthless seizure of power in defiance of the Constitution, is attempting to destroy the sovereignty and independence of the independent and sovereign State of Virginia, to consolidate the union of free and independent states into a Federal tyranny and wipe out the liberties of the people.

Jefferson: That is distressing indeed. I uttered many warnings against the Federal judges in my day. **They were then, in fact, the corps of sappers and miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the states, and to consolidate all power in the hands of that government in which they had so important a freehold estate.** But tell me, what particular liberty is the Supreme Court taking away from Virginia?

V.P.: It is trying to establish equality between whites and Negroes—demanding that Virginia admit Negroes to white schools and state parks.

Jefferson: I hold this truth **to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.**

V.P. I agree with you completely, Mr. Jefferson, in the sense of those words as you understood them in 1776. But should the Supreme Court give them a different meaning today?

Jefferson: Assuredly not. Self-evident truths have an eternal quality.

V.P.: You agree, then, that since Negroes were held in slavery in 1776—all of you gentlemen, in fact, were slave-owners—you did not declare them to be equal to white men, and the Supreme Court cannot draw upon the Declaration of Independence for its newfangled ideas about life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

JEFFERSON: Wait a moment, my dear sir. Read what I said about the slave trade in my original draft of the Declaration: **The King of Great Britain has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.**

V.P.: Ah, but that was stricken out.

Jefferson: **Severe strictures were disapproved by some Southern gentlemen whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic.**

V.P.: But it conflicted with the prevailing thought of the day.

Jefferson: Eternal principles often have no worse enemy than prevailing thought.

V.P.: You come close to saying that nobody but yourself believed that slaves were included in the declaration of the right to life, liberty and happiness. I doubt that even your friend Mr. Madison would agree with such a view.

MADISON: I remember when my valet Billey ran away in Philadelphia, while I was serving in the Continental Congress. It was customary when run-

tury later **their actual condition was better beyond comparison than it was before the Revolution. They were better fed, better clad, better lodged and better treated in every respect.**

V.P.: Are you ascribing that to the the establishment of independence?

Madison: One cause was Mr. Jefferson's breaking up of great estates through abolition of entail and primogeniture, but **I should set down, first, the sensibility to human rights and sympathy with human sufferings excited and cherished by the discussions preceding the establishment of independence, and the spirit of the institutions growing out of that event.**

Washington: After the Revolution **I never meant (unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it) to possess another slave by purchase.**

V.P.: This is all very interesting, but I'd like to shift to a much more important aspect of the Declaration of Independence—its bearing on the independence and sovereignty of the sovereign and independent State of Virginia. I'm sure you all will agree—you, Gen. Washington, as commander-in-chief of the armies of independence; you Mr. Jefferson, as author of the Declaration, and you, Mr. Madison, as Father of the Constitution—that there was no such thing in 1776 as the United States of America.

Washington, Jefferson and Madison in chorus: What are you saying?

V.P.: Merely what you must be well aware of, that your immortal Declaration of Independence, Mr. Jefferson, did not hail the birth of a sovereign nation. It asserted the existence of 13 independent sovereign states which were combined into a nation by the Constitution of 1787.

Madison: To be sure, that document established a national supremacy which had been lacking before, but what leads you to say that there was no United States of America in 1776?

V.P.: I say so on the authority of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson: This is interesting. Please go on.

V.P.: You no doubt will recall, sir, that in the original manuscript of your Declaration of Independence, the mem-

sovereign and independent State of Virginia in which you were born?

MADISON: I was born in a British colony. Do you know anything about Henry Laurens?

V.P.: Who doesn't? The dying hero who cried, "Don't give up the ship."

Madison: That was James Lawrence. Henry Laurens was a South Carolinian, a former President of the Continental Congress, appointed American Minister to Holland but captured at sea and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He petitioned the House of Commons for his release. **This petition was stated as coming not from a citizen of the United States but a native of South Carolina.**

V.P.: Exactly my idea.

Madison: But not mine. **What was this but indirectly relinquishing the claim of independence which we had so solemnly declared and pledged ourselves to maintain at the risk of our lives and fortunes?**

V.P.: Did you say so at the time?

Madison: I did, on the floor of Congress. I said further that such a petition would be **unworthy a private citizen of the United States** but coming from a man commissioned **to represent the sovereignty of these United States** the effect was **to deny the sovereignty of the country he was appointed to represent.**

V.P.: That was fine, high-sounding language, but—

Madison: Exactly what the South Carolina delegates in Congress replied.

V.P.: Ah ha! Trust South Carolina!

Madison: It was true, they said, that Laurens did not call himself a citizen of the free and independent states of America, but what member of Congress would have done better after 14 months of imprisonment, illness, solitude and deprivation?

V.P.: Your language seems to make him a citizen of 13 states.

Madison: Of course. The 13 United States of America.

V.P.: That, gentlemen, clinches my argument. The 13 United States are not the name of a nation.

WASHINGTON: Do you not refer today to the 48 United States?

Jefferson: 49.

V.P.: That is different and I will prove it. Look at the wording of the

due to them as the grand representative body of America.

V.P.: Anyway, when the power was gone it was gone. The Articles of Confederation delegated no authority to compel the states to furnish money.

Madison: Congress had the express power to demand money and the implied power to compel payment.

V.P.: Implied power? Under the Confederation?

MADISON: By Article XIII, [illegible] **eral and implied power was vest[illegible] in Congress to enforce all the articles against any of the states that violated any of them.**

V.P.: But, sir, was it not written in

MADISON: In case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the said compact, the states, who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil.

V.P.: The right to interpose! On that ground, Virginia interposes against the unconstitutional actions of the Supreme Court.

Madison: Do you stand also on my explanatory report a year later, that such declarations by citizens or legislatures, **whether affirming or denying the constitutionality of measures of the federal government, cannot be deemed,**

Presidency, when the Governor of Pennsylvania used state troops to prevent a Federal marshal from executing a decree of the Supreme Court.

V.P.: What followed?

Madison: I informed him, in conciliatory language, that I **was expressly enjoined, by statute, to carry into effect any such decree where opposition may be made to it.**

V.P.: Did you overwhelm the state militia with Federal troops?

Madison: That question never arose. The commander of the state troops, and the soldiers who obeyed his orders, all were indicted on a charge presented to the Federal grand jury by Justice Bush-

We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America

From Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, page 4. Note that he capitalized "United."

Article II that each state retained its sovereignty and independence and every power not expressly delegated to the United States?

Madison: To be sure. The purpose was to protect the internal police of the states. But every compact includes the implied power to enforce it against violators.

V.P.: And how did you intend to coerce the states?

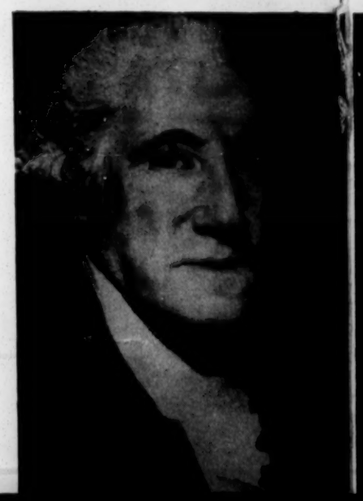
Madison: **Two or three vessels of force employed against their trade would have made it their interest to yield prompt obedience to all just requisitions on them.**

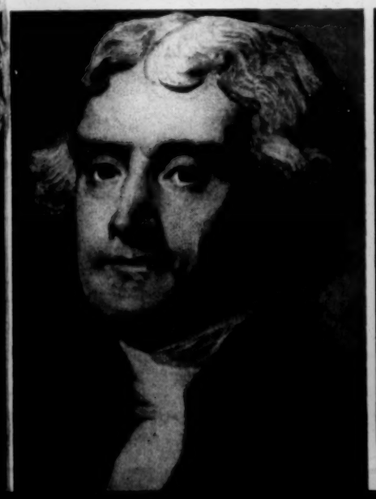
V.P.: You actually asked Congress to assert such a power?

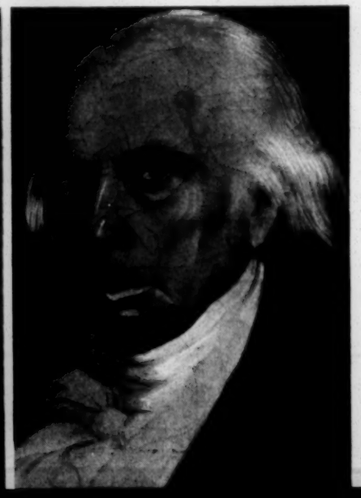
Madison: No. In such a matter I thought it **most consonant to the spirit of a free constitution** to ask for an amendment authorizing Congress **to employ the force of the United States as well by land as by sea.**

V.P.: Did you agree with this proposal, Mr. Jefferson?

Jefferson: I saw no need to amend the Articles. **When any one state in the American Union refused obedience to the Confederation by which they had bound themselves, the rest had a nat-**







in any point of view, an assumption of the office of the judge?

V.P.: Not an assumption of judicial authority, but superior to it.

Madison: **The declarations in such cases are expressions of opinion, unaccompanied with any other effect than what they may produce on opinion by exciting reflection.**

V.P.: That was not Virginia's understanding of it.

Madison: My report, including those words, was formally adopted by the Virginia Legislature in 1800.

V.P. I appeal to Mr. Jefferson. Did you not say in the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 that "every state has a natural right in cases not within the compact, to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits"?

Jefferson: Of course they have a **natural right** to do so.

Madison: **There is nothing which excludes a natural right in the states individually more than in any portion of an individual state, suffering under palpable and insupportable wrongs, from seeking relief by resistance and revolution.**

rod Washington.

Washington: My nephew.

Madison: They were convicted and sentenced to prison, but I thought that was going too far and pardoned them.

V.P.: Why didn't you prosecute the governor?

Madison: He was a well-intentioned man led astray by bad legal advice.

WASHINGTON: One thing puzzles me in this matter of school integration. It must have required some very smart lawyers to bring about the change in constitutional interpretation. How were the Negroes able to secure white lawyers of high enough caliber to win the cases for them?

V.P: They didn't. The lawyers are Negroes.

Washington, Jefferson and Madison in chorus: What?

V.P.: It's the work of the NAACP—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They've built up a corps of Negro lawyers all over the South—all-fired clever ones—and brought in more from the North.

Jefferson: Amazing! So it was slavery, and not race, after all, that gave me the suspicion of inherent inferiority in the blacks.

V.P.: They are inferior, though I will say that the colored people have made remarkable progress. But why should they try to push into white schools when they have their own high schools, colleges and universities? Northern colleges are open to them, anyway.

Jefferson: If they can qualify intellectually and morally for Northern colleges, what reason is there for excluding them from the University of Virginia?

V.P.: They've been going there for eight years, thanks to the Supreme Court. But that's the limit. If Virginia is forced to integrate the public schools, we will close the schools.

JEFFERSON: Do you know what you are saying?

V.P.: The law to close them is on the statute books.

Jefferson: Oh, Virginia, Virginia! I proposed the public school system in 1779 and it had not been established when I died. What a dream I had! **Enlighten the people generally and tyran-**

of you gentlemen, in fact, were slave owners—you did not declare them to be equal to white men, and the Supreme Court cannot draw upon the Declaration of Independence for its newfangled ideas about life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

JEFFERSON: Wait a moment, my dear sir. Read what I said about the slave trade in my original draft of the Declaration: **The King of Great Britain has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.**

V.P.: Ah, but that was stricken out.

Jefferson: **Severe strictures were disapproved by some Southern gentlemen whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic.**

V.P.: But it conflicted with the prevailing thought of the day.

Jefferson: Eternal principles often have no worse enemy than prevailing thought.

V.P.: You come close to saying that nobody but yourself believed that slaves were included in the declaration of the right to life, liberty and happiness. I doubt that even your friend Mr. Madison would agree with such a view.

MADISON: I remember when my **valet Billey ran away** in Philadelphia, while I was serving in the Continental Congress. It was customary when runaway slaves were recaptured to ship them to the West Indies. **I could not think of punishing him by transportation merely for coveting that liberty for which we had paid the price of so much blood, and had proclaimed so often to be the right and worthy the pursuit of every human being.**

V.P.: What did you do with him?

Madison.: I disposed of him as an indentured servant and rehired him as my valet. Poor fellow! I had to notify his parents, after he gained full freedom, that he was swept from a ship at sea and drowned.

V.P.: But you gentlemen were merely reacting to the obvious horrors of the slave trade. The fact remains that when the principles of American government were established and human rights were defined, slaves were regarded as property, not as men.

Jefferson: I refer you again to the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. I called them men and spelled it in capital letters, M-E-N.

V.P.: They were men when British traders stole them from their homes. What were they to you and other slave-owners?

Jefferson: **Our suffering brethren. I sincerely prayed that all the members of the human family might, in the time prescribed by the Father of us all, find themselves securely established in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness.**

V.P.: And what if it takes another century and a half to come around to these modern ideas of liberty and happiness?

Jefferson: **I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just.**

V.P.: Gen. Washington, did you regard your slaves as property?

WASHINGTON: **A certain species of property which I possessed, very repugnantly to my wishes. There was not a man living who wished more sincerely than I did, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery.**

V.P.: But your slaves were property. You paid taxes on them as you did on cattle.

Washington: They were men and women. **It was as much against my inclination as it could be against yours, to hurt the feelings of those unhappy people by a separation of man and wife, or of families.**

V.P.: Mr. Madison, you wrote that protection of property rights was the strongest motive in politics. How did you look upon your slaves?

Madison: I regarded them as members of the family.

V.P.: Did you call them that?

Madison: Certainly. I recall writing once to my father: **The family have been pretty well since you left us except Anthony.**

V.P.: I have read that letter in your collected writings. There is an editor's footnote saying: "His brother Anthony."

Madison: I had no brother Anthony.

V.P.: **If black men were really encompassed in the theoretical principles of American independence, why did the establishment of it have no effect on their situation in Virginia?**

Madison: **Oh, but it did. A half century** [illegible] **event.**

Washington: After the Revolution **I never meant (unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it) to possess another slave by purchase.**

V.P.: This is all very interesting, but I'd like to shift to a much more important aspect of the Declaration of Independence—its bearing on the independence and sovereignty of the sovereign and independent State of Virginia. I'm sure you all will agree—you, Gen. Washington, as commander-in-chief of the armies of independence; you Mr. Jefferson, as author of the Declaration, and you, Mr. Madison, as Father of the Constitution—that there was no such thing in 1776 as the United States of America.

Washington, Jefferson and Madison in chorus: What are you saying?

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Madison: To be sure, that document established a national supremacy which had been lacking before, but what leads you to say that there was no United States of America in 1776?

V.P.: I say so on the authority of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson: This is interesting. Please go on.

V.P.: You no doubt will recall, sir, that in the original manuscript of your Declaration of Independence, the members of Congress are termed "representatives of the united States of America." The word "united," as it appears there in your own handwriting, is a descriptive adjective, not part of a proper noun.

Jefferson: Preposterous! The image of that sentence is as clearly before me as if I held the paper in my hand. Give me a pen and I will duplicate it without deviating by the breadth of a microscopic hair. Look! Did I not write **the United States of America?**

V.P.: I am sorry, sir. I was relying on the Richmond News-Leader of July 4, 1958. But read the rest of your own paragraph, Mr. Jefferson. You declared that "as free and independent states, they"—note the plural—"had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." Was it not in your mind that Virginia, or Massachusetts, had the sovereign power of making treaties?

Jefferson: The same thing was in my mind that I caused to be placed in my instructions as minister to France: **That these United States be considered in all such treaties and in every case arising under them as one Nation, upon the principles of the Federal Constitution.**

V.P.: But there was no Federal Constitution at that time.

Jefferson: We thought there was—the Articles of Confederation.

V.P.: Gen. Washington, you surely do not agree with this. How were the states regarded in other countries during the Revolution?

WASHINGTON: **We were known by no other character among nations than as the United States. Massachusetts or Virginia was no better defined nor any more thought of by foreign powers than the county of Worcester in Massachusetts was by Virginia, or Gloucester county in Virginia was by Massachusetts.**

V.P.: Do you mean, sir, that nobody agreed with the interpretation I have made?

Washington: On the contrary, there were very distinguished supporters of your contention both in Europe and America.

V.P.: I thought so. Who were they?

Washington: The most distinguished was King George III, who issued a proclamation decrying "the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively." On this side of the ocean, the British commander-in-chief addressed a letter "to George Washington, Esquire." **I deemed it a duty to my country and my appointment** to send it back unopened. Lord Howe thereafter addressed me as "Gen. Washington, etc. etc. etc.," explaining that the ampersands were intended to indicate my position in the Army of the United States.

V.P.: Ah, but that concerned your military leadership of combined forces. Mr. Madison, did you as a civilian regard yourself during the Revolution as a citizen of the United States or of the

V.P.: Your language seems to make him a citizen of 13 states.

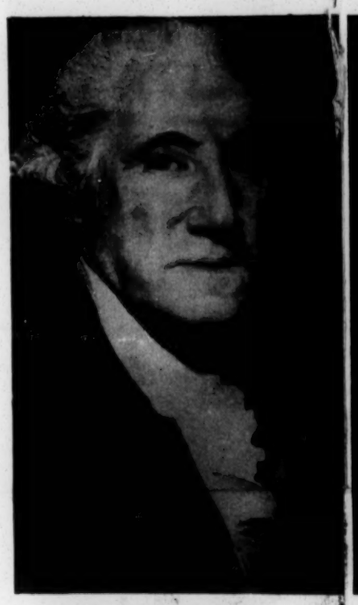
Madison: Of course. The 13 United States of America.

V.P.: That, gentlemen, clinches my argument. The 13 United States are not the name of a nation.

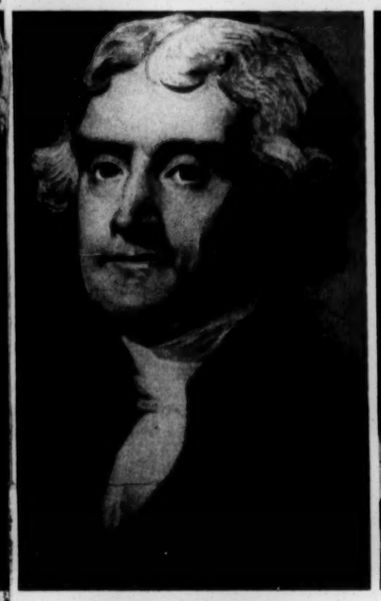
WASHINGTON: Do you not refer today to the 48 United States?

Jefferson: 49.

V.P.: That is different and I will prove it. Look at the wording of the



GEORGE WASHINGTON
". . . those unhappy people"



THOMAS JEFFERSON
". . . I tremble for my country"

JAMES MADISON
". . . a farce or a tragedy"

1783 peace treaty with England and what do you find? It is declared to be a treaty entered into by the United States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and so on, right down to and beyond the independent and sovereign State of Virginia. How do you explain that if we were one nation?

Madison: My dear fellow, how else could our commissioners combat the doctrine of *uti possidetis?*

V.P.: Uti—you think that entered into it?

Madison: Think it! Why, Georgia and South Carolina were in a panic over it after the battle of Camden, when they heard that Catherine of Russia proposed American independence on that basis.

V.P.: What is the doctrine, exactly?

Jefferson: It means that each side keeps the territory that is in its possession.

Washington: Failure to name the states might have cost us parts of Georgia, South Carolina, New York, Maine and the Northwest Territory.

Madison: Congress met the danger, right at the outset, by giving notice of **the utter impracticability of our acceding to any treaty of peace on the principles of a *uti possidetis*, or on any other terms than an express or tacit acknowledgment of the sovereignty of each and every part of the 13 states. We authorized the signing of treaties consistent with the dignity and sovereignty of the United States as a free and independent nation.**

V.P.: Admitting all this, what power did the Continental Congress have at that time? What power did it ever have, except to beg from the states?

Madison: You take no account of the depreciation of the Continental currency between 1775 and 1780. When I entered Congress in 1780, **it was to be observed that the situation of Congress had undergone a total change from what it originally was. Whilst they exercised the indefinite power of emitting money, they had the whole wealth and resources of the continent within their command, and could go on with their affairs independently and as they pleased. After the resolution passed for shutting the [money] press, this power was entirely given up, and they became as dependent on the states as the King of England was on Parliament.**

V.P.: Why, sir, you squarely reverse the trend of national development. Did anybody else discover this splintering of central authority?

Washington: **I saw one head gradually turning into 13. I saw the powers of Congress declining too fast for the consequence and respect which were** [illegible] **thought it most consonant to the spirit of a free constitution to ask for an amendment authorizing Congress to employ the force of the United States as well by land as by sea.**

V.P.: Did you agree with this proposal, Mr. Jefferson?

Jefferson: I saw no need to amend the Articles. **When any one state in the American Union refused obedience to the Confederation by which they had bound themselves, the rest had a natural right to compel them to obedience. Congress, if the case ultimately required it, would probably coerce by a naval force, as being more easy, less dangerous to liberty, and less likely to produce much bloodshed.**

V.P.: I am glad, Mr. Madison, that you did not advance such ideas in the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Madison: There was no need to do so under the plan proposed by Virginia and approved by the Convention: **That a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislative, executive and judiciary.**

V.P.: You wrote the Tenth Amendment, saying that the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. How does that leave any room for implied powers?

MADISON: It does so by not using the term "expressly delegated." **It was impossible to confine a government to the exercise of express powers; there must necessarily be admitted powers by implication, unless the Constitution descended to recount every minutia.**

V.P.: Was that discussed in Congress?

Madison: To be sure. Two attempts were made to insert the word "expressly" but both motions were defeated.

V.P.: Granting that, where does the Supreme Court get implied power to put Negroes and whites into the same schools? The Constitution says not one word about education.

Madison: I agree with you on that. What does the Court cite as the source of power?

V.P.: The Fourteenth Amendment—the clause saying that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

Madison: Then it is not a question of express or implied power over education. The question is whether Negroes—I assume you don't mean whites—are denied equal protection of the laws by compulsory segregation in public schools, public parks, transportation systems, and so on.

V.P.: We deny that the Supreme Court has any authority to deal with segregation in any field. In particular, we deny its right to change the decision it made more than half a century ago, that separate but equal schools are not a denial of equal protection of laws.

JEFFERSON: Are the schools equal?

V.P.: I do not say that they are.

Madison: If the Court has no right to make any decision whatever, how do you approve the one about separate but equal schools?

V.P.: We don't. We just accept it to escape something worse.

Madison: If the separate-but-equal decision became unchangeable after 50 years, how soon should the latest decision become unchangeable?

V.P.: Not in a thousand years. A wrong decision can always be reversed.

Madison: But who is to decide whether it is right or wrong?

V.P.: The sovereign and independent State of Virginia—on your say-so, and Mr. Jefferson's. Have you forgotten, Mr. Madison, what you wrote in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798 against the **Alien and Sedition Acts?**

compact, to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits"?

Jefferson: Of course they have a **natural right** to do so.

Madison: **There is nothing which excludes a natural right in the states individually more than in any portion of an individual state, suffering under palpable and insupportable wrongs, from seeking relief by resistance and revolution.**

Jefferson: Recall my earlier statement that Congress had **a natural right** to coerce any state that violated the Articles of Confederation.

Madison: History is repeating itself. In the 1830s, **it was remarkable how closely the nullifiers who made the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority was ever so clearly and emphatically against them.**

V.P.: We don't assert the power of a state to nullify Federal law. We simply deny, in all these school cases, the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States.

Madison: Those who make that distinction do not realize **the utter inefficiency of a supremacy in a law of the land, without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law.**

V.P.: But in the case of school integration there is no Federal law to execute. The Supreme Court assumes the right to interpret and enforce the Fourteenth Amendment without any supporting legislation. Here, read the final paragraph of that amendment: "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Congress has not done so.

Jefferson: I observe a similar provision in the Thirteenth Amendment. Do you contend that if a Negro should be reduced to slavery in the United States, the Federal courts could not set him free without an act of Congress?

V.P.: There are laws based on that amendment.

Jefferson: Could Congress reestablish slavery by repealing them?

V.P.: You can't enforce Supreme Court decrees with bayonets.

Madison: They cannot be nullified by bayonets, or by mobs, if the President performs his duty.

V.P.: You mean the man now in the White House?

Madison: I was thinking of my own Negroes.

Washington, Jefferson and Madison in chorus: What?

V.P.: It's the work of the NAACP—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They've built up a corps of Negro lawyers all over the South—all-fired clever ones—and brought in more from the North.

Jefferson: Amazing! So it was slavery, and not race, after all, that gave me the suspicion of inherent inferiority in the blacks.

V.P.: They are inferior, though I will say that the colored people have made remarkable progress. But why should they try to push into white schools when they have their own high schools, colleges and universities? Northern colleges are open to them, anyway.

Jefferson: If they can qualify intellectually and morally for Northern colleges, what reason is there for excluding them from the University of Virginia?

V.P.: They've been going there for eight years, thanks to the Supreme Court. But that's the limit. If Virginia is forced to integrate the public schools, we will close the schools.

JEFFERSON: Do you know what you are saying?

V.P.: The law to close them is on the statute books.

Jefferson: Oh, Virginia, Virginia! I proposed the public school system in 1779 and it had not been established when I died. What a dream I had! **Enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day.**

V.P.: If we are forced to reopen them to both races, they'll get no more state money.

Madison: **Liberal appropriations for a general system of education cannot be too much applauded. A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or, perhaps both.**

V.P.: Popular governments are less important than popular governors.

Jefferson: The most popular float with the shifting tides.

Madison: Nearly 150 years ago I advocated that as Negro slaves were freed they should be helped to return to Africa on account of **existing and probably unalterable prejudices in the United States.** Otherwise, **under the degrading privation of equal rights political or social, they must always be dissatisfied with their condition as another form of oppression.** My effort failed and five generations have fixed the roots of the colored population as deeply in American soil as those of the whites. In these last few minutes, I have learned of a greater change than I could have dreamed of. I see the colored people dissatisfied with conditions which the freedmen of my day would have regarded as paradise.

V.P.: The more they get, the more they want.

Madison: The more they deserve, the more they will get, not merely by deserving but by winning it for themselves. That, I think, is what underlies the Supreme Court's altered definition of equal rights, and that is why, in spite of pain and trouble, partly inescapable, partly needless, the change will go on.

Washington: Sir, do you know why the Marquis de Lafayette fought for American liberty? Out of the same feeling for humanity that made him buy an estate in French Guiana in order to emancipate the slaves on it. **Would to God,** I wrote to him, **a like spirit would suffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country.** I still do not see that spirit, but my old despair is gone.

Jefferson: The struggle today is between those who fear tomorrow and those who welcome it. When it comes, it will be found that there are soil and sunlight enough for all.

Christian king of Great Britain determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold he has prostituted his negative

From Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independ *page 3, wherein he referred to slaves as MEN.*

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from
THE WASHINGTON POST *and* TIMES HERALD
Sunday, September 14, 1958

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS

mary ellen goodman

SRC: 19
February 8, 1961

WHY PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

Under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws of 1956 its governor was authorized to close any school ordered by the courts to desegregate. Governor J. Lindsay Almond first exercised this authority in September, 1958, when--by telegram to Warren County Superintendent of Schools Q. D. Gasque--he ordered Warren County High School to close its doors. This action triggered the Foundation school movement in Warren County, as subsequent school closings set off similar reactions in Norfolk and Charlottesville and in Prince Edward County.

Events at this stage vary only in detail from one community to another. In each case self-selected leaders drew large numbers of excited people together for meetings and discussions. In Warren County the high school PTA assumed responsibility. From its emergency meeting came a "fact-finding committee" to review the situation and recommend action. The fact-finding--and a consultation with the governor--led to establishment of the Front Royal Educational Foundation. A "Foundation" appeared in the other three communities too. As in Front Royal, these organizations were led by determined, articulate, and uncompromising segregationists with prominent local lawyers, editors, and businessmen in key roles.

First actually to open the doors of its school was the Foundation in Norfolk, followed in a few days by the Front Royal Academy in Warren County. The Foundations provided schooling for white children because there were no public schools for them in the Fall of 1958 in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Warren County.

Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, of Houston, Texas, is a widely recognized authority on racial relations and problems of youth. Her doctoral dissertation at Harvard was written on the topic, "Genesis of Race Awareness," and she is the author of Race Awareness in Young Children (Addison-Wesley Press, 1952). She has taught and directed research at Wellesley College and Tufts University, and has been a Fulbright Research Scholar in Japan. She was Coordinator of Conference Studies for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

But the public schools re-opened in these communities in the Spring of 1959. The no-school emergency had passed, yet the Foundation schools were continued, by and for people who "wouldn't send children to public schools which had been integrated."

Segregationists, in the communities other than Prince Edward, now accept the fact that public education, with at least token integration, is unavoidable. They therefore embrace the "freedom of choice" philosophy and concentrate on strengthening the Foundation schools.

"Freedom of choice" is made possible by a system of tuition grants enacted by the state. A parent in Virginia may elect for his children to attend the public school in his district, or any non-sectarian private school (anywhere in the country), or a public school not in his district. If the parent chooses a private or non-local public school, he can by right collect a grant for tuition up to $250 for elementary and $275 for high school students; the state and the local school district jointly pay the amount.

In the Foundation schools, supporters intend and expect to perpetuate both racial segregation and a mode of education focused on "fundamentals" and conservative in content. Few will admit, as does one erstwhile leader, that of these two goals the first is crucial, and the second a justification. And no doubt these goals are differently weighted in different communities. One headmaster reports that in his opinion "segregation is less important to most of these parents than is conservative--what they call 'traditional' --education." A Foundation president in another community says that "the integration issue is still strong, but less so than it was. Now the real issue is the right to have for your children the kind of education you want."

Other views popular among Foundation school enthusiasts have to do with the over-all educational welfare of the community and with the traditional "Virginia gentleman's" preference for private schooling. It is argued that the whole community has benefited and will benefit enormously by the "dual" school system; many leading citizens, some moderates included, are convinced that

creating Foundation schools has reduced community tensions (the "safety valve" principle) and probably averted open violence. A number, including middle-ground leaders and even some liberals, believe that "competition" in education is a good thing, that the existence of the private schools will serve--as it has already--to keep public school people "on their toes" and lead to improvements in the public schools. Crowding in the public schools is said to be relieved (in Charlottesville and Front Royal). Moreover, it is argued, public education in most Virginia localities has always fallen short of national standards and the "best people" have always sent their children to private schools.

The people who are now sending their children to the Foundation private schools see themselves simultaneously as community benefactors and as citizens alert to the hazards of "progressive education" and "subversive ideas." In addition they are, as they see it, supporting and "fighting for" such sacred principles as "freedom of association," "individual liberty," and the "rights" of the individual, community, and state; also, and--underlying all others--the "purity" of their race.

The Foundation people, having worked out a solution which keeps community peace and serves their own causes, quite naturally enjoy a sense of triumph. This goes far to reduce their bitterness about the Supreme Court, the collapse of "massive resistance," and the existence of token integration in their own communities. "We're not too bitter now," says one ardent segregationist leader. "We once were--you can be sure; we felt our rights had been infringed and that we were imposed upon. This was true too. But we've done what people--the defeatists--said couldn't be done. We're very proud of our school--so are the children--and of our product."

These are, then, the opinions of the private school supporters. They are proud of what they have achieved. Later pages of this report may help to determine whether this pride is justified.

In Prince Edward County, bitterness is not a thing of the past. Foundation leaders there remain adamant, uncompromising, and militant. With the passage of time their position becomes

more difficult, however, because (1) they remain conspicuously isolated, no other Virginia community having followed their lead; (2) the County's people are becoming uncomfortable and less sure; and yet (3) to shift from a position so long, vehemently, and publicly defended is to risk some loss of "face."

Foundation leaders and supporters in Prince Edward admit to none of these--or any other--difficulties. Elsewhere some uneasiness is at least implicit, even as past achievements are recited. This is particularly true in Norfolk, where the Foundation school serves only a small proportion (about 1%) of the city's children in grades seven through twelve. With present facilities the Tidewater Academy could accommodate no greatly enlarged enrollment; nevertheless, school officials would welcome greater evidence of public interest. The relatively large and cosmopolitan population of Norfolk offers the least advantageous context for Foundation schools (as among the four communities) and the most competition from established independent schools.

As the remainder of this report is read, certain controlling facts should be remembered:

a. There is a suit now pending in federal court, which seeks to require the re-opening of Prince Edward's public schools and the ending of all direct or indirect public aid to the private schools.

b. Virginia during 1958-59 and 1959-60 spent $1,535,500 on 11,700 tuition grants. By February, 5,057 grants had been made for 1960-61 at a cost to the state of $690,175, with probably about the same amount paid by localities.

c. According to the latest survey (Richmond News Leader, November 30, 1960) tuition grants in the following numbers have been approved in the four localities treated in this report:

	Grants Approved		1960-61 Grants for	
	1959-60	1960-61	Public Schools	Private
Charlottesville	628	557	2	555
Albermarle County*	237	315	29	286
Warren County	509	494	21	473
Prince Edward County	0	1,324	0	1,324
Norfolk	1,203	1,550	n.a.	n.a.

*Surrounds Charlottesville

THE COMMUNITY AND THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Impact of a School Crisis

The closing of public schools, the setting up of segregated private schools, the re-opening of public schools and the choosing between public and private--each of these steps is accompanied by upheavals, stress, and pain. Says the mayor of one community which has been afflicted:

> I would hate for any community to go through what we did. I would do anything to avoid it again.
>
> Too many scars are left ---. They're still with us ---.I don't know how much we'll have to go through--or how many years it will take--before this feeling is gone.
>
> After all the trouble over schools, and all the bitterness, people are edgy. Friendships of years have been smashed, parents and their children have come to swords points. It's gotten into every aspect of community life--social life, business and banking, politics, even the churches.
>
> It's the biggest thing that's ever come in my lifetime.

Politics and the School Crisis

While the crisis is on, the career of every public office holder and every candidate for public office is affected. Says a highly informed observer: "We have had sharp political division, and this school situation has fed into it. Also I suppose the school problem has been exploited to some extent for political advantage."

While segregationist sentiment is at its height, politicians court disaster if it becomes known--or even rumored--that they are less than extreme in their segregationist views. But the temperature drops with remarkable speed. The "die-hard segregationist" is now unpopular with the electorate, at least in the communities whose public schools are open and whose worst school crisis is over.

Political implications extend beyond the local level. Throughout the controversy concerning schools, Senator Harry Byrd has once again proved his absolute adherence to an absolutely conservative position. His status as the hero of the ultra-conservatives has been enhanced. For people of this persuasion Governor J. Lindsay Almond, by his retreat from the "massive

resistance" position, has become "Benedict Almond," the unforgiveable defector and prime target for the bitterness engendered by accumulated disappointments and frustrations. But to the many who saw the futility of massive resistance, Almond may not be a hero but he is a hope.

Economics and the School Crisis

No one claims that the school situation was economically good for the community, and even some segregationists will admit that it "didn't do the community any good."

The economic effects when people move from the community, or decide not to move into it, are obvious and direct; every resident is a buyer of many goods and services. But it is not easy to prove that the school crisis was, in any given move, the reason or even the most important reason. It no doubt was, for some considerable numbers of families, at least one of the important reasons for moving out or not moving in. Such is the conviction of numerous informed observers , and some cases are provable.

For example: several faculty members have left the colleges in Prince Edward County primarily because of dissatisfaction with living conditions, and especially with the school problem. Moreover, it has been difficult to replace these people, and the colleges as well as the community are adversely affected. Other faculty members--those who have young children--admit that they are staying "on a year-to-year basis." They are unlikely to stay much longer unless the school crisis dissolves.

Prince Edward County has undoubtedly suffered economic losses, though segregationist leaders will not admit it. It is, however, unarguable that closed Negro schools have cost the county the buying power of its Negro teachers. In addition, an undetermined number of Negroes now quietly go out of the county to buy whenever they can. There is no organized boycott, but simply a natural reluctance to spend in a community which does not provide schools. Since more than half the population is Negro, this shifting of patronage has no doubt been felt, just as any significant emigration of Negroes would be. However, since many of the rural Negro

families own the farms on which they live, migration is neither easy nor likely.

One prominent citizen in Prince Edward says that "the dollar volume of business is up here, notwithstanding adverse weather and general business conditions." Another argues that tobacco farming is the central economic activity of the county, and this activity isn't much affected--"It doesn't much matter whether schools are open or shut." Other local businessmen privately disagree with these views.

It is said too that if new industry has not come into the county this has nothing to do with lack of public schools. Segregationist leaders claim, "the white children are now getting a better education than before," so lack of public schools can be no real deterrent. But it is noteworthy that, in replying to a charge that closed public schools had discouraged new industry, the Farmville mayor on December 23, 1960 could only say: "An egg grading plant was established in this community and was successfully operated until the economic condition of the country caused its closing." (Richmond News-Leader, 12/24/60)

In the other three communities, effects of the crisis are diminishing economically as well as in other ways, and there is optimism--or hope, perhaps--that "we may have people moving into the community [Front Royal] because they know there's freedom of choice here, and a fine [Foundation] school, fully accredited, with a fine faculty. Several families have moved in to send their children to the Academy. This might mean something to the community."

There is, however, another and more immediate side to the story. A businessman and community leader (who is by no means opposed to the new private schools) reports:

> The support of the private school has affected the community. economically. When the drive started for school funds, we had a falling off in collections on our charge accounts. And we weren't the only ones ---. A doctor told me he had noticed it too. It even showed up in churches--a falling off in the collections. It shows in country club memberships ---. Probably it will affect the United Fund Drive. All this is

because people are putting money into the private school. These effects aren't great, but they add noticeably to what is an economically slow period anyway.

This comment was made about Front Royal. Norfolk--and probably Charlottesville--have not been so conspicuously affected. The Foundation movement in these two communities is small relative to their size and resources.

Front Royal differs too in that "it is a labor town; labor is strong here. It was union people--mostly salaried workers--who were most concerned about integration and who most wanted the private school." Union funds to the extent of nearly $50,000 went into the support of the private school movement in the 1959-60 school year. This money was collected through a payroll deduction system authorized by management of the American Viscose Corporation, Front Royal's one big industry; the deduction system has now been discontinued. Ironically, some 150 of the union's then approximately 1,800 members were Negroes. The whole operation was challenged by the national union, and the local has been prevented from investing its funds in bonds of the Foundation.

Religion and the School Crisis

Clergymen and their congregations have espoused every shade of opinion on the school question. In each of the four communities a minority of religious leaders stood firmly and openly for public schools, with integration, in conformity with law. Fewer still were supported in this stand by even a majority of their congregations, and several left or were withdrawn from their pastorates as a result of the dissension. Says one observer: "The ministers who are still around didn't publicly play much of a role" in the controversy. There are two striking exceptions in Norfolk, one in Charlottesville, and another (non-white) in Prince Edward. With these exceptions the generalization holds.

Many segregationists probably agree with one of their number who deplores "Ministerial Association people getting into the [school] fight. --- It is," he argues, "none of their business. They shouldn't be in politics at all ---. Besides, you'll notice

that they wind up sending their own children elsewhere than to the integrated public school."

A leading and highly respected elder statesman among ministers states a view not greatly different. "I am not a crusader," he declares. "I must leave this moral issue alone and concern myself with the many others. This one is a long-range spiritual thing."

Apparently a majority of religious leaders have taken some such view of the school crisis. A critic charges that "they have failed to present it as a moral issue" to their congregations and to the community.

There are some who clearly do not view it as a moral issue. One minister now teaches in a Foundation school, is a member of the Foundation Board, and gives religious sanction to the segregationists' position. Another candidly conforms to prevailing public opinion and to tradition. He as candidly admits that he found it "a very difficult question, even for a Christian minister," when a white child came asking for his counsel; this child had been meanly treated by white friends after they observed her in friendly conversation with a Negro classmate.

Few churches have refused their facilities as temporary havens for Foundation schools. The Unitarians of Norfolk, holding firm on this issue behind the conspicuous courage of their young pastor, refused the use of their property by a private school on the ground that they could not be party to the circumventing of Federal law. The more usual response has been that of an upper-middle class Presbyterian church in Prince Edward County. Here the deacons "voted overwhelmingly to let the Foundation come into the church, arguing that if the churches refused there would be no schools."

In Prince Edward there are, of course, no schools for the Negro children, who represent more than half the children of the county. "All church people are disturbed about the Negro schools being closed," a prominent minister explains. "But they see the Negroes as caught in this situation, and feel that the blame falls on the NAACP. --- They [church people] are very sincere and not at all consciously superior in their attitudes. They have convinced

themselves that they're fighting for the integrity of the race."

For this minister and the majority of his congregation the "issue" behind the school crisis is neither law nor morality but rather the "integrity of the race." And on some such grounds religion generally has made common cause with the mores to support and preserve segregation.

FOUNDATION SCHOOLS OPERATING OCTOBER, 1960

LOCATION & NAME	GRADES	ENROLLMENT	PERSONNEL	FACILITIES
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY*				
Pisgah (Rice)	1 - 7		Headmistress, plus four teachers	Rooms in Pisgah Baptist Church.
Liberty (Green Bay)	1 - 7		Headmistress, plus three teachers	Rooms in cement block addition behind Liberty Christian Church.
Spring Creek (Darlington Hts.)	1 - 7	374	Headmistress, plus two teachers	Rooms in Spring Creek Baptist Church.
Worsham Academy (Worsham)	1 - 7		Headmaster, plus four teachers	Rooms in cement block addition behind Worsham Baptist Church and in basement rooms of Church.
Patrick Henry (Prospect)	1 - 7		Headmistress, plus three teachers	Rooms in Prospect Methodist Church.
Prince Edward Academy Lower School (Farmville)	Kindergarten - 7 (31 in Kindergarten)	527	Headmistress, plus 18 teachers	Scattered through several buildings (e.g., two 4th grades in the Women's Club building; three 1st grades in Methodist church).
Prince Edward Academy Upper School (Farmville)	8 - 12	474	Headmaster (and coach); plus 26 teachers	As above; scattered through several buildings (especially churches, but also former stores and an old residence) and said to be only two or three minutes walk apart. Prince Edward Foundation schools use a total of 10 buildings in the town of Farmville.
TOTAL ENROLLMENT		1,375		
CHARLOTTESVILLE				
Robt. E. Lee School	1 - 7	225	Principal, plus 12 teachers	New, modern, well furnished and equipped (cinder block construction, said to be convertible to residences).
Rock Hill Academy	8 - 12	420	Headmaster, Dean of Studies, plus 15 teachers	Offices, library, and some classrooms in an old mansion. Most classrooms in four new brick buildings. Separate cafeteria building.
NORFOLK				
Tidewater Academy	7 - 12	192	Principal, plus 12 teachers full-time and two part-time (music)	Entirely housed in a 26-room mansion.
FRONT ROYAL				
Mosby Academy	8 - 12 (elementary school planned)	483	Principal, plus 21 teachers	Housed in substantial new cinder block building; 22 rooms and a cafeteria in use. Further classrooms may be added soon.

* Note that all facilities are temporary in Prince Edward County. Elsewhere all are permanent.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS NOW

All Foundation school enthusiasts stress one central belief; to have a good school you don't need a "fancy building" or "fancy equipment"; what you do need--and little beside--is excellent teachers and eager, interested students.

Foundation leaders and supporters are emphatic and unanimous in their public statements about the excellence of Foundation teachers and the interest and willingness-to-work shown by the school children (and their parents). It is not difficult to find parents and children who agree, nor is it difficult to appreciate the unusual efforts exerted since the Autumn of 1958 to bring about the functioning Foundation schools of today.

Accreditation. All are accredited by the state, and most achieved this status "right away." But in Front Royal, for example, this meant that emergency schools newly opened in temporary quarters were judged satisfactory for such facilities as a library--because "the town library was made available"; and a laboratory--because the Randolph-Macon Academy "made its laboratory facilities available." Moreover, "the fire marshals worked with us."

The Foundation schools do not accord with "the letter of the law" in all respects. However, they are accredited, so presumably they accord with the "spirit of the law" as interpreted by its agents. Accreditation standards in Virginia are evidently flexible, and define minimum requirements.

None of the schools has, at this date, been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Buildings and Equipment. Discrepancies between the "letter" and the "spirit" of the state standards are most conspicuous in physical equipment and facilities. In Prince Edward County, schools are still operating in such temporary quarters as church buildings, erstwhile stores, and clubrooms. A new high school building is now being constructed. Libraries, science laboratories, and physical education facilities of Foundation schools tend to be makeshift, minimal, or entirely lacking. There are exceptions to this generalization. Rock Hill Academy in Charlottesville has fine science laboratory facilities, and even a language laboratory. Physically, this school and its partner elementary school (Robert E. Lee) represent the best in Foundation schools to date. Both schools give evidence of more adequate financial support than has apparently been available to Foundations elsewhere. However, the new Mosby Academy in Front Royal is substantial and in process of becoming better equipped; and the "old mansion" converted for use by the Tidewater Academy in Norfolk provides a physical setting adequate for the school at its present enrollment.

Personnel. Quality of school personnel is less easily evaluated. Foundation school administrators tend to differ markedly in background and experience from their public school counterparts, but this fact does not in itself provide a reliable basis for evaluation. It does, however, provide an important clue to "philosophic" differences between Foundation and public schools.

Foundation enthusiasts tend to be highly critical of teachers' colleges, and of conventional teacher training requirements (as Foundation people understand both). They maintain that teachers' colleges stress theory and method too much and subject matter too little, that their graduates tend to be weak in inclination or ability to discipline students as well as to drive home the "fundamentals" (an opinion strongly held by some Foundation leaders), that they tend toward "dangerous" ideas. On the other hand, some of the nicely printed bulletins and brochures of the Foundations are replete with grammatical slips and awkward syntax. This would seem to indicate that the private school people are not themselves thoroughly grounded in the "fundamentals."

Most Foundation schools are headed by people whose background is not that of the usual professional educator. Business, the armed services, and athletics loom large in the experience of Foundation school heads. The Principal of Mosby Academy is a notable exception; in this case a public school man of many years experience has joined the Foundation school. However, since he is now in his seventies, the exception may prove temporary.

Beginning July 1, 1961 another professional school administrator will direct one of the operations. The Charlottesville Educational Foundation has created a new post, that of superintendent of all its schools, and appointed to it the present superintendent of public schools in South Norfolk. The choice has added interest because the appointee is, of all the professional school men of Virginia, the one most prominently identified with belief in segregation. He is at present also a member of the State Board of Education and of the Board of Rock Hill Academy.

Teachers seem to differ little in training and experience as between public and Foundation schools. Critics of the latter report that the majority of teachers willing to go to Foundation schools are near or even past retirement age, that they are former teachers who have come out of a retirement into which they went as housewives and mothers, or that they are people who do not hold valid teaching credentials. The facts partially support the criticism, but they do not conclusively prove that Foundation teachers are on the average less competent.

But these facts do provide another illustration of practices which are in accord with Foundation philosophy. From the Foundation point of view classroom performance far outweighs any other basis for evaluating teachers, and such formal criteria as age or professional training and experience are of secondary importance. Moreover, attitudes and opinions about integration, states' rights, and related issues inevitably play a part in determining who shall

teach in Foundation schools. An advocate of integration, or even a person skeptical of the purpose or future of the Foundation school movement, would be unlikely to seek such employment or to be regarded as a congenial potential colleague if he did.

Public school people have shown considerable reluctance to cast their lot with the Foundations. In view of this, and of the teacher shortage general in the country, it must be supposed that Foundation schools have not had unlimited choice of teachers. Prince Edward is of course an exception, since there are no public schools and the white teachers have had no choice, if they wished to remain in their profession and in the county.

Salary scales (though not divulged) and fringe benefits are represented as being the same as or better than the public schools'.

Guidance counseling is provided in Foundation secondary schools, in accord with state recommendations. Training and experience of persons carrying these responsibilities are said to meet state standards, as is the time allowed for guidance and counseling.

Curriculum. Curriculum meets at least minimal state standards and is much like that of the public schools (though with fewer electives). Admittedly, however, physical education, the arts, and (in all but Rock Hill Academy) the sciences must be offered on a basis adjusted to minimal physical facilities or to none at all. "Calisthenics" must suffice where there is no gymnasium; "history of the arts" must take the place of the practical arts when there are no rooms equipped for drawing, painting, modeling, band, etc.; discussions (and perhaps some demonstration) must substitute where there is no "science laboratory ---installed in a suitable room," including "tables in sufficient number to permit effective individual work"--as specified by the State Board of Education.

The schools do not advocate or intend to offer physical education as offered in public schools, but football teams are already thriving and enthusiastically supported at the secondary schools, and other team sports are or soon will be available. Science laboratories are being supplied as rapidly as possible, but there is little concern with provision for the arts or for such "crafts" as shop and home economics. At Mosby, however, home economics is being taught (adjusted to limited facilities) and shop is planned when the Academy building has been completed. Prince Edward teaches shop and agriculture. Rock Hill, on the contrary, has no intention of teaching shop; its ambition is to have a "good" independent school type of curriculum, whereas Mosby (particularly) aspires to a "good" public school curriculum.

It is believed that music, drama, sports, journalism, etc., should be handled on an extra-curricular basis and on this basis alone. At Tidewater Academy the policy is: no extra-curricular activities except those which are wanted by a number of students, and wanted enough so that the interested students themselves will--

with some help from faculty and parents--organize and carry through to get what they want.

It is an explicit and widely held tenet of Foundation education that curriculum should be centered on the "fundamentals"--the "tool subjects" plus science and languages--to the near exclusion of all else. Rock Hill Academy gives "a five-year math program, with algebra in ninth grade, ---a five-year science program, a four-year language program--which may include Russian by next year and now includes Latin, French and Spanish." In Rock Hill's partner elementary school, "French is started in second or third grade for those who can also keep up with the fundamental work."

All Foundation secondary schools stress college preparation, with "business education" and "distributive education" as secondary interests. One school hopes in time to move away from even the vocationalism implied in "business education," but another (Tidewater) is expanding curriculum in this area. All report that their graduates seem to have met no unusual difficulties in qualifying for admission to college. Percentage of graduates going on to some type of higher education is said to be "more than half" from Tidewater, and the same proportion from Rock Hill and from Prince Edward. The latter boasts that "one or two" of its graduates "received competitive scholarships on a national basis." It must be remembered that these schools have operated too short a time to be either credited or blamed for most of the academic preparation of their students.

Do the Foundation schools deliberately teach the conservative social-economic-political views characteristic of Foundation members generally? Considerable differences appear. For Tidewater Academy and Prince Edward the answer seems to be at least a qualified affirmative. At Mosby the answer seems to be an almost unqualified negative, and the Rock Hill policy is similar. The following statements bearing on this question were made by Foundation or school officials:

> The Academy offers emphasis on the American heritage through study of our history and of the Constitution and through observance of important historical holidays. We seek no sectarianism but can put emphasis on Bible teachings. We do not approve of the "gradualism" through which, by one legal move and then another, religion is being put out of American schools. --Norfolk Foundation officer.

> We've stopped arguing integration-segregation. Our emphasis is on education--especially the fundamentals--the three R's, and on Americanism and the Constitution. We hope that these things [religion, regional history, traditions, etc.] are explored to the fullest by our excellent teachers. Opening the day with prayers or Bible reading is optional with them. --Prince Edward Foundation officers.

We want our school to emphasize expression, ---foreign languages, ---government---. I don't know how the teachers feel [i.e., on social and political issues], but they haven't been instructed to teach any particular point of view. ---And as long as I'm associated with the Foundation, the children will be taught all sides [of an issue]. Their conclusions will be their own.

We have no Bible readings or prayers, and our point of view toward race relations is not discussed in school, and I'd prefer that it not be. Other controversial subjects--political for instance--can and should be discussed.

--Front Royal Foundation officers.

Our teachers are anti-integration. This we make sure, both because we ourselves don't believe in integration and--more important--because we can't have teachers here who'll be making speeches and flag waving. However, we're not teaching prejudice.

We do not teach religion nor is there any unusual emphasis on Virginia tradition.

--Charlottesville Foundation educator and officer.

Critics of the Foundation schools hold that their students are inevitably being taught conservative, anti-democratic, and prejudiced points of view. They argue that even if these views are not taught explicitly they are certainly taught implicitly. Since such views are the premises on which the Foundation movement is built, since they are shared by all adults connected with Foundation schools, the "atmosphere" of these schools cannot fail to convey such ideas to the children.

One of the critics has stated his objections publicly; he is a person whose opinions command respect, both because of his professional position and his close familiarity with the situation. Dr. Gordon Moss, Dean of Longwood Teachers College in Farmville has said (as quoted in Newsday, December 23, 1960):

> I wouldn't let my son go to it [Prince Edward Academy] for anything in the world. Maybe the kids are doing all right in French and math and English--after all, they have the same teachers they had in the public schools--but they are learning principles that are far from what I would call proper education. How, in a government class, can they teach democracy in such an undemocratic school?

Schedule. Foundation schools meet or slightly exceed the State requirement for a school year of 180 days of at least five 45-minute periods. The school year follows the same pattern as--or one similar to--that of the public schools. To achieve the prescribed daily schedules presents a problem only in Prince Edward where lunching facilities are entirely lacking. There

students may have a drink and sandwich or other snack begun between classes and finished during a class. A real lunch must be postponed until the school day ends at 1:30 p.m.

Individual Attention. Teacher-pupil ratios of 1 to 22 or thereabouts are usual, though Tidewater boasts a 1 to 14 ratio. However, not all classes are small. At Mosby, for example, they range from eight students (in Spanish, French, physics, and geometry) to 35 (the upper limit set by state law) in some other subjects. Other schools report much the same range.

The Students. The abilities of students and of their achievements in Foundation schools are even more difficult to assess than the quality of teachers. Objective tests are either lacking or results not divulged, or it is plausibly argued that, since all but a fraction of the students' education had been accomplished before the Foundation schools existed, tests must reflect largely that earlier training. Headmasters and principals are unanimous in voicing the impression that their students "run the gamut" and are, on the average, in no way notably different--in capacity to learn--from public school students. Public school administrators will not comment on the quality of students who have withdrawn except to note that, while superior students often withdraw to conventional private schools, this selective factor does not appear to operate with the new private schools.

Though it might be easier to raise academic standards if students were carefully selected, a selective admissions policy is not anticipated at most of the schools. They anticipate that, should applications rise, the schools would expand. At but one school is there talk of a possible selective policy in the future, and even here such policy has by no means been set; a move toward making the school "exclusive" is likely to meet stiff opposition and be insupportable for financial as well as other reasons.

Foundation spokesmen are unanimous in the view that their students are more highly motivated and that disciplinary problems are fewer. Parents of students now in these schools seem to agree, and students are said to "just love the school," and to be deeply "interested in making the school a success. The students are more interested in school, and the parents more interested in them."

Most Foundation leaders and educators say that their students represent all socio-economic backgrounds. "Some are wealthy--some are poor--it's about the same as in the /public/ high school," says a Front Royal leader. His counterpart in Charlottesville also asserts that a "cross-section" of community families are represented. But he adds that these are, after all, families who "don't believe in integrated schools," and "the working people feel stronger than do the prosperous about this."

That this may be true seems likely in view of certain observations. Among Foundation officers the "FFV" types seem to be less

well represented than in the first year of Foundation activity. Differences of opinion have inevitably appeared (e.g., on questions of fund raising, policies affecting the future of the schools, etc.), and in two of the communities erstwhile top leadership--"aristocratic" in lineage and following the law by profession--has quietly eased out, to be supplanted by businessmen and others of less distinguished antecedents.

In one community marked by this trend there is emphasis (by a present officer) upon the democratic character of the Foundation school student body, and upon its lack of a "caste system" with an "elite" such as is said to dominate the student body in the public high school. In the Foundation school, says this officer, the children have formed new friendships and there have been opportunities for "the rural child"--and others not of the high school "elite"--to "come forward as never before."

In the other community which has experienced a change in Foundation officers a parent makes much the same point, speaking of the leadership opportunities her children enjoy in the Foundation school. Her emphasis, however, is on the advantages of a small school, where children who would otherwise have been "lost in the crowd" can be important in student activities (football, cheerleading, yearbook staff, etc.), and their parents too feel "needed and wanted." While the size factor is undoubtedly important, it is also noteworthy that as the "elite" have left Foundation leadership their children have left the Foundation schools.

Apparently most white children who might have objected to integrated classes have withdrawn to private schools (a fact which leads some public school people to feel grateful that the private schools exist). However, some students unenthusiastic about integration have stayed with public schools, because of attachment to friends, athletics, extra-curricular activities, teachers and administrators, or other features of the public schools.

Community Support. The four communities differ markedly with respect to attitudes toward the Foundations and their schools. Community awareness and interest vary from low in Norfolk to high in Prince Edward County, and an observer is tempted to the oversimple conclusion that size of community is the one crucial factor.

While there are other important factors, these do tend to be associated with size. Norfolk, for example, has grown not only large, but also heterogeneous; its native Virginians do not alone determine now what happens in Norfolk, and the non-native and semi-transient part of the population weakens the solid front required to hold the line when there are pressures toward change. The newcomers lack "bred in the bone" adherence to Virginia traditions. What is equally important, they lack those multiple and years-long interpersonal ties in the community which so reinforce adherence to its traditions.

Prince Edward is the other face of the Norfolk coin. Its population is small and relatively homogeneous. Its natives do emphatically determine what happens--or so they have in the school crisis at any rate. And it is extremely difficult or hazardous, psychologically and even socially and economically, for natives to break with or even question native leadership. Breaking with tradition is not a comfortable business at best, and it can become extremely painful when "everybody" who means something to you, "always" has and presumably always will, turns his back--or does worse--the moment your dedication to tradition is observed to waver. And observation is constant and keen in the small community; freedom from surveillance is as rare as freedom to differ, as some few who have met privately to discuss ways of reopening the public schools have discovered.

The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties are strong in the county. This is the Virginia organization which shares the same general opinions and purposes as the Citizens Councils of the lower South. Farmville, in fact, was the place of origin for the Defenders in 1954, and the state president resides in the town. There is, reportedly, much overlapping of membership between the Defenders and the Foundation; the former group has undoubtedly used its influence to enforce solid support for the private school, and to discourage any public disagreements.

With these facts in mind it is not difficult to understand why Norfolk's Tidewater Academy, though operating in the largest of the four communities, is the smallest of the four Foundation secondary schools. But those responsible for Tidewater quite naturally fail to see their community in perspective or indeed to see that their own devotion to tradition leaves them on a shrinking island eroding in the rapid tides of change around them. They observe--correctly--a widespread indifference or even resistance to what they conceive as their heroic stand against a disaster. They expected both appreciation of their efforts and a rallying round in support. Instead they discover a "lack of cooperation with our school--a lack of support--a lack of gratitude" and they say: "We don't understand---."

In Prince Edward County, a crisis atmosphere still prevails because the public schools remain closed. Since the fight on this level is not yet lost, public emotion can be sustained via the press and a tight network of personal relations, and with it the belief that it can be won.

The wall of resistance to change shows no breaks, but cracks are apparent. A heavy legal blow will open these fractures which are now kept carefully covered. "The people of the county are still behind us," says the Foundation's president, and "we have full cooperation--without it our program could never have worked. --- There is the barest minimum of opposition. It centers in Longwood /the state teachers' college in Farmville/, aided by a handful of people in the county." The opposition is, however, considerably more than "minimum," and if community pressures have so far kept it

largely underground it is all the more notable that it has taken root.

However, active "opposition" may in the long run prove to be one of the weakest of the several hidden forces slowly eroding that "full cooperation." Emotions will cool, the "cause" lose its glamour, and peace, prosperity, and public schools begin to look like an attractive package deal. Out in the county even now the question, "How do folks around here like the new schools?" gets answers notably low in enthusiasm or militancy. A general store clerk replies tersely: "Better'n none." The owner of a crossroads filling station observes thoughtfully that private schools are for people with money, "the rest of us got to have public schools. Besides, not educating the colored folks is bad business; we got to get along, and it's hard to get along with a man has no education."

Financing. Foundation schools have many problems to meet but none comparable in importance, from an immediate point of view at least, to those of financing. The system of tuition grants, enacted by the state in March, 1959, represents their financial life blood, but all capital needs must still be supplied through gifts and contributions and through fund-raising projects; thus, for example, Mosby Academy in Front Royal has launched in February, 1961 a fund drive to add an elementary school to its plant, in the expectation that a pending court suit will result in desegregation of the public elementary school next year.

The tuition grant measure (as it now operates after revisions) provides that elementary pupils may receive up to $250 and high school students (grades 8 through 12) up to $275 annually; the grant may not exceed the per pupil cost of operating public schools in the locality. State funds are invested to the extent of $125 annually for an elementary and $150 for a high school pupil, and the remainder is paid from local school funds. There is also in the law an authorization for a local government to supplement the grants with non-school funds; only Charlottesville has chosen to do this, and the tuition grant for its students is therefore the largest in the state.

Though grants are paid to parents, rather than to the schools, the practice still amounts to public subsidy of private education and may be judged an intent to thwart the law. With the GI Bill of Rights as a precedent, some lawyers seem optimistic about the survival of the program. Most, however, agree that, until completion of the legal tests, no one can be certain that the grant system has a long future.

Most Foundation officers, members and enthusiasts speak optimistically about the future in spite of this uncertainty. It is said that the schools would survive, though tuition grants were stopped, because most of the parents could afford to pay an equivalent amount. A few Foundation leaders frankly say that the schools

would lose their less affluent families, and hence become--with respect to socio-economic level of the families served--more like conventional private schools.

This possibility is vigorously rejected by a "faith can move mountains" segment among Foundation school leaders. These people argue that a system of scholarships could and would be set up so that "no child who wanted it would be denied an education" of the Foundation school type. It is believed that local fund drives, and possibly the jettisoning of all other fund drives in the community, along with solicitation of gifts from "freedom of choice" enthusiasts elsewhere, could be counted upon to supply needs for "scholarship" money.

There are many observers, however, who predict that the schools will not survive without tuition grants. These predictions are based on the assumption that interest will gradually decline as communities become accustomed to desegregation; that parents will find that public schools are better schools; and that parents will not make sacrifices to keep their children in private schools unless these are clearly superior.

It is true that money in surprising amounts has already been given for Foundation schools. The Prince Edward School Foundation reported nearly $250,000 of a $300,000 goal raised between July 1 and late September, 1960; only $21,000 is reported to have come from sources outside the county, and some 1,610 individual donors are said to be represented. Both facts are notable in view of the county's limited population (about 14,000) and its predominantly agricultural economy. Nearly 4/5 of this amount was "pledges" rather than cash, however, and all of it was earmarked as capital funds, for buildings and facilities.

The Prince Edward Foundation reports that during the 1959-60 school year, when tuition grants were not accepted (due to fear of legal complications), and capital outlays were small, over $300,000 in contributions was collected and the operation is said to have closed the year "in the black." But contributions during that year were relatively painless because county taxes were reduced due to "savings" in costs of public education (since no public schools were operating). Taxes now are higher than before, and returns on fund campaigns may slow for this and other reasons, despite a generous tax offset allowed for contributions to the Foundation.

Elsewhere the story is similar, though tuition grants were utilized in 1959-60 and hence operating costs were covered. In Charlottesville some $350,000 (about $200,000 in cash and pledges, the rest in loans) has gone into capital outlay. The Foundation there went in the red for 1959-60. For its new permanent building and equipment, the Front Royal school used $110,000 raised from the sale of unsecured debenture bonds, and erected the building on a $20,000 tract given by 20 men. Gifts amounting to another $75,000, needed to complete its building and equipment, are being sought. The Tidewater Academy in Norfolk operates in a 26-room

"mansion" said to have cost the Foundation $75,000. Yields from its fund-raising efforts have been disappointing. New and continuing solicitations are being made, but meanwhile resources are meager.

In December, 1960 the Foundations in Charlottesville and Front Royal received from an anonymous donor or donors gifts of $20,000 and $30,000 respectively; the Front Royal group stated that it did not know the source.

Almost all families with children in Foundation schools--and a good many whose children are in other private schools or even out-of-county public schools--apply for tuition grants (whether or not they need the money). Most Foundations levy small additional charges (for example, at Tidewater: membership and registration fees of $26.00 per family per year, plus $6. 00 per month; at Prince Edward: $15.00 per year; at Front Royal: small fees for materials; at Rock Hill: about $15.00 per year).

Foundation people argue that their schools cost the average taxpayer nothing and at the same time relieve him of the costs of educating part of the community's children. But others contend that public school expenditures do not go down when only a fraction of the children are drawn out of public schools. Therefore, the community as a whole is paying twice, or approximately so, for the education of that fraction of its children. During 1959-60, over 1,200 tuition grants were made to Norfolk residents at a total cost of $275,000. Fifty-eight per cent of this amount came from city funds, but the city's school load was not reduced by 1,200 children. Many of these would ordinarily have been in private schools and paying their own way. Tidewater Academy enrollment accounted for fewer than 200.

It can be argued too that those who make gifts for Foundation schools are paying again after taxes. Certainly it is not only the enthusiasts who contribute to the Foundations; businessmen with their own children in public schools, like others concerned to safeguard their relations with Foundation leaders, make contributions. Moreover, purchase of Foundation bonds may be in effect a contribution, since even friends of the Foundations admit there is no assurance that they will ever be paid off.

Transportation. Foundation school students, other than those in walking or biking distance of their schools, use public transportation, school buses, or private conveyances. In Norfolk, the Virginia Transit Company has instituted special service to the Academy from several areas, and a similar arrangement has been worked out in Front Royal and in Charlottesville.

Prince Edward alone has developed a school bus service. Patrons, Inc., a parents' organization, owns and operates 15 regulation school buses (with a 16th in reserve for emergencies). A "contribution" of $1.00 a week is asked for this service, and parents are expected to pay (since the fixed costs to Patrons, Inc.

go on in any case) whether or not they use it. Some dissatisfaction with this principle arises among parents. In November, 1960 the county Board of Supervisors voted $35.00 reimbursement for each child for transportation charges to parents living one-half mile or more from school.

Organizational Structure. Behind the Foundation schools stands an organizational pattern which is complicated, and deliberately so; it obviously "has a purpose." Should legal assaults be made, it would be more difficult to strike down three or four organizations than one. Hence in Warren County the structure has four distinct though interlocking parts: (1) the Front Royal Academy, which owns the land on which the school stands and the building in which it is housed; (2) the Front Royal Foundation, which operates the school and pays rent to the Academy for the building; (3) the Mosby Service Organization, which is equivalent to a PTA; and (4) the Mosby Academy, which is the people--administrators and faculty--who make up the school.

In Charlottesville the Foundation effort works through three corporations and a parents' "Auxiliary." The corporations are: (1) the Charlottesville Educational Foundation, which owns the school properties; (2) the Rock Hill Academy, which operates the secondary school; and (3) the Robert E. Lee School, which operates the elementary unit.

In Prince Edward and Norfolk the structures have three parts: (1) the Foundation organization; (2) the school organization; and (3) the parents' (PTA or, in Norfolk, PTSA) organization. Also in Prince Edward there is Patrons, Inc., the transportation organization.

FUTURE OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS

"The uproar is quieting and they're settling down to run a good school---." This capsule observation on the present and hopeful prediction for the future seems as appropriate to Front Royal and Norfolk as to Charlottesville (about which it was made). For Prince Edward the story is of course different; the "uproar" will not be over until after keys are turned, and doors thrown open in those public school buildings which now stand forsaken, with blinds drawn, in their weed-choked yards.

The Future in Prince Edward

"The Prince Edward Story---" (told in pamphlet form by the Farmville Herald in late 1959) has not yet reached its crucial chapter. An uncertain equilibrium prevails in the County, while people wait for something to happen, something to upset the precarious balance.

Foundation leaders declare that "private education is here to stay whether the public schools open on an integrated basis or not." And, they add, "there will always be private [segregated] schools available to all--regardless of economic status." The Foundation's legal counsel admits that there is now "no other way segregated schools can be maintained except by operating private schools for whites." He predicts, however, that though public schools might become legally integrated, "you are not going to have an integrated system here factually. You might have a legally integrated system attended only by Negroes."

Complaints concerning non-operation of public schools are now pending before a U. S. District Court. Should the resulting judgments require re-opening, this already over-due event might still be delayed until the Fall of 1961. When public schools do re-open, a sizeable proportion of the white children may stay in Foundation schools.

The crucial question is: how large will that proportion be? In view of past events, it is to be expected that every effort will be made by Foundation leaders to maintain absolute solidarity among

whites, and to discourage return to public schools by so much as a single white child. While it seems unlikely that such complete conformity can be achieved, an episode of intense--even if largely covert--struggle may be building up.

By Autumn, 1961 or earlier, the Foundation may be operating its high school in permanent quarters. Permanent quarters for an elementary school in Farmville, and several more in the county, are also planned. It had been hoped that public school buildings and facilities could be purchased. That hope was frustrated by the former school board. The present board is unlikely to move now that federal court action on the property disposal question is pending.

The old school board resigned in April, 1960. When it did, it released a 14-page statement. The excerpt from it which follows is long, but it states well and authoritatively some of the causes for concern about a Prince Edward type operation:

> In its decisions the School Board has been guided by the fundamental belief that education must be provided for all the school age children of the entire County. Anything short of this we regard as contrary to the best interests of all of us in the long run. We know that educated citizens are absolutely essential to the very existence of democracy in local affairs as well as in state and national ones. If a community leaves uneducated any large portion of its citizens, because they cannot afford its cost, or for any other reason, it inevitably creates for itself enormous problems in welfare, delinquency, crime and unemployment. It means numbers of illiterate laborers who are difficult to absorb in the labor force. Today business and industry are demanding a higher level of training of its employees than ever before.
>
> We are aware that the Prince Edward Foundation has obtained contributions from those who have school age children and those who do not. No white child was denied admission to the Foundation's schools for the session 1959-60 because his parents could not make a contribution or because they could afford only a small gift. For this we stand grateful. Yet the people of Prince Edward County must face the question whether this method of voluntary support of schools can be depended upon--year in and year out--through good times and bad to pay the cost of education for all. Education must meet standards of quality over a period of many years and be conducted by teachers and administrators of dedicated purpose and training if it is to continue to be effective to meet the needs of our people.

Unless some new system of education for all can take over the whole job of the public schools and have its cost guaranteed in a reasonable manner, we fear the economic consequences to the County. This year, for example, when the people of the County have paid all of the cost of education in the County, we have seen at least a half million dollars not come into the economic life of the County which did come in earlier years. We refer specifically here to two items. In the past we have received approximately $400,000 from the State for operation of public schools. Also in the past the large taxpaying corporations in the County have paid approximately $100,000 in local taxes. This year, this money did not come to the County in any form.

If by Fall of 1961 the malady of Prince Edward is past its crisis and the "uproar is quieting---," then perhaps both county and Foundation will "settle down to run good schools." It will be high time, after two long years of one of the strangest aberrations in the history of American public education, and two years of almost non-existent education for one-half of the County's children.

Social Differences and the Future of the Private Schools

A Prince Edward segregationist observes that "the poor whites might send their children to the public schools." And, he adds, this would be a return to the kind of class differentiation familiar in pre-public school days, when "poor whites" did not send their children to school at all.

If only the "poor whites" and the Negroes attended public schools, and if school taxes and appropriations were controlled (as in Prince Edward in the past) by a white elite become indifferent or hostile to public education, then low-quality public schools might be expected. This is a possibility in the future of Prince Edward County; it is not a likely development in the other three communities.

Just discernible trends in these other communities suggest a quite different course. The "elite" shows a tendency to gravitate back to the public schools or to conventional private schools. Just as they abandoned the massive resistance posture without much creaking and groaning so they seem now in process of abandoning--in act if not in word--the movement associated with "freedom of choice." They show a flexibility markedly more developed than is

common among the "best people" of Prince Edward or, indeed, among many people in their own communities.

Realism and the Growing Middle Ground

"It is a matter of realism," says one community leader, explaining how his own course differs from that of a friend prominent in the Foundation movement. "I suppose I'm just as much a segregationist as he is, but I'm a realist. Things have changed--we have integration now. Several more counties have been integrated even this Fall, and one of these days only Southside Virginia will be left. Once you have integration, you can't go back. It's too late to go back."

Except in Prince Edward the "realists" have swung the balance of power. In the other communities it has perhaps been easier for them to speak out.

The future of the Foundation school movement will be seriously affected by the extent to which "realism" develops in a community. It is not the "realists" who give to the Foundation movement a passionate "all or nothing" devotion and support. And such support it must have in order to meet the extraordinary tasks of organization and financing involved in creating new private schools, operating them, and building them into sound educational institutions. The schools are in fact, as their ardent supporters point out, the results of intense effort, dedication, and even sacrifice. No large proportion of the citizens in any of the four communities has participated whole-heartedly in this effort, and the proportion willing and able to carry on the struggle indefinitely is even smaller.

Time quenches the fires of indignation while the achievement of integration without catastrophe teaches its own lesson. Intransigence melts away and increasing numbers of people find themselves on a middle ground--perhaps still opposed to integration in principle, but no longer caring enough to fling themselves and their children on the altar of a lost cause.

The Art of Catching Industries

By Don Hill
Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

If you're one of those people who's been ducking his head in envy and shame when North Carolina's hard-hitting, progressive industrial development program is mentioned, you must be a Virginian.

And a pair of Old Dominion economists writing in the latest edition of the quarterly Virginia Economic Review, published Friday, have a message for you. You can raise your head right back up, they say.

Virginia's own industrial expansion compares very nicely with North Carolina's, they say. And Tar Heels and Virginians are well ahead of most of the rest of the Southeast, they add.

The economists are John L. Knapp and Miss Peggy M. Ware, both assistants to Joseph G. Hamrick, Governor Harrison's staff industry hunter. Knapp analyzes Virginia's record since 1950. Miss Ware compares it to the records of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Aerial view of the Union Bag-Camp paper plant in Franklin, Virginia

Virginia and North Carolina have nearly equal population: North Carolina the larger with 4.7 million, Virginia with 4.2 million, Miss Ware notes. They are second and third respectfully in the Southeast. Florida is first.

The two states also are close in personal income, but Virginia is ahead, she writes. Virginians earned $8.4 billion in 1962, Tar Heels just $8 billion.

North Carolina is way ahead in manufacturing employment, says Miss Ware, with 527,600 people so employed. Virginia has only 291,300. North Carolina is first in the Southeast, Virginia fourth.

But, she adds, Virginia doesn't count on manufacturing nearly so heavily. Manufacturing payrolls are only 15.4 per cent of Virginia's personal income. In North Carolina, they are 23.9 per cent.

"Why is manufacturing of less relative importance as a source of personal income in Virginia than in the Southeast and nation as a whole?" Miss Ware asks.

Her answer: "Principally because of the size of Federal activity in the State. In 1961, Federal government wage and salary payments made up 18 per cent of Virginia's personal income, 8 per cent of the Southeast's, and 5 per cent of the nation's."

Only Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia had larger shares than Virginia.

Now take growth in the 1950 to 1962 period, according to Miss Ware. Virginia increased in population 25.9 per cent, North Carolina 16.5 per cent. Virginia increased in personal income 108 per cent, North Carolina 96.8 per cent. In both categories, Virginia was second in the Southeast, North Carolina fifth.

In manufacturing employment, Virginia expanded by 26.9 per cent. North Carolina expanded by 26.1 per cent. The states were fifth and sixth in the Southeast, respectively.

Miss Ware doesn't point out that since Virginia's starting base of manufacturing employment was little over half that of Carolina's, the Old Dominion's actual growth was really substantially smaller.

She does note, however, that the reason four states were ahead of North Carolina and Virginia was that "they started out with small bases (and) positive changes naturally appeared large."

"Since 1950," Knapp writes, "a total of 445 new plants have begun operations in Virginia."

But this total is deceptively impressive. One-third of the plants have fewer than [illegible] employes each. The 15 plants with more than 500 employes each account for one-third of the new plant employment, Knapp writes.

The new plants are spread widely throughout the state, he says, but the new plant employment is fairly concentrated. "In the Shenandoah Valley, the bordering communities of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and the area from Roanoke south to Galax were by far the leading areas. They led mainly because they were the locations of 13 of the 15 largest new plants," he writes.

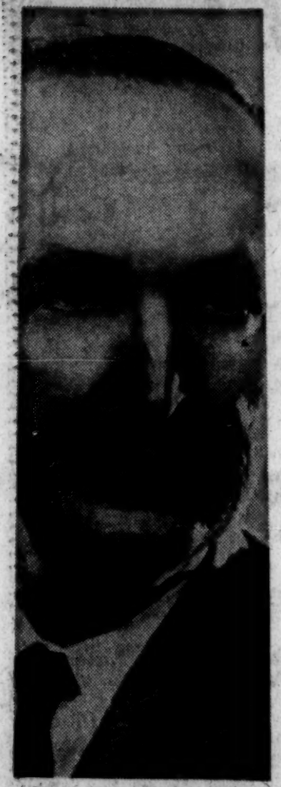
Later Knapp adds, "Two other traditional manufacturing centers—Hampton Roads and Danville-Martinsville—accounted for relatively small proportions of new plant employment. These comparisons are for the entire 13-year period from 1950 to 1962. A study restricted to the last two or three years would place both areas in a more favorable light since much of their new plant employment has occurred since 1960."

For those who still feel Virginia industrial expansion effort could be improved, here are the elements that have paid off for the most successful areas, according to Mapp and Miss Ware:

In Virginia, "An abundance of trainable workers, moderate wages, open spaces for industrial development, and the existence of pleasant medium-sized, urban communities with populations of 10,000 to 100,000. In the special case of Albemarle County, the proximity of University of Virginia . . ."

In the Southeast, "Florida's economy has been invigorated by tourism, space exploration, and the in-migration of retirees. . . . Tennessee and Mississippi have very large increases in the low wage apparel industry. Arkansas benefitted from a large gain in food processing."

The Seeds of Virginia Conservatism



Richard B. Davis

INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN JEFFERSON'S VIRGINIA (1790-1830). By Richard Beale Davis. University of North Carolina Press. 507 pp. $8.75. Nonfiction.

THE JEFFERSON BIBLE. The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth by Thomas Jefferson. Edited by O. I. A. Roache. Potter. 384 pp. $7.50. Nonfiction.

Richard Beale Davis' book is not only an epitaph for the Virginia that could have been, it is also a revealing commentary on the roots of conservatism and provinciality of political thought of Virginia today.

The winner of the first American Association for State and Local History Manuscripts Award, the book presents a detailed picture of the gradually diminishing influence of Virginia and Virginians on the national scene during the opening years of the 19th century.

Devoting the first portion of his book to exploring in depth the intellectual and social backgrounds of the early Virginians of all classes, based on the best modern research that tosses the Cavalier origins theory of the inhabitants of the Old Dominion out of the window, Beale proceeds to show how the peculiar agrarian setup of Virginia, based on the English ideal of the country gentleman as the summum bonum, created the atmosphere in which the liberal leaders of the Revolution matured.

Stressing the ever widening interest in the liberal and more democratic processes of government that developed in 18th-century Virginia, Beale raises the curtain on the wonderful breed of the Revolutionary period, headed by Thomas Jefferson, whose leadership in the Continental Congress was unchallenged and whose broad thought, based on the liberating influences of Locke, Voltaire, Hume and other philosophers of the enlightenment and human dignity, laid the foundations for the new American government.

The Virginia of the Federal Period was the wealthiest and most populous state in the union. But her real distinction stemmed from her mental and moral character and the political acumen of her leaders, rather than from her size and affluence.

National Approach

These leaders, that included four presidents, a chief justice, numerous secretaries of state, Congressional leaders, ambassadors, as well as political theorists, expressed the mind of the age with a national concept that gave a much needed unity to the new nation.

Under the leadership of figures like Jefferson, Madison and John Marshall, to name only a few, the Federal Government was strengthened and the broad principles of democratic government were put into practice for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

Distrusting organized religion and priestcraft, Jefferson and other apostles of Deism fought and won the battle of separation between church and state, while the arts, science and exploration were encouraged.

In this blossoming of national talent, many Virginians took part, and although most of the participants are now only names in cultural compilations, their efforts assisted in creating the atmosphere in which a national culture was born.

It was during this period, and in the enlightened spirit of the times, that Jefferson compiled his "Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth" also known as "The Jefferson Bible"—a reprint of which is also covered by this review.

Unable to believe in the supernatural and miracle-working Jesus of the New Testament, but nevertheless drawn toward Jesus the man and moralist whom he considered the greatest ethical teacher of all time, Jefferson clipped and arranged those identical portions of the gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English that depicted Jesus as a great human being and teacher in parallel columns in a small book.

This volume was to become his favorite bedtime reading "to ruminate in the intervals of sleep," to use his own description.

O. I. A. Roache the editor of this new and splendid edition of "The Jefferson Bible" has done an excellent job of presenting Jefferson's manuscript and the notes and additional commentaries from his own writings. The book should be in every intelligent person's library.

But to return to Richard Beale Davis' book.

Despite the promising dawn during the Federal period when Virginia and Virginians took the lead in national affairs, the picture began to change as the new century progressed.

As state after state was carved from her rich western territories, Virginia was gradually whittled down to an area approximating her present size, most of the farmlands of which were impoverished by the ruinous and unscientific cultivation of two centuries of tobacco planting.

And with the shrinking of her boundaries, the thinking of most Virginians of the ruling class became ingrown.

No longer relating their interests on a national level, they represented a people who had become impoverished while neighboring states grew wealthy. And their bitterness led to a preoccupation with minority rights and interests.

Where once a healthy scepticism and a desire to affiliate with and to lead the country toward a more perfect central political and cultural union had existed, a conservatism brought on by the increasingly inferior position to which Virginia was being relegated by the Western expansion not only developed, but rankled.

Even while Jefferson was still alive, conservative politicians, churchmen and other leaders had reached the point where they agreed the Declaration of Rights was a conglomeration of metaphysical subtleties.

By the time the Convention of 1829 was called in Richmond to revise the state constitution, the die was cast.

Ingrown conservatism carried the day and a stiff necked determination to obstruct any measure to alter the status quo of states rights was triumphant.

Richard Beale Davis' book, unique in its field and delightfully informative, is a splendid expose of the betrayal of the dreams of the great Virginians by their lesser citizens.

GEORGE H. TUCKER

Thomas Jefferson

Virginia + Ga. Articles:

Negroes on rolls as of 4/1/64

Georgia — 240,000 [up 60,000 from 1960]

Virginia — 121,000

Texas — 375,000

% of white + negro eligibles on voting rolls:

State	N	W
Virginia	27.7	49.2
N. Caro	45.0	92.6
S. Caro	34.2	78.5
Fla	51.1	72.6
Tenn	67.2	72.9
Ark	41.5*	65.1
La	31.6	80.0
Texas	57.7	62.2

Tuition Grant Notes----

Virginia

Virginia spends less proportionately for education than any of the southeastern states and has the lowest percentage of degree-holding teachers among them, according to a report released in October 1963 by the Virginia Education Association.

Compared with other southern states, Virginia was ranked lowest in the share of its personal income turned to school use, 3.5%. Virginia teachers salaries also lag, with the state still ranking 36th in the nation as it did ten years ago.

Meanwhile, enrollment in private schools organized to retain racial segregation continued to grow, reaching about 4,650 this year ('63-'64). Nine private schools opened (three of them new;*) last fall, and tenative plans are being made for more such schools if Negroes are assigned to the white public schools in the areas involved.

In general, the parents of children attending the white private schools have been receiving state and local grants up to $250 a year for students in elementary schools and up to $275 for high school students. Parents pay the tuition costs, but are reimbursed by the state and the localities. Indirectly, therefore, public money is channeled into the private schools. Private schools qualify for federally-aided lunch programs. Ones established in previous years have been accredited and the new ones are attempting to obtain accreditation.

Establishment of private schools across the state is becoming a growing method to avoid integration. About 5,000 white students are enrolled in private schools in nine localities (Norfork, Prince Edward, Powhatan, Charlottesville, Warren County, Surry, King and Queen, Hopewell, and Chesterfield), and more such schools may be opened later.

* Surry County Educational Foundation, York Academy in King & Queen County, and Bermuda Academy in Hopewell.

Virginia Cont.

Efforts to organize another private school are underway in Middlesex County. The first of the schools to be organized was Tidewater Academy in Norfork, backed by the Tidewater Educational Foundation, Inc.

* * *

In November 1963, Roanoke School Superintendent E. W. Rushton attacked the tuition grant program in some of the strongest terms yet heard from an educator. Asking the School Board to consider dumping the controversial grant back into the state's lap, Rushton said the cost rise is "alarming" and the program of spending public money for private school education is "questionable."

In Norfork at the same time, Del. Henry E. Howell, Jr. told the City Council that he would introduce legislation at the 1964 session of the General Assembly aimed at killing the state's tuition grant program. The tuition grants, part of Virginia's old massive resistance to school desegregation will cost the city an estimated $263,000 in 1964. The tuition grant payments anticipated in the 1964 city budget are actually $475,000 but $212, 045 of this will be paid from the State scholarship fund.

"It is my intention as a delegate from Norfork," Howell said, "to introduce a bill to give all citizens an opportunity to vote to abolish this drain on public education."

Va. Cont.

In early November 1963, Roanoke school principals and supervisors went on record as strongly opposing the state tuition grant program. The Board of Principals and Supervisors passed a resolution stating that it "requests the General Assembly of Virginia to enact legislation which will prevent the use of public money for private education."

Bristow W. Hardin, principal of West End Hight School, introduced the resolution. He said that the "grants are so misused as to threaten public schools of our day. The insidious attitude that it's o. k. to use public funds for private schools is growing. The majority of pupils in our state have been hurt because of the grants."

The grants, up to $275 per year, have been available to Virginia parents since 1959. The state supplies about 50 per cent of the grant funds. Children receiving the grants may attend any public or private nonsectarian school that will accept them.

The resolution stated that its request was based on acknowledgement that private schools have an important place in education but:

--Taxes paid by a citizen do not constitute a tuition for the education of his children, but are for the education of all children;

--Freedom of choice legislation was not intended to promote use of public money for private instruction.

--There are others who already are beginning to regard tuition grants as "tax rebates."

--Free public schools of Virginia are desperately in need of funds to maintain even their present standards.

* * *

The tuition grant program was formulated at a special session of the General Assembly in 1959. It was to be a way out for parents who didn't want their sons and daughters in desegregated classrooms.

Va. Cont.

This is not stated in the law, however. If it were, the courts would probably fling it out.

The Norfork area has also been a hotbed of opposition to the program.

Backers of the measure defend it as an extension of "freedom of choice." Virginians, they say, always had freedom of choice between public and private schools. The proponents also emphasize that there is no great extra expense to the public schools, and in some cases the plan might even save money. They point to what it would cost to educate these children anyway if they attended the public schools, and the additional facilities and teachers that would be required.

Roanoke School Superintendent E. W. Ruston has said that the four-year cost of the program in Roanoke alone exceeds $250,000, enough to build an elementary school, and that Virginia spent 2.25 million dollars on grants in 1962-63.

Roanoke could conceivably throw the program back to the state this year. If this happens, the law says the state can make the grants itself and deduct the money from funds ordinarily returned to Roanoke.

* * *

The NAACP will ask the U. S. Supreme Court to declare Virginia's "freedom of choice" tuition grant system unconstitutional, the Richmond News Leader reported Oct. 22, 1963

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter confirmed reports that the whole tuition grant system was to be put before the nation's highest court.

"We are challenging it on the theory that it can be used as a subterfuge to full implementation of the Brown decision," Carter

Va. Cont.

said. His brief, he reported, will seek to bar tuition grants to segregated schools even if public schools are open.

The NAACP position is that by channeling tuition aid into the hands of parents whose children attend segregated, private schools, the state is contributing to racial discrimination in violation of the Constitution and recent interpretations of it.

The NAACP's move was to come in an appeal being prepared in the already complicated Prince Edward County litigation. The Justice Department, which is acting as an amicus curiae in the Prince Edward appeal, is known to be unhappy that the merits of the tuition grant system should become an issue in that particular law suit. Its position is that the Prince Edward case already contains complicated questions for the Court to resolve and perhaps a clearer resolution of the tutition grant matter could come in a case primarily devoted to tuition grants.

The main issue in the Prince Edward case is whether the state or locality has the duty to provide for free public education, under the federal constitution, and whether there is a federally guaranteed right to free schooling. Public schools in PE closed in 1959 to avoid court-ordered desegregation.

Nine Virginia private schools, with more than 4500 students, operate under the "freedom of choice" plan. Eight benefit from tuition grants; the ninth is in Prince Edward County.

* * *

The U. S. Supreme Court announced Jan. 6, 1964 that it will hear arguments on the Prince Edward County case on March 30.

The Court said it was taking action without waiting for another ruling by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals "in view of the long delay in the case...and the importance of the questions presented."

By setting the case for argument this spring, the Court indicated that it may rule before its current term ends in June.

Va. Cont.

Thus if the ruling goes against the County officials, public schools in Prince Edward might be opened next fall.

Issues before the Court include fundamental question of whether a county can constitutionally close its public schools to avoid desegregation, then grant county, as well as state aid, to a private school system set up to educate white children.

Public schools in PE closed in 1959 after Board of Supervisors refused to levy taxes for their support. Prince Edward Foundation, a private corporation, promptly opened private schools for white children, obtained aid from the state and county in the form of tuition grants and tax credits against property taxes for those who contributed money to the private schools.

In 1961, Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis blocked payment of the tuition grants and the allowance of tax credits. In 1962, Judge Lewis held that public schools in PE could not constitutionally remain closed while other public schools operated elsewhere in Virginia.

In spring of 1963, Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals said that Judge Lewis should have abstained from ruling on both issues until the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ruled on the applicable state law.

Virginia Court ruled in December 1963 that the Virginia Constitution compels neither the state nor the county to reopen the schools or to furnish funds for that purpose.

Following Virginia Court ruling, Justice Department urged Supreme Court to hear the entire case now. It said it thinks it is probable that public support of private schools in Prince Edward runs afoul of earlier Supreme Court decisions, also said that Federal courts can compel county officials to open the schools and assess taxes for their support. Prince Edward was involved in original

desegregation ~~of~~ decision of 1954, the Court noted. Justices also noted that in major cases in the past, they have taken jurisdiction without waiting for further lower court action.

* * *

In Surry County, which opened a private white school last fall, the tuition rate for each child is $125 more than the state tuition grant. The state tuition grant for elementary pupils in Surry is $250; for high school students, $255. Tuition for ~~pir~~ private school elementary pupils in Surry is $375; for high school students, $380. White parents in the county supported the private school 100% even though the $125 additional fee might be prohibitive for parents with several children. Fran ~~Xenxsr~~ Vonshilling, Jr., president of the Surry County Educational Foundation, indicated methods of payment would be worked out individually with parents.

* * *

In January 1964, four more Prince Edward County white children enrolled in the Prince Edward Free School Association, designed mainly to educate the county's Negro children. Four other white children have been attending the school since it opened last fall.

The children, two boys and two girls, have not attended formal classes since county's public schools closed in 1959. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Lewis. Lewis, a ~~xxxxxx~~ tobacco and cattle farmer, said: "A lot of us were unable to send our kids to the private school. But that's not the only reason I didn't send them there....I was willing to ~~let~~ my children go to the public school anyway. I had no objection to integrated ~~xx~~ schools.

* * *

The Virginia Education Association is asking for an increase of $500-$1,050 in the minimum starting salaries for teachers in Virginia in the biennium 1964-66. The executive secretary of VEA

Va. Cont.

said last year that it would cost the state $37 million to increase salaries to the proposed "realistic" scale.

Meanwhile, some 10,000 Virginia schoolchildren are receiving tuition grants from the state and its localities. From the 1958-59 school year, the first in which tuition grants were paid, through the 1961-62 term, a total of 28,345 tuition grants were awarded in the state, at a cost of $5,365,732 to localities and the state. In '61-'62, 8,518 grants were given, costing the state $1,016,703 and the localities $1,057,886, or $2.1 million total.

A local option bill, allowing communities to pull out of the program if they wished, was introduced at the 1962 session of The General Assembly, but it never got out of committee to come to a vote.

* * *

A tuition grant plan was approved by the North Carolina legislature in 1956, but it has never been put into effect.

* * *

"Private white schools organized in Virginia to provide racially segregated education have multiplied and grown this year to the point where their total enrollment is approximately 4,650," the Richmond News Leader reported early last September.

As the school year began, the 1963-64 enrollment in the private schools established to avoid integration was approximately 1,350 higher than the previous year. Except in Prince Edward County, most of the money which keeps the schools in operation comes from tuition grants. In most cases, teachers salaries in the private schools run parallel to salaries in public schools.

New South

APRIL 1964

SIX YEARS OF SOUTHERN FREE CHOICE

Almond Tells His Story

Inside Byrd's Organization

(First of Three Articles)

By LUTHER J. CARTER

WASHINGTON.

Carter

J. Lindsay Almond has abandoned politics for the security of a judgeship on the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. As governor of Virginia from 1958 until 1962, he presided over the death of massive resistance and the birth of the freedom-of-choice school policy. During that crisis period, he lost Sen. Harry F. Byrd's friendship. In a three-article series starting below, Luther J. Carter, The Virginian-Pilot's Washington writer, presents the Almond story as he constructed it from interviews with the former governor and a study of his papers.

James Lindsay Almond Jr. displayed a wry humor at a secret meeting five years ago in the "catacombs" deep inside the U.S. Capitol when it was suggested that as Virginia's governor he should go to jail rather than submit to federal court integration orders.

"I said the governor would be in jail subsisting on corn bread and water, and the colored child would be in school, and Life (magazine) would have pictures of both of us on the same page," Almond now recalls.

The meeting was arranged at Almond's urging by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, from whom Virginia's long-lived "Byrd Organization" (or "Machine" if you wish to show disapproval) gets its name. Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., now governor, was present, as were some of the senator's closest political associates.

The next to last conversation Almond ever had with Byrd occurred on this occasion, and already it was becoming evident that a political association which long before had started to grow tenuous was nearing an irreparable break.

For Almond's part the friendship began in 1925, 39 years ago, when he was an impressionable young Roanoke lawyer. Byrd, then a state senator, was conducting an aggressive campaign for the governorship, an office he was to win and use to build the foundations of a political organization so enduring that its enemies have feared it may be eternal.

Sen. Byrd

The candidate, on a visit to Roanoke, shook hands and chatted with the young attorney. "I'm sure he wouldn't remember that," Almond says. "But I remember it, and am very proud of it."

The humility with which even now Almond sometimes speaks of Byrd suggests that in the early years of his career he must have regarded him with a certain awe. Almost from the first, Byrd was a force in Virginia politics, and in a sense he was born to be a leader.

As governor from 1926 to 1930, he displayed boldness—reorganizing the state government under a strong executive, introducing the short ballot for elections, and raising gasoline taxes to launch Virginia on a pay-as-you-go highway building program.

"I think anyone who wanted to be fair would say that he was an outstanding governor," Almond says. The Organization is much touted for an insistence on honesty in government, and Almond today swears by the incorruptibility of the machine that Byrd built. "With all the money in Virginia, I don't think you could buy it," he says.

Almond's first view of Organization politics was from the precinct level where one looked upward at state leaders who often seemed bigger than life size. His own ascent was slow, and from his account he seldom perceived more than one step on the ladder at a time.

He became a kind of Horatio Alger, who rose in the business with some help from the boss but without, for one reason or another, ever really winning his acceptance. His ability was respected, sometimes badly needed, but somehow he was never quite welcome at the top.

Nevertheless, an important political relationship developed between Almond and Byrd which was to influence significantly the handling of what was probably the most important issue in Virginia since the turn of the century: the school integration crisis of the late 1950s.

Almond's review of their relationships throws light on some

(See Who Gets, Page 4)

Almond: It's a machine that can't be bought.

Who Gets Credit, Who Gets Blame—Almond Tells

(Continued from Page 1)

hitherto shadowy aspects of the school crisis, particularly the behind-the-scenes political maneuvering that contributed to the Organization's defiant stand against the U.S. Supreme Court. And, along the way, the outsider to the Organization gets a glimpse of what it looks like inside, how it works, and what holds it together.

Almond's beginnings were quite different from the aristocratic Byrd's. Byrd was born the son of a distinguished lawyer who was to become speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates; the Byrd name had been famous for generations in Virginia, and if the wealth of an earlier time was gone, the silver spoon of influence was not.

Almond was born the son of a farmer and railroad engineer, a man with little formal schooling and no influence beyond his immediate rural community in Orange County about 50 miles northeast of Charlottesville. The thing that set the young Almond apart was verve, immagination, and a lively curiosity. Hum-drum tasks that might be expected to make of a farm boy a simple clod, Almond turned to high adventure.

One time-consuming chore was watching the turkey flocks; each time a hen wandered afar to build a hidden nest in the woods, Almond was to follow her, discover the nesting place, and later recover the eggs. Often the turkey hen would not be hurried and would dust and preen herself in a clearing for hours at a time.

On these occasions, Almond was well fortified against boredom. His mother had married before ever finishing high school, but she brought into her new home a taste for learning — and what was more, she brought books. Almond reveled in them: Plutarch's Lives, and exciting volumes containing the words of the great orators, Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster. While the turkey scratched and preened, Almond would mount a stump, if one was near, and address an invisible assembly.

"I would declaim to the trees," he says. "I made the best speeches I've ever made. But my only applause was the zephyr rustling the leaves."

His mother wanted him to become a preacher of the Gospel, but the preaching Almond most admired was the kind practiced before a jury in Orange County Circuit Court. "If I could just do that!" Almond thought, as the country barristers made the welkin ring.

He acquired an early interest in politics as well as in the law. The county was virtually solid Democratic and the outcome of local campaigns turned on personalities and friendships rather than upon issues. "In that day and time there was no demarkation by 'liberal' and 'conservative,'" Almond recalls. "You never heard those terms."

An 'Organization' County

As in rural Virginia still, the courthouse politicians—the sheriff, treasurer, revenue commissioner, and local judge—had great influence. And Orange already was an "Organization" county, only then the state leader was Sen. Thomas S. Martin, and later, Sen. Claude Swanson. In this rustic environment of the courthouse politicians, the young Almond learned lessons that he was to use later in imposing himself upon Sen. Byrd as the Organization's gubernatorial candidate.

Elections were as much social as political occasions. The home of Almond's grandmother was across from the polling place, and on election day all were welcome. "There was ham, chicken, everything—and liquor if they could get it," Almond recalls.

On the go as attorney general.

different from the one familiar to Harry Byrd, who had quit school at 15 to successfully manage an insolvent family newspaper.

This was to be reflected later in their voting in Congress. Though often they agreed, on certain critical issues they did not: Almond supported the Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey, while Byrd did not; Almond voted for the Marshall Plan, [illegible]

erally enjoy long tenure, thus giving stability to an important lever of local direction and control.

Another stabilizing influence, Almond says, has been the power of the State Compensation Board to fix the salaries of individual officers and to be generous or stingy in allowing office expenses. The chairman of the board was for years the late E. R. Combs, former clerk of the State Senate and a Byrd lieutenant.

Combs' contact man in Roanoke during the years 1935-45 was the city sergeant, who was able to influence the treatment of other constitutional officers in the city, Almond says. If one of them wanted a pay raise and more office expense money, he would so inform the city sergeant, who would tell Combs: "He's our friend."

2 Necessary Advantages

When the 6th District's incumbent congressman retired in 1945, Almond quickly gained overwhelming support to succeed him. As a judge, he was widely and favorably known in the district; as a candidate, he had two advantages no politician should be without—a reputation as a prominent lay leader of his church and an energetic Democratic clubwoman for a wife.

The Democratic convention made Almond its unanimous first ballot choice. He won an easy victory in a special election in January 1946, and in the regular party primary that summer he clobbered an opponent who had sought to picture him as an enemy of labor and a congressional lackey of Sen. Byrd's.

Almond described his rival as a tool of the CIO's Political Action Committee, and was able to profit simply from being his father's son. One newspaper advertisement, sponsored by "neighbors", read:

"Vote for Judge Almond, who was reared in a locomotive engineer's home."

In Congress, if Almond showed a streak of independence, he was by no means an Organization black sheep. He voted against public housing, for the Taft-Hartley Act to curb labor's growing power, and for a "loyalty bill" denounced by some congressmen as denying to an accused the right to confront his accusers.

Almond joined with full cry in the Red hunting of that time. "It is time to lift these Communists from the federal government and eradicate from its payrolls all people who are actively supporting alien forms of government," he once said. But he opposed outlawing the Communist Party, saying:

"I loathe communism with a vehemence circumscribed only by anathema, but I am convinced that it cannot be dissolved only by legislative fiat. . . . We must keep it in the open so that we can know 'who, where, and what' and bring to bear upon it and its disciples the merciless light of uncompromising publicity." The orotund Almond phrases, Virginians in time were to know well.

Byrd's Will Not Imposed

Sen. Byrd, Almond says, did not try to impose his will on the Virginia delegation. "I saw no evidence of an attempt by Byrd to run it," he says. Intermittently the House members would confer with him on big issues, and some may have consulted him more often.

"I'm sure that many of them did keep in touch with him," says Almond. "Some of them [illegible]

Organization leadership," he says. "I fought for the amendments almost alone and they were defeated, and properly so. I got credit for their defeat. Had they been approved, someone else would have gotten credit."

Almond adds: "Byrd's modus operandi has always been through selective contacts—people who get out in front. If there is failure, he can separate himself from responsibility for it. If there is success, and it is popular, the Organization claims credit. Now it becomes obvious to whom that credit redounds. That's the way it is operated."

As attorney general, Almond went about his work faithfully enough, campaigning effectively for John Battle in 1949, and getting denounced by some Republicans and anti-Organization Democrats alike for an interpretation of the election laws which encouraged Republicans to enter the Democratic primary to defeat Col. Miller.

It has been widely assumed for years that Byrd was offended and never forgave Almond for his letter of endorsement for the late Martin A. Hutchinson of Richmond, the anti-Organization candidate against Byrd in the 1946 primary whom President Truman nominated in 1950 for the Federal Trade Commission.

"There were manifestations that he had taken offense," Almond says. "But he never said anything to me about it." Almond had known Hutchinson for years. "He was in dire need of the position, and I felt he was competent to fill it," Almond says.

"Before I wrote the letter I talked with Mr. Combs (the Byrd lieutenant in Richmond) and gathered the impression that Sen. Byrd wouldn't have anything to do with the appointment, one way or another," he says. "I gave an honest appraisal of the man's character and ability, without any thought of offending Sen. Byrd or anyone else."

But Byrd Called the Turn

Byrd later opposed the Hutchinson nomination and succeeded in blocking Senate confirmation. But the senator denied any rift with Almond. "So far as I am concerned there is no friction between Lindsay Almond and myself," the senator was quoted as saying. "We have been close friends for many years."

During this period, Almond's record, measured against Byrd's standard of orthodoxy, was mixed. His speeches warning of the federal "octopus," his complaints about the "sordid, graft-infested, polluted desecration of public trust in Washington," and his descriptions of civil rights proposals as "ribald, unconstitutional, politically designed, selfish, cheap, and tawdry" were as much of a breakthrough for Organization oratory as the jet engine has been for aviation. But Almond showed some soft spots.

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Almond got out of step in 1950 when the University of Virginia's Board of Visitors asked him whether a qualified Negro applicant should be admitted for graduate study. Almond indicated that in view of the state law [illegible]

the preaching Almond most admired was the kind practiced before a jury in Orange County Circuit Court. "If I could just do that!" Almond thought, as the country barristers made the welkin ring.

He acquired an early interest in politics as well as in the law. The county was virtually solid Democratic and the outcome of local campaigns turned on personalities and friendships rather than upon issues. "In that day and time there was no demarkation by 'liberal' and 'conservative,'" Almond recalls. "You never heard those terms."

An 'Organization' County

As in rural Virginia still, the courthouse politicians—the sheriff, treasurer, revenue commissioner, and local judge—had great influence. And Orange already was an "Organization" county, only then the state leader was Sen. Thomas S. Martin, and later, Sen. Claude Swanson. In this rustic environment of the courthouse politicians, the young Almond learned lessons that he was to use later in imposing himself upon Sen. Byrd as the Organization's gubernatorial candidate.

Elections were as much social as political occasions. The home of Almond's grandmother was across from the polling place, and on election day all were welcome. "There was ham, chicken, everything—and liquor if they could get it," Almond recalls.

Politicking mostly was by the friendly gesture. "A politician would drive miles to a funeral or to a "protracted church meeting,'" Almond says. "He might slip a leader of the church $10 for the visiting preacher, and say: 'Don't say I did it. They might think I was using the church for politics.'"

Almond believes a similarity exists today between the kind of politics just described and the one-party politics of many rural counties, including those of the Southside where Byrd Organization candidates roll up majorities great enough to offset opposition strength in Northern Virginia, Tidewater, and other urban areas where life and politics are more complex.

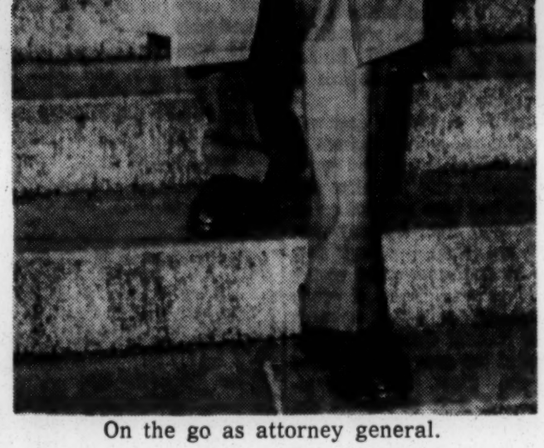
A major difference, however, was that during Almond's boyhood the Negro was quiet and in his place—the place reserved for him by the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1902 which stripped the black man of his voting rights.

A Speech for the League

Although in most campaigns genuine issues were scarce, the ideas of the Wilson era were not unknown in Orange County. "Before I was 18 I made a speech at the local high school for the League of Nations," Almond says.

Somehow, in the four-room high school at Locust Grove (which his father helped to build), and in his education at the University of Virginia, Almond got a view of the world beyond the Old Dominion

Almond confers with A. E. S. Stephens, former lieutenant governor who left the Organization and unsuccessfully opposed its candidate for governor, Albertis S. Harrison Jr., in 1961.



On the go as attorney general.

different from the one familiar to Harry Byrd, who had quit school at 15 to successfully manage an insolvent family newspaper.

This was to be reflected later in their voting in Congress. Though often they agreed, on certain critical issues they did not: Almond supported the Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey, while Byrd did not; Almond voted for the Marshall Plan, but Byrd did not.

As a farm boy arriving on the campus of the University of Virginia, Almond found himself thrown into a new atmosphere. "I didn't have the clothes or means except to subsist. There was an element there that I knew was beyond me. I didn't care so much; I found others who were in my same situation and we associated together," he says.

By the fall of 1923 Almond had finished college and his law course, having been interrupted twice by the need to return home and teach at the high school to earn money for himself or his family. He started law practice in Roanoke, and from the very first showed promise as a trial lawyer. In his initial appearance in court he gained an acquittal for an accused who had fired in self-defense at one man only to miss and kill an innocent third party. "I worked out the theory of the case myself," Almond says.

The State's Youngest Judge

In 1932, after a stint as an assistant prosecuting attorney, Almond did the unheard of by defeating for re-election (in the Democratic caucus of the General Assembly) the incumbent judge of Roanoke Hustings Court. Only 34, he became the state's youngest judge then presiding over a court of record.

Byrd had finished his term as governor but was a powerful figure on the state scene. "My opponent was not friendly to Byrd," Almond recalls. "I'm sure Byrd knew that." Almond says that the local commissioner of revenue, the Organization leader of Roanoke and a friend of Byrd, directed his campaign for the judgeship.

"What went on between them, I don't know," he says. "Had Byrd hinted to the legislative leaders that I was not acceptable, I would not have been elected. He told me later that he had been helpful."

Judges are commonly believed to be an important ingredient of the cement that holds the Byrd Organization together. They wield important appointive powers, particularly in the counties.

A county circuit judge names the Electoral Board and the Board of Public Welfare, and in most counties he appoints the trustees who name the School Board; also, he makes interim appointments to vacancies in politically important jobs such as the clerk of court.

Almond says that his appointive powers were much less extensive because, as in all Virginia municipalities, the City Council names a number of officials who in a county would be appointed by the resident judge.

As for the influence of judges generally in politics, he says, "It has its effect, but usually the judges hold themselves aloof from political matters, and are sometimes criticized for this by politicians."

A Powerful Factor

But the tight centralized control by the Organization of judicial appointments, together with the appointive powers of the judges themselves, constitutes a "powerful factor" in the Organization," Almond says.

"The judges are, as far as I know without exception Democrats," he says.

Almond has been described as a "pivotal figure" in Roanoke politics during the 1930s and early 1940s, but he says that because he was a judge his influence had to be exercised quietly and indirectly.

He might go to somebody's home at night, for example, to help in preparing a campaign statement for an Organization candidate. Or other local leaders might consult him about the best slate of candidates to field.

The city sergeant, or keeper of the jail, had by 1935 succeeded to the position of Roanoke's Organization leader, Almond says. He observes that the job of local Organization chieftain usually is held by one constitutional officer or another. These officials gen-

power, and for a "loyalty bill" denounced by some congressmen as denying to an accused the right to confront his accusers.

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"I'm sure that many of them did keep in touch with him," says Almond. "Some of them would tell me they'd talk with him. I never did much of that, never felt any need for it."

Almond served in the House for only two years before yielding to the "importuning" of the Organization and resigning his seat to become attorney general of Virginia as successor to Harvey B. Apperson, who had died. Elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term, he took office April 19, 1948. It was frequently observed at the time that John S. Battle of Charlottesville, the leading aspirant for governor in 1949, faced a hard fight with Col. Francis Pickens Miller, an anti-Organization Democrat; Almond, a formidable campaigner, was expected to strengthen the Battle ticket.

He recalls with some bitterness that he gave up a congressional seat, from which he got about $15,000 a year in pay and allowances, to take the state job at less than $10,000. "Since when has price become the controlling consideration for public service in Virginia?" he was quoted as saying at the time. But Almond thought that he had an understanding with the Organization leaders that the attorney general's pay would be promptly raised.

But the Raise Didn't Come

"I do not recall that Sen. Byrd entered into any discussions about salary, but others, who like Sen. Byrd were importuning me to resign from Congress, assured me that that matter would be adjusted by the time I took the oath of office," Almond says. "It was not." (The attorney general's pay, nine years later when Almond finally quit the post, had increased to about $16,000.)

As to promises of a bright political future, Almond says: "By telephone and in person, not in writing, I was led to believe that the new position would put me on a direct route to the governorship. Sen. Byrd did not mention that to me. Those who did certainly were people in the high echelons of the Organization," he says.

Almond says the promise of the governorship did not control his decision to leave Congress (which his wife protested), but clearly it wasn't absent from his thoughts.

The attorney general got a new insight into Byrd's political art after the senator had urged him to lead the fight for the "Campbell Amendments," an Organization package which would have repealed the poll tax but given the legislature virtually unlimited authority to restrict voting in other ways.

A Loser Either Way

The public skepticism which greeted this package is suggested by what Almond recalls telling his friend, the late Robert Whitehead of Nelson County, when Whitehead challenged him to debate the amendments: "You could ask me questions that no living lawyer could answer."

"Maybe in jest, and I'm afraid he wouldn't remember, but Sen. Byrd told me that the amendments would carry and my name would be the biggest in the state," Almond recalls.

"I was promised help from all quarters of the state by the

with Almond. "So far as I am concerned there is no friction between Lindsay Almond and myself," the senator was quoted as saying. "We have been close friends for many years."

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Almond got out of step in 1950 when the University of Virginia's Board of Visitors asked him whether a qualified Negro applicant should be admitted for graduate study. Almond indicated that in view of the state law, and of recent federal rulings, the Negro could not be legally denied. The board refused the applicant, however, until later forced by court order to admit him. Almond remembers some criticism of his opinion but recalls no reaction from Byrd.

The Only One in the House

Perhaps Almond's most conspicuous deviation from orthodoxy was during the 1948 presidential campaign, shortly after becoming attorney general. Byrd had refused to support Harry Truman, and Almond was the only member of Gov. Tuck's Cabinet to endorse the national ticket. Almond actively campaigned for it, and in a remarkable speech in Norfolk, said:

"The only sane and constructive course to follow is to remain in the house of our fathers—even though the roof leaks and there may be bats in the belfry, rats in the pantry, a cockroach waltz in the kitchen, and skunks in the parlor. . . . We cannot take our inheritance and depart into a far country. Where shall we go and to what shall we return?"

He said that "irrespective of the dissent of friendship, or the hope of any political preferment, I shall not bury my head in the sands of lethargy and indifference, presenting only a posterior exposure. . . ."

(Tomorrow: Almond fails to get Byrd support for the 1953 governor's race, vows that 1957 will be his year.)

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"I made up my mind that if I was to be shelved, the people would have to do the shelving. I began cautiously laying the foundation that would be my approach to the governorship in 1957."

—Almond

State House Bid Delayed

Now a judge of the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, J. Lindsay Almond looks with pride, a few misgivings, and some bitterness on his career in Virginia politics. He campaigned for governor on a massive resistance platform only to become author of the freedom-of-choice school policy — a circumstance that cost him the friendship of Sen. Harry F. Byrd. In this series, Luther J. Carter, The Virginian-Pilot's Washington writer, presents the Almond story as he constructed it from interviews with the former governor and a study of his papers.

(Second of Three Articles)

By LUTHER J. CARTER

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The attorney general concluded after a conversation with Bryd that he must defer his bid for another four years. For the moment, he would have to yield to Rep. Thomas B. Stanley, former speaker of the House of Delegates and wealthy furniture manufacturer from Stanleytown, who was to survive an unexpectedly strong Republican challenge to win the governorship.

He Had 2 Votes

When Almond went to Washington to talk with Sen. Byrd, Stanley either already had announced his candidacy or the announcement was known to be imminent. "The general tone of the conversation was not encouraging," Almond says. "Very friendly, and no feeling in it, but I knew enough about the situation to know that had I run I wouldn't have had his support.

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"I told him that I had the ambition to be governor and that I would later run. Something was said about it taking votes. I remember saying that I had two, mine and my wife's," Almond says.

"I saw that I had reached the end of the political road unless I went out on my own. I made up my mind that if I was to be shelved, the people would have to do the shelving. I began cautiously laying the foundation that would be my approach to the governorship in 1957. I accepted nearly every opportunity to speak on public issues, and, at considerable sacrifice, I kept myself before the people."

His withdrawal from the competition in 1953 gave him, as it turned out, a great lead over potential competitors for 1957. State legislators and local political leaders who urged him to step aside in favor of Stanley often promised their support for the next race, Almond says.

He had other advantages, too. An attorney general is in an excellent position to make friends among the constitutional office holders who are so important po-

(See Almond, Page 11)

Stanley

Gray

Almond Found Advantage in Postponing Candidacy

(Continued from Page 1)

litically in the localities: the sheriffs, the Commonwealth's attorneys, the clerks of court, and the revenue commissioners. These officials frequently must turn to the state's chief legal officer for advice or an opinion. "I tried to give fair treatment to them and their problems," Almond says.

Nothing was so important in keeping Almond's name before the public at large as the issue of racial integration of the public schools. Almond was in the headlines repeatedly as the little David defending the Commonwealth from the Goliath of the federal judiciary; he was a part of nearly every hearing, from those preceding the momentous Supreme Court ruling of 1954 to the climactic sessions which led ultimately to the final desegregation orders of 1958.

"It kept my name in the forefront of the public gaze," Almond says. "I did not create the situation but it cast me in that position."

Tom Stanley never has been regarded as much of a public speaker or campaigner. Almond believes that his own campaigning for the ticket in 1953, together with Republican candidate Ted Dalton's inexplicable gaffe in proposing a bond issue for roads (which gave Byrd, long-time apostle of "pay-as-you-go", a good opening to enter the fight), contributed greatly to the narrow victory.

The new Stanley administration, opening in January 1954, hardly had had time to gather itself together before being confronted with the Supreme Court desegregation ruling of May 17.

Gov. Stanley immediately issued a statement: "I contemplate no precipitate action, but I shall call together as quickly as practicable representatives of both state and local governments to consider the matter and work toward a plan which will be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court."

Almond was away at the time and did not talk with Stanley before the governor's comment on the decision. "I took no exception to it. I thought then, and I think now, in the light of the way things turned out, that the statement reflected the only course we could legally follow," Almond says.

In Washington, Sen. Byrd denounced the decision as the "most serious blow that has been struck against the rights of the states;" although calling for "mature judgment" and "exhaustive consideration," Byrd said nothing of either compliance or resistance. Stanley was later to harden. Almond believes Byrd reacted scathingly to Stanley's first mild pronouncement. "I heard, I don't know, that the top blew off of the U.S. Capitol," says Almond.

Unfair Treatment

Considering the time, the place, and the weight of tradition supporting racial segregation in Virginia, Almond's own attitude toward the school issue was not intemperate.

On one occasion, a month before the 1954 decision, Almond said he had no objection to mixed classes at the graduate school level but was opposed to the "throwing together" of "tender, adolescent children." Almond admitted that Virginia had failed to treat the Negro school child fairly.

"We should have started equalizing our schools soon after Reconstruction instead of waiting until 25 years ago," he said.

The "massive resistance" of later years was not the response immediately advocated by the Organization. In September 1954, Gov. Stanley named the Gray Commission under the chairmanship of State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, from the defiantly segregationist Southside. The commission was instructed to study the school problem and come up with a plan.

1957 parade climaxes 4 years of campaigning.

fronted with the same acute problem," Byrd said. "These states are all seeking a way to preserve their schools, and it is possible that some form of action can be accepted as a pattern for all."

But Virginia voters had long since ascented to the Gray Plan when the first fruits of the Dixie collaboration began to appear. The Southern Manifesto, signed by 101 senators and congressmen, was introduced in the House and Senate March 12, 1956. Byrd called it a part of the "plan of massive resistance we've been working on."

Virginia's resistance package was devised during the summer of 1956 and adopted overwhelmingly at a special session of the General Assembly in September. As the work progressed, the 1957 gubernatorial election was never far out of anyone's mind.

On June 1, Speaker Blackburn Moore of the House of Delegates said, for no apparent reason: "I ask the attorney general to inform the people of Virginia . . . whether he proposes to fight for a continuation of segregated schools . . . or does he desire legislation that would permit any form of integration."

Embarrassment

Knowing that no one is closer politically to Byrd than "Blackie" Moore, when Almond expressed "shock" at this statement he undoubtedly felt it. "I knew at the time that when Moore cackled it was an echo of Byrd's chirp," he says. "I think that was a calculated statement to embarrass me when I announced for governor. There was talk in some circles that Moore was going to be the annointed. I knew that it wasn't going to be me."

On July 2, 1956, Gov. Stanley, Gray, and a few other Organization insiders reportedly met with Byrd in Washington, evidently to begin mapping out plans for "massive resistance".

"I didn't know about it until weeks afterwards," Almond says. "I'm pretty certain that Dave Mays was present, and that they were not too well pleased with his enunciation of the law. He was honest and frank and knew what the law was."

Why was the attorney general left out? "It may well be that they thought that with me present they might not get very far with the program they sought to devise," he says.

Almond was brought in on some of the conferences held by Stanley in Richmond as the resistance laws were being prepared. Various members of the legislature would participate, and, as Almond recalls, Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt of Southside's

mond editor. "I've seen, time after time, it reflected in legislation, in speeches and in bills introduced. Kilpatrick got Interposition off the ground and had it running rife."

Almond recalls that Del. Robert Whitehead, the anti-Organization Democrat, once had asked him as attorney general for an opinion as to the efficiency of Interposition, "I said that I thought it had none," Almond says. "If Interposition was to have been revived it should have been done in the Senate of the United States as it was in the days of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay."

The package of resistance laws had been on the books about two months when Almond got the jump on potential rivals by announcing for the governorship. Almond is understood (though he won't confirm it) to have interpreted an offer by Gov. Stanley to place him on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals as an attempt to "kick him upstairs" and leave the field open to Gray; his unexpectedly early announcement was meant to keep Gray from announcing first and, as the "annointed," perhaps pre-empt support that otherwise might go to him. For his part, Stanley said at the time that the Supreme Court appointment never was offered to Almond.

So well had Almond laid the ground work that his campaign for the Democratic nomination quickly gathered momentum. He had the following of a great array of local politicians—some of them the most intransigent in Virginia on the race issue. He evidently appeared to Gray to be unbeatable. On Dec. 6, Gray announced that he would not oppose Almond, saying he did not wish to create a division among those struggling to keep segregated schools. Five days later, Byrd gave his blessing: "In Lindsay Almond the Democratic Party will have a candidate tried and tested by many years of arduous public service," the senator said.

The Byrd Organization, after its frighteningly close victory over Republican Ted Dalton in 1953, was entering another election year with a show of unity.

His Last Chance

Almond, virtually assured of only minor opposition in the primary, had almost within his grasp the Democratic nomination for governor that he had first begun to dream of when he left Congress. He had inherited a platform—"massive resistance"—with which to oppose his Republican opponent. Again, the Republicans were to nominate Ted Dalton, who as state senator from Radford had committed himself to "local option" and token compliance

added to the blind forces propelling him to victory over Dalton and to the school crisis of 1958-59.

Few Virginians really believed in the summer of 1958 that in the fall 13,000 pupils in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Front Royal would be shut out of their public schools for a full semester while massive resistance was being put to the test. Their political leaders did not themselves know fully what to expect, and the possibility of school closings was something they did not like to dwell upon.

Almond tells of a revealing incident which occurred at a Waynesboro-Staunton area rally for his ticket. "Byrd spoke first, and I was to follow. The hostility of the audience was very perceptible. Some of the church leadership there had been outspoken against 'massive resistance'," Almond recalls.

He says Byrd whispered to him: "This is very critical here. You've got to be very careful in handling the subject." Almond then went on to give his "usual speech," which did not appear to be badly received.

Not Deceptive

"Afterwards, Byrd told me that I had handled it well, and that he was glad I did not tell them that schools would be closed," Almond says. "That did not indicate to me that either he or I were being deceptive. I think he was sincere in his feeling that schools would not be closed—that it would not be necessary.

"I didn't know, I don't think anybody knew," he says. "We were hoping to evolve some solution that would not necessitate the closing of schools."

In the heat of the campaign, Almond spoke once of having some new ideas for avoiding school integration. But he declined to disclose them, saying that to do so would simply invite the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to step on that "basket of eggs."

"That was in front of the Hotel Roanoke," Almond says. "I stepped out of an automobile and they had the television set up right in the open. I said we had plans. I couldn't admit we had none. It was an unfortunate slip, and would have been better left unsaid because it opened up an avenue for further discussion that I wasn't prepared to go into."

Ted Dalton was to taunt Almond repeatedly for entertaining ideas of eggshell fragility. He hit Almond hard for embracing "massive resistance" after having first championed the Gray Plan's local option formula, now repudiated. Almond concedes today, somewhat painfully, that although Dalton didn't get the votes, he had the better of the argument.

After a victory made the easier by the Eisenhower decision to send troops into Little Rock, Almond delivered a rousing inaugural address. The Commonwealth, he said, must resist the massive assaults being hurled against her. "One of the most notable speeches ever delivered to Virginia," commented Sen. Byrd.

But time was running out on the resistance strategy, as Almond knew that it must. The courts, no longer willing to see the issue postponed, were demanding the first steps toward integration in September. As the crisis neared, the outward appearance of harmony between the new governor and Sen. Byrd was deceptive; the general unease and mutual misgivings which had characterized their relationship had not yet escalated to a feud, but the peace between them might better be described as the absence of war.

One incident recalled by Almond is suggestive. On Aug. 7, 1958,

serious blow that has been struck against the rights of the states;" although calling for "mature judgment" and "exhaustive consideration," Byrd said nothing of either compliance or resistance. Stanley was later to harden. Almond believes Byrd reacted scathingly to Stanley's first mild pronouncement. "I heard, I don't know, that the top blew off of the U.S. Capitol," says Almond.

Unfair Treatment

Considering the time, the place, and the weight of tradition supporting racial segregation in Virginia, Almond's own attitude toward the school issue was not intemperate.

On one occasion, a month before the 1954 decision, Almond said he had no objection to mixed classes at the graduate school level but was opposed to the "throwing together" of "tender, adolescent children." Almond admitted that Virginia had failed to treat the Negro school child fairly.

"We should have started equalizing our schools soon after Reconstruction instead of waiting until 25 years ago," he said.

The "massive resistance" of later years was not the response immediately advocated by the Organization. In September 1954, Gov. Stanley named the Gray Commission under the chairmanship of State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, from the defiantly segregationist Southside. The commission was instructed to study the school problem and come up with a plan.

Almond does not doubt that "Peck" Gray, in 1957, thought it would be his turn for the governorship, and not Almond's. The attorney general felt that Gray wanted him to have as little to do as possible with the work of his commission.

"Sen. Gray came to me and said that since the commission had such a big undertaking, it felt that it should have legal counsel independent of the attorney general," Almond recalls. "He asked if I would have any objection to Mr. David Mays (a Richmond lawyer). I said no.

"His tone was such that I knew he felt he was trying to run around me. Inwardly, I knew that they were afraid of the opinions I might give them. But I knew that Dave Mays was a good constitutional lawyer and would state his views with candor."

Once when a certain proposal was before the commission, the attorney general was called in for his opinion. Almond no longer recalls what it was about but remembers having dismissed the idea as patently unconstitutional.

"Gray threw up his hands, and said, 'You lawyers do nothing but confuse us,!' " Almond says. "I knew that Dave had told them exactly what I had."

In 1955, the Supreme Court handed down its broad implementing decision, calling for desegregation with "all deliberate speed." Before doing so, it heard from Almond and the legal officers of other Southern states. "Broad, nondiscriminatory discretion . . . must be vested in local school boards to cope with varying conditions throughout the state," Almond told the high court.

Compliance Permitted

When the Gray Commission reported late that year, its recommendations, though bitterly controversial because of their school closing and tuition grant features, did embrace the principle of local option. Each locality would decide whether to accept token integration (by means of a pupil assignment plan) or to close the public schools and turn wholly to private education assisted by the grants. The Gray Plan did not deny that the desegregation ruling was the law; it would permit compliance, however grudging.

There was much talk in the South in those days of a ceaseless legal battle, in which one unacceptable plan of evasion would be follow by another without racial mixing ever occurring. But Almond entertained no such illusions. "I knew there was an end to the road," he says.

There was also talk of fighting a delaying action until the people of the North and the Supreme Court itself finally saw that the desegregation decision was wrong. "To me it was obvious that this would be an abiding decision," Almond says. "Furthermore, it was obvious that open defiance of the court would put it on the defensive and harden its determination to see that its decision was enforced.

"We all thought that the Gray Plan was the approach that had to be followed," he adds. In order to amend the State Constitution to permit tuition grants, the Organization mounted an intensive referendum campaign for the Gray Plan which resulted in a 2-1 victory for the amendment in January 1956.

Almond says he had no idea that the Gray Plan was soon to be repudiated in favor of a "massive resistance" program requiring the governor to close any school rather than see it integrated, even if this meant ignoring local feeling.

"It (the Gray Plan) was the governor's program, and I never had any indication that Sen. Byrd disapproved," Almond says. "I did think it was a little peculiar that the governor was in Florida several weeks during the height of the campaign. I was shocked when I later learned that the senator felt the plan opened the door to integration and had to be thrown out. I felt that we had broken faith with the people. That hurt me very much."

Actually, Byrd never had committed himself publicly to the Gray Plan other than to say he favored the proposed constitutional change to permit tuition grants. He even hinted that something stronger might be prescribed: "Ten other states are considering legislation that would permit any form of integration."

Embarrassment

Knowing that no one is closer politically to Byrd than "Blackie" Moore, when Almond expressed "shock" at this statement he undoubtedly felt it. "I knew at the time that when Moore cackled it was an echo of Byrd's chirp," he says. "I think that was a calculated statement to embarrass me when I announced for governor. There was talk in some circles that Moore was going to be the annointed. I knew that it wasn't going to be me."

On July 2, 1956, Gov. Stanley, Gray, and a few other Organization insiders reportedly met with Byrd in Washington, evidently to begin mapping out plans for "massive resistance".

"I didn't know about it until weeks afterwards," Almond says. "I'm pretty certain that Dave Mays was present, and that they were not too well pleased with his enunciation of the law. He was honest and frank and knew what the law was."

Why was the attorney general left out? "It may well be that they thought that with me present they might not get very far with the program they sought to devise," he says.

Almond was brought in on some of the conferences held by Stanley in Richmond as the resistance laws were being prepared. Various members of the legislature would participate, and, as Almond recalls, Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt of Southside's 4th Congresional District was almost always present.

"Gov. Stanley and Rep. Abbitt did most of the talking," Almond says, "They would bring up things and ask me what I thought about them. In a way, I was in a very precarious position politically. I knew they were looking askance at me. I was very careful to stay in my place as legal adviser.

"Some of the proposals I thought would enable us to fight a delaying action, while the state was being conditioned for what I thought was an inevitable result," he says. Did he dissent from the proposals to close schools and cut off state funds in order to prevent integration?

"I can't say that I did, because it was not my function to make policy but simply to advise on the legal aspects," Almond says. "But I naturally wanted to see enacted something tangible that I could stand on in the courts."

He remembers telling Stanley that the fund cutoff law would never survive a test in either state or federal courts. "I said to the governor, 'I'll draft anything you want, but I'm telling you that it's no good.' He said, 'I'll get somebody else to draft it,' and he did."

The surprisingly deep involvement of Rep. Abbitt, a close associate of Sen. Byrd (and today chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee), apparently was a reflection of two things: the profound emotional commitment of Abbitt's Southside region (Virginia's "Black Belt") to segregation, and the threat that any weakening of resistance to integration would have held for Abbitt and for the Byrd Organization itself—bearing in mind that Southside is the bedrock of Organization strength.

Southside Vital

If voting in Virginia elections is, across the state, notoriously light, in Southside the number of whites who go to the polls is relatively large. Being part of an agrarian, small-town society, these voters give evidence, in Almond's term, of a "consolidation of mores and outlook." Every Byrd Organization politician knows that in an election the support of Southside is vital.

"The vote is not only large but solidified in support of the Organization, and as a result the Southside has exercised a power disproportionate to its part of the over-all population of the state," Almond says.

"There would have been no hard, unyielding core of 'massive resistance' in Virginia if there were no Southside," he says. "Virginia as a whole was opposed to racial mixing in the public schools, but outside of the Southside the state evinced more of a willingness to face reality."

The Southside's resistance to integration had developed a high degree of political organization through the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. The Virginia counterpart of the Deep South's White Citizens Councils, the Defenders acted as a lobby and pressure group with mass support at the grass roots.

The political respectability of the Defenders was indicated by the support given the new group by the officeholders of Southside. Sheriffs, Commonwealth's attorneys, legislators, and other politicians, almost to a man, identified themselves with it. It was to such local politicians that Almond was to look for help in his later bid for the governorship.

The "massive resistance" package that evolved from Gov. Stanley's conferences was, in essence, a legislative expression of the theory of "Interposition", the pre-Civil War doctrine whereby a state interposes its sovereignty to block an intolerable federal edict.

When the General Assembly met in special session Aug. 27, 1956, the resistance program offered by Stanley and the assembly's readiness to accept it had both been influenced considerably by the Richmond News Leader editorials of James J. Kilpatrick, Almond believes.

"He had a tremendous influence," Almond says of the Richmond News Leader editorials. "I said at the time that the Supreme Court appointment never was offered to Almond.

So well had Almond laid the ground work that his campaign for the Democratic nomination quickly gathered momentum. He had the following of a great array of local politicians—some of them the most intransigent in Virginia on the race issue. He evidently appeared to Gray to be unbeatable. On Dec. 6, Gray announced that he would not oppose Almond, saying he did not wish to create a division among those struggling to keep segregated schools. Five days later, Byrd gave his blessing: "In Lindsay Almond the Democratic Party will have a candidate tried and tested by many years of arduous public service," the senator said.

The Byrd Organization, after its frighteningly close victory over Republican Ted Dalton in 1953, was entering another election year with a show of unity.

His Last Chance

Almond, virtually assured of only minor opposition in the primary, had almost within his grasp the Democratic nomination for governor that he had first begun to dream of when he left Congress. He had inherited a platform—"massive resistance"—with which to oppose his Republican opponent. Again, the Republicans were to nominate Ted Dalton, who as state senator from Radford had committed himself to "local option" and token compliance with court-ordered integration through a pupil assignment plan.

Almond, Byrd, and the Organization were committed to an irreversible course, as a bobsled team might plunge without break down an icy shute. Almond, frustrated four years earlier, was seizing probably his last chance to become governor, even though this meant campaigning on a program of resistance which he knew ultimately would prove futile.

Byrd, the state political captain, though hardly unaware of the political advantages of "massive resistance," would appear from Almond's account to have believed naively that the program held real hope of preventing integration.

"He would frequently say 'Virginia is the battleground—that we've got to stop them right here, on the soil of Virginia.' In other words, that this time, we would follow up the First Manassas," Almond recalls.

Almond, in good voice as the campaign against Dalton got under way, stirred the crowds with speeches pitched to promises of a struggle to the limit of the state's ability to lawfully resist. The qualification "lawfully" drew less notice than the stirring call to battle (although at least once, in a televised interview, he said that no doubt some enforced integration would occur, and that his purpose was to mitigate it).

The greater the enthusiasm he aroused, the more Almond right in the open. I said we had plans. I couldn't admit we had none. It was an unfortunate slip, and would have been better left unsaid because it opened up an avenue for further discussion that I wasn't prepared to go into."

Ted Dalton was to taunt Almond repeatedly for entertaining ideas of eggshell fragility. He hit Almond hard for embracing "massive resistance" after having first championed the Gray Plan's local option formula, now repudiated. Almond concedes today, somewhat painfully, that although Dalton didn't get the votes, he had the better of the argument.

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But time was running out on the resistance strategy, as Almond knew that it must. The courts, no longer willing to see the issue postponed, were demanding the first steps toward integration in September. As the crisis neared, the outward appearance of harmony between the new governor and Sen. Byrd was deceptive; the general unease and mutual misgivings which had characterized their relationship had not yet escalated to a feud, but the peace between them might better be described as the absence of war.

One incident recalled by Almond is suggestive. On Aug. 7, 1958, the governor appointed Samuel D. May of Tazewell as chairman of the State Highway Commission, but Almond says that Byrd had written to state his own preference. "I was informed that Byrd got upset because I wouldn't appoint the one he wanted," Almond says. "I wanted Sam May and he made an able commissioner."

(Almond says that for Byrd to write and suggest an appointment was unusual. The usual approach, he says, is indirect. "You ask a governor of Virginia, 'Did you consult Sen. Byrd about an appointment?' He'll say no, and he'll tell the truth. But he knows. Byrd speaks through strings." The principal "strings" had been, up to Almond's time, Speaker "Blackie" Moore of the House of Delegates, and, until his death in early 1957, E. R. Combs, clerk of the State Senate; Combs, especially was the man-to-see on patronage matters, according to Almond.)

A few weeks after the May appointment, Sen. Byrd was holding his annual apple orchard picnic at Berryville. Almond did not attend but sent word hailing the senator as "the greatest living American."

"You'll find," Almond says today, "that a lot of those tributes are tributes to the king."

(Tomorrow: The inevitable crisis arrives; Byrd and Almond split.)

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THE

VIRGINIA COUNTY RESISTS JOB CAMP

Opponents Warn of Influx of 'Harlem Hoodlums'

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The first major project of the Johnson Administration's antipoverty program is meeting strenuous resistance in at least one section of the rural South.

Worried officials here describe the resistance as one of the "concrete ironies" of Negro rioting and looting during the summer in Northern cities. But the same officials call the opposition "tragically misinformed."

The program involved is the Job Corps conservation camp system proposed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the central antipoverty agency under Sargent Shriver. It is similar in some respects to the Civilian Conservation Corps of New Deal days.

Resistance in Virginia

Under the program, selected youths from surrounding regions are to be enrolled in job-training courses in rural settings, including Federal parklands, wildlife preserves and national forests. A number of such youths at each camp are expected to be Negroes.

The camp that is generating the opposition is planned in York County, Va. But the breadth and depth of feeling against establishing the camp is cause for concern among officials here.

Under the antipoverty program the governors of the states have veto power over the location of the training camps. The resistance in York County is of such intensity that Gov. Albertis S. Harrison of Virginia is expected to exercise his veto.

The Governor has publicly pledged to follow the wishes of York County's Board of Supervisors. Only one member of that board supports the camp.

Paper Spurs Opposition

Their opposition and much of the emotional feeling against the camp in York County reportedly stems from an editorial appearing Aug. 21 in The Richmond News-Leader attacking the York County site.

The editorial warned: "The majority of these recruits will be Negroes from the streets of Northern slums, possibly with records of minor juvenile delinquency and certainly with various mental and emotional problems that urban-slum poverty fosters. An influx of these youngsters on weekends into nearby Blackstone, Williamsburg, and even Richmond, scarcely would contribute to the stability of these communities, particularly in the case of the tourist-college town of Williamsburg, where Virginia turns its face to the nation."

The newspaper suggested

clared again that no decision ould be made until the board knew the wishes of "all the people."

Re[illegible]hed by telephone today, he sa[illegible] he [illegible] still opposed to placing [illegible]np at the Yorktown Bat[illegible]ld Park, the site of the la[illegible]tle of the Revolutionary [illegible].

Mr. Bingley said that both the pe[illegible]ple and spokesmen of the Job [illegible] would be given a fina[illegible]tunity to speak at a mass [illegible]ting scheduled for the night of Sept. 16 at the York High School. The supervisors' decision will be made the next day.

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The newspaper suggested that "a large number of dropouts will occur and that these dropouts well might wind up on the welfare rolls of the towns nearest their campsite." It continued:

"Residents can surmise that these camps will serve more to relocate the problem children of Northern slums than to re-educate these impoverished youngsters for useful places in society."

'Hoodlums' Feared

Local opponents of the camp subsequently charged that it would bring "Negro hoodlums from Harlem" into the community, a charge that officials here described as "completely false."

Job Corps officials have described the editorial as "distorted and factually in error." No more than one-third of the 100 to 200 youths at each camp will come from "minority groups," they said. And "none will be juvenile delinquents." Most youths at the Virginia camp would be from communities within the region, they added.

The handful of spokesmen who publicly favor the camp location in Virginia said they, too, had "frantically tried to correct the record."

But at the supervisors' meeting in Yorktown last Thursday night, more than 200 persons—an exceptionally large turnout — appeared to express their views on the camp. An overwhelming majority opposed it.

Pessimism Voiced

John P. Wornom, a Yorktown storekeeper and real estate man who is the only member of the Board of Supervisors supporting the camp, stressed that "those 200 people did not reflect the wishes of the 26,000 people of this count." But he was pessimistic about the final outcome.

Asked in an interview if "the racially integrated character" of the camp was "part of the trouble," Mr. Wornom replied. "Now you've hit on it — that is the whole trouble."

Spokesmen at the Office of Economic Opportunity said they were seriously disadvantaged by the delay of Congress in appropriating any of the $947.5 million authorized for the antipoverty program in the Administration bill, which passed last month. Lack of funds for descriptive literature and for "community relations" specialists has hampered public understanding of the antipoverty campaign, the officials believe.

Without such funds, a special effort was made here this week to allay the fears of the York County officials. For nearly three hours last Wednesday, the supervisors listened to Job Corps officials explain the conservation camp program in the Capitol Hill office of Representative Thomas N. Downing, Democrat of Virginia.

When the conference was over, E. S. Bingley, the supervisors' chairman acknowledged that they had "received more details which had not been generally available." But Mr. Bingley, a Williamsburg grocer, declared again that no decision could be made until the board knew the wishes of "all the people."

Reached by telephone today, he said he was still opposed to placing a camp at the Yorktown Battlefield Park, the site of the last battle of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Bingley said that both the people and spokesmen of the Job Corps would be given a final opportunity to speak at a mass meeting scheduled for the night of Sept. 16 at the York High School. The supervisors' decision will be made the next day.

Va. article

Org. labor weak in Va - chafing under a r-t-w law.

Tidewater & Washington metro - where pop'n gaining, but transient. Low voting % age. Low interest in Va. politics.

SRC-VEP estimate -

In Va, 27.7% of Negroes who meet registration qualifications have been placed on voting roles: others -

Ga (39.1), La (31.6), Texas (57.7)

Overall South - 38.6

Va. articles

First & Second Annual Reports of VEP.

2nd Ann Rept, Table III, voting statistics.

Joe Tucker ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to~~ ~~has~~ had been on recent (late Aug) field trips to Va. for VEP.

See memo to WAB – 8/24/64

Va article

Point:

Undoubtedly, Va. voters are for Goldwater. Whether or not people of Va. are for Goldwater is a moot if interesting question.

The voters vs the people. make a real issue

Poll tax - see what Stage Blackford did.

VIRGINIA ARTICLE:

From Francis P. Miller's letter to LWB:

"Richmond, as you probably know, has been the stronghold of people who favor keeping things pretty much as they are, politically. It is difficult for anyone who is not a Virginian to understand the mentality of the leadership of that community. Even I am often puzzled by it. Politically irresponsibility and immorality is such that for years the ~~fob~~ official Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in the Third District (Richmond), while supporting the Democratic nominees locally, has supported the Republican nominees nationally. This practice has naturally confused the voter and rendered the political struggle itself between the two parties meaningless. In 1960, the District went for Nixon by nearly 25,000.

This year the scene has changed considerably. With the abolition of the poll tax, thousands of citizens will vote for the first time in a presidential election. Further, we have the best possible candidate for Congress from that District in the November election. Edw. E addock is a practicing physician and a devout Methodist. He was formerly mayor of Richmond and then served as State Senator, running at the head of the ticket. Normally he recieves 95% of the Negro vote because they regard him as their beloved champion and hero. Further, he is my most trusted lieutenant in the State.

This year Haddock is running in a 4-man field, and the prospects are fairly good that he will win. He can be trusted to get out the maximum Negro vote. All we need to do is to get the people registered; hence my plea to you to see that VEP spends twice as much money on Richmond as they originally intended to spend and also devote special attention to organization ~~and~~ of the registration drive in that

area. If Haddock can be elected from Richmond, the political scene in Virginia will change immediately. He will reorganize the Democratic Party in the Third District, and the principal symbol of resistance to the National Party will have disappeared.

From Wiley's reply:

I am pleased to inform you that we are approving a substantial grant this week to the Crusade for Voters in Richmond for a registration program which will cover the entire Third Congressional District. This program will make use of a team of organizers who had planned to work in the Eighth Congressional District until that program fizzled out. We recently made a grant to CORE for work in the Tenth Congressional District under the direction of Mr. John Robinson.

South may be solid again – solid Republican, that is

By CHESLY MANLY
Chicago Tribune Press Service

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia, like Florida and Tennessee, has gone Republican in the last three presidential elections. This year, unless all signs and forecasts by Republicans and many Democrats are wrong, Sen. Barry Goldwater will win Virginia's 12 electoral votes by a whopping popular majority.

"There is no question about it," said Walter R. Gamble, of Richmond, vice-chairman of the state Republican organization. "We have a much stronger organization and a much more popular candidate than we had in 1960."

(This is one of a series of articles on the political outlook in the states of the so-called solid South by Chesly Manly, who is making an on-the-spot survey.)

Robert J. Corber, of Arlington, the new state chairman, and other Republican leaders are equally optimistic, both about the strength of their organization and the popularity of Sen. Goldwater.

★

Arthur S. Brinkley Jr. of Richmond, Republican chairman for the third congressional district, said Goldwater has been a hero of both Republicans and conservative Democrats in this state since 1960 and is far more popular than Richard M. Nixon was in the last presidential campaign.

"This is a conservative state," he said. "For the first time the people believe they have a candidate who offers a choice, not an echo."

Many Democratic leaders agree in off-the-record talks that these optimistic Republican estimates are not unrealistic.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, leader of the state Democratic organization, took no part in the presidential campaigns of 1952, 1956, and 1960 and probably again will abstain this year because of his aversion to the policies of the national administration. The senator's wife, who was 77, died Tuesday.

★

Sen. Byrd is up for re-election this year but has no need to campaign. Richard A. May, Republican candidate for the Senate, has indicated that he will withdraw from the race, for lack of Republican support, and most Republicans hope he will pull out, first because he has no chance whatever to win and second because he might provoke Sen. Byrd to give President Johnson a little help against Sen. Goldwater.

The Republican view of Sen. Byrd is ambivalent. They have great admiration for his conservative principles and his courage; yet they know that they must put up Republican candidates against the Byrd organization if they hope to make this a real two-party state.

This year the Republicans have congressional candidates in eight of Virginia's 10 districts, including the two Republican incumbents, Rep. Richard H. Poff, of Radford, and Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, of Arlington. They are confident that both incumbents and at least one other Republican candidate will be elected.

★

The best chance to gain a congressional seat is in the Third District (Richmond) where the Republian candidate lost by only 343 votes in 1962. Rep. J. Vaughan Gary of Richmond, the Democratic incumbent, is retiring after 20 years in Congress. The Democratic candidate is David F. Satterfield III, whose father preceded Gary in Congress, and the Republican candidate is Richard D. Obenshain, a Richmond lawyer.

Virginia's delegation to the Democratic national convention in Atlantic City, headed by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., was no more pleased by what occurred there than other Southern delegations. About the kindest thing the Virginia delegates have to say about Sen. Hubert Humphrey, President Johnson's running mate, is that Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, who lives in Virginia but votes in Massachusetts and is running for the Senate in New York, would have been even more obnoxious.

The Virginians were offended when the convention leadership, under President Johnson's direction, truckled to a delegation of Negroes from Mississippi and Alabama because they refused to sign discriminatory loyalty pledges.

★

Gov. Harrison told reporters he had "no feeling of participating" in the convention's proceedings. He indicated that his participation in the Johnson-Humphrey campaign will not be greater than the support he gave to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960, when he was Virginia's attorney general. That support, as the Richmond News Leader commented, was "mild, to put it mildly."

Virginia is the only Southern state whose Republican leaders have voluntarily increased the "victory quota" assigned to them by the national committee.

The Problem of Abundance

FREE MEN AND FREE MARKETS. By Robert Theobald. Potter. [illegible] pp. $5. Nonfiction.

"Cybernation" is a sibilant word which almost hisses its meaning. It means, and we quote, "the combination of machine skills with machine power in a post-industrial system of effectively unlimited industrial capacity and unparalleled capacity."

There are computers capable of transcribing the Manhattan telephone directory in three minutes and coming up with a variety of answers as to the persons listed, depending on what they have been asked by those who have programmed (that is the word used by computer-interrogators) the questions. Millions have seen computers try to answer questions about what final election returns will be, based on early straws in the wind. The machines have sometimes shown an almost human faculty of error in this field, with its infinite number of variables. But since some of them are developing a memory factor, perhaps they will not repeat their mistakes.

This author in a treatise on the New Economics argues that cybernation continues to deprive an increasing number of persons of their jobs, creating a paradoxical situation in an economy of abundance in which more goods than can be sold are produced.

This calls for some new economic theory and the casting aside of old misconceptions. The Roosevelt Revolution created social security and unemployment insurance, but both of these remedies, or cushions in the economy for the retired and the unemployed, depend on earnings.

Mr. Theobald proposes a new idea, an extension of social security by which an "economic floor" would be placed under every individual regardless of earnings. This would provide an income sufficient to maintain the "human dignity" of every member of society by payments from the federal government.

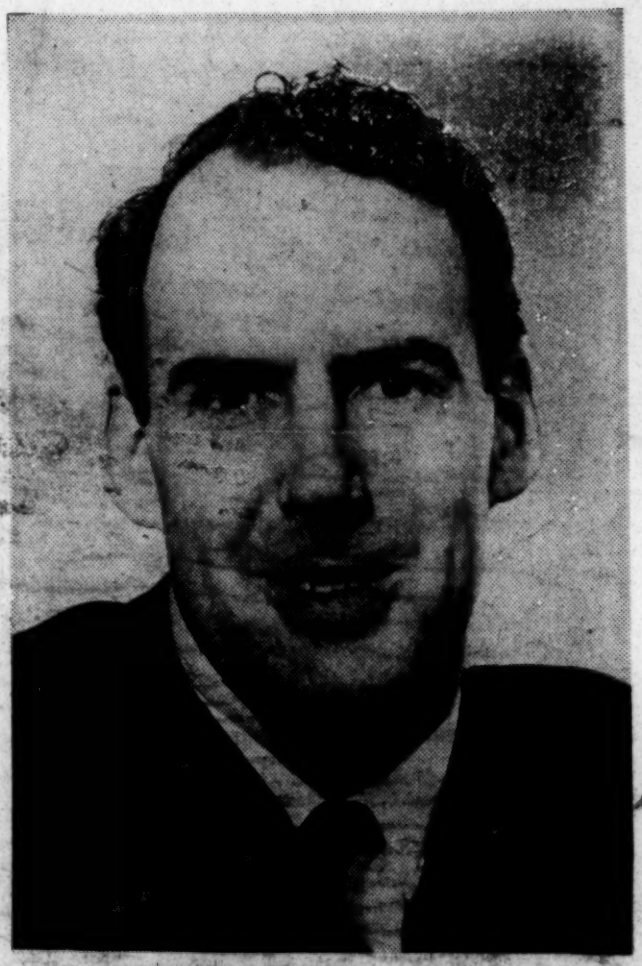
Declines Blocked

Basic Economic Security (BES) would be supplemented by a plan known as Committed Spending (CS). Under CS federal payments would be guaranteed to block abrupt declines in incomes of members of middle-income groups displaced by cybernation. This book is packed with phrases of a new argot to brighten the dismal science of economics.

This reviewer found Mr. Theobald's book as entertaining as Karel Capek's "R.U.R.," a play in which some universal robots took over the factories. The author has anticipated his critics by suggesting that some of them will call his book, "The Lifelong Vacationer's Guide." We are not laughing at Mr. Theobald when we suggest, in a constructive mood, that he consider dramatizing his book and giving it a Broadway try. With a touch of satire here, and humor there, it might have a good run.

One mechanism Mr. Theobald proposes for meeting payments for "due income" for the beneficiareies of BES and CS, would be further exemptions from income taxes. He recommends "consentives," or non-profit industries, as a help in balancing our economy of abundance. Don't worry about the federal debt.

The author, who went to Cambridge and Harvard, has all, or most of the answers, but they lack the underpinning of research. Free market? Our theory is that under the Theobald Plan there would be a sharp decline in goods and services, the real measure of the wealth of a nation, and the rise of a federal bureaucracy that would make the old CWA, PWA and WPA look like playthings of government.



Robert Theobald

There are some industries in which employment has more than kept pace with automation. They happen to be industries in which employment is professional, or skilled, from top to bottom. They extend the market. But we searched Mr. Theobald's book in vain for a full discussion of the role education would play in his Good Life. Neither "education" nor "schools" appear in the index, though retraining programs are discussed.

"The Cybernator" would be a good name for Mr. Theobald's play.

He could take up right where Mr. Capek left off as his robots blew up when they discovered the tender emotion. In the Theobald play humanity could emerge triumphant with a rollicking sense of humor, plus the tenderest of emotions.

WILLIAM SHANDS MEACHAM

N4

ND SEPTEMBER 6,

VIRGINIA COUNTY RESISTS JOB CAMP

Opponents Warn of Influx of 'Harlem Hoodlums'

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The first major project of the Johnson Administration's anti-poverty program is meeting strenuous resistance in at least one section of the rural South.

Worried officials here describe the resistance as one of the "concrete ironies" of Negro rioting and looting during the summer in Northern cities. But the same officials call the opposition "tragically misinformed."

[illegible] involved in the

Local opponents of the camp subsequently charged that it would bring "Negro hoodlums from Harlem" into the community, a charge that officials here described as "completely false."

Job Corps officials have described the editorial as "distorted and factually in error." No more than one-third of the 100 to 200 youths at each camp will come from "minority groups," they said. And "none will be juvenile delinquents."

But at the supervisors' meeting in Yorktown last Thursday night, more than 200 persons — an exceptionally large turnout — appeared to express their views on the camp. An overwhelming majority opposed it.

Pessimism Voiced

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Preliminary Draft - D.H. Scull - 6/3/62

VIRGINIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSAL FOR PILOT PROJECT

It is proposed to establish an
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING AND RECRUITING SERVICE under the auspices of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, a state-wide organization associated with the Southern Regional Council.

(A) This program would undertake to serve the following:

1) Employers in Virginia who, as contractors to an agency of the Federal Government, are committed to a policy of equal opportunity in recruitment, training, and promotion, but who may need advice and assistance in putting this policy into practice or in making it fully effective.

2) Other employers who desire to follow a similar policy and also wish assistance, or those who are at the stage of exploring the implications of such a policy for their operations.

3) Federal Government agencies which as direct employers or as contracting agencies wish professional assistance in carrying out their responsibilities.

4) Labor organizations which need to work within the framework of such employment policies.

5) Secondary schools, colleges, and state and local governmental agencies involved in education, guidance, training, and placement whose responsibilities are affected by such employment policies.

(B) The program would undertake to provide services such as the following:

1) State-wide and/or regional conferences at which representatives of various companies and participating groups could share ideas and experiences, and draw upon the professional knowledge of consultants who have had extensive experience in inter-group relations with special reference to employment and related situations.

2) Consulting services provided on a per diem basis as requested by a particular employer or organization.

3) A news-letter directed to those in charge of personnel activities, reporting on and interpreting new developments in the field particularly as they apply to Virginia; correspondence answers to questions not involving special research.

4) A recruiting and interviewing service relating to the needs of employers for Negro personnel to schools and agencies responsible for education and training, so that companies desiring to commence equal employment operations will not be limited by local resources.

(C) It is contemplated that this program would be self-supporting, at least after the first one to three years. Income would be derived from conference registration fees, a percentage on the fees of consultants arranged through the service, a fee (varying with the size of the company) for the general services; and a fee for those desiring to participate in the joint recruiting service. Eventually there should be some income for the VCHR to compensate it for its sponsorship of the program. The success of such a program in Virginia would undoubtedly point the way to similar activities in other states. Unless and until Virginia needed a full-time professional director of the program a part-time consultant would be used or shared with neighboring state councils.

(D) The principal initial cost to be incurred before income would offset expenses would be for a professionally competent person to pay personal calls on a number of the principal employers and organizations, outlining to responsible officials the advantages of the program and inviting them to participate in an initial conference. If the response did not justify continuing, the program would be suspended at this time. If continued, it would be on a self-supporting basis (or nearly so for the first year). The budget for the pilot project for which an initial grant is sought would therefore be as follows:

3 months of intensive personal contact with business firms, and making preparations for the first conference:

consultant @ $1500/mo	$4500
office, printing, secretarial	1000
conference working fund	500
preparatory expenses:	$6000

contingent amount, if program shows good evidence of becoming self-supporting but is not completely so at once:

first year	3000
second year	2000
third year	1000
contingent expenses:	$6000
total grant requested	$12,000

(E) Without implying any official commitment, this program has been discussed with and favorably received by the Executive Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, who has indicated that if launched it could count on the full cooperation of himself and his staff. It has also been discussed with the Executive Director of the Potomac Institute and favorably received.

PA
PR
MJ-file

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1962

Annandale, Virginia
July 31, 1962

MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSION ON EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY PROJECT

Held at Potomac Institute, July 30, 1962

Participants:

John Feild, Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, GAO Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Harold Fleming, Executive Vice-President, The Potomac Institute 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thomas Henderson, President, Virginia Council on Human Relations Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virgnia

George Barrett (representing Southern Regional Council) Stahlman Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee

Benjamin Muse, Manassas, Virginia

David H. Scull, Annandale, Virginia

1. The proposal to establish an Equal Job Opportunity Consulting and Recruiting Service, which had been approved in principle by the Board of Directors of the VCHR on June 15th, was discussed. It was agreed that this was a timely and probably very useful project which it would be desirable to launch under auspices of the VCHR.

2. It was agreed that obtaining the right person for the direction of the project would be of the highest importance and that all concerned with the project should begin to look for possible candidates.

3. The period of three months suggested in the original proposal as preparatory phase was felt to be too short; six months, both from the standpoint of interesting the right person and of doing an adequate job of making contact with key businessmen, would be necessary. The budget for a foundation request would need to be adjusted accordingly. In revising the budget, stress should be laid on the total expense for the first year (approximately $22,000) against which expected business contributions and payments of $7,000 would be credited, for a net grant request of $15,000. A tapering-off budget of $10,000 for the second year and $5,000 for the third year would be included for a total request on the order of $30,000.

4. It was noted that there are perhaps 175 prime government contractors in Virginia in 215 locations, each of these having over $50,000 in contracts and more than 50 employees. It was felt that the Government officials concerned in equal job opportunity could appropriately recommend participation in this type of private activity as one which would help them to meet the necessary standards. It was also noted that at the present time the Government contracting agencies will not be concentrating on Virginia as much as on some other areas in their compliance efforts, so that Virginia would be a desirable state for an initial private program of this kind.

5. In order to get the most favorable Foundation response, it was suggested that the reaction of certain key figures in the state be reported in our request. The following contacts will be made in an attempt to get a generally favorable response to this idea, together with any

suggestions the person may have for improving the usefulness or the acceptability of the program: (See point 8 below)

Dr. Henderson - Boyd of Virginia AFL-CIO; also one or more Richmond employers, such as Phillips of Phillips Machinery who is on the state civil rights advisory committee. (Note: Dr. Henderson is Chairman of the Richmond Urban League and indicates no problem in coordinating these efforts with those of the League)

Mr. Muse - Pres. Saunders of N & W R.R. in Roanoke

Mr. Lee - Edward Giese of Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock
Lee to call Feild first for an introductory call to Geise

Mr. Scull - Dr. Sloane of Atlantic Research

6. Reports on these contacts (which need not include letters of endorsement unless the person is particularly enthusiastic) should be made to Scull as soon as possible. He will thereupon write up a revised descriptive memorandum to be used as the basis for a foundation request and send this to Fleming for editing. The revised memo should go to members of the VCHR Executive Committee for their final approval per the Board's instructions (to be done by mail unless this comes right around Sept. 15 when the committee will meet, but hopefully we will have our request out before that date).

7. Approaches will be made to the following Foundations:

a. Old Dominion (this is priority, to interest a new Foundation)
b. Field (subject to OK by Dunbar for SRC)
c. Stern (ditto)
d. Rockefeller Bros. - (can we develop special interest based on Colonial Williamsburg, where we would hope to have annual conference?)
e. Ford (Feild will advise Scull in a couple of weeks whether this looks like good bet)

We would use basic memo plus individual covering letter tailored to appropriate Foundation.

8. We failed to discuss at the meeting, in more than a general way, the make-up of an advisory committee or committees. We would want to involve representatives of business, of government, and of the schools and agencies concerned with supplying candidates. QUERY: Should we try to line up names for nucleus of committee by time of foundation request, or just indicate nature of group? If former, the business men being balled on might be asked whether they would be interested in serving.

David H. Scull

cc: Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, Atlanta, Georgia
Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Virginia
Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director, NAIRO
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

mm

THE VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING PROJECT

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

It is proposed to establish in Virginia, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting service for employers who are prepared to adopt or to implement a personnel policy based on equal opportunity without regard to race or color. It is expected that this project would become self-sustaining within a short time, but contributed funds are being sought to launch it. A responsible established organization, the Virginia Council on Human Relations (contributions to which are tax exempt) is prepared to sponsor this project and to provide general supervision with the assistance of an advisory committee of businessmen and others. Preliminary talks with a few key Virginia businessmen give reason to believe that the time is right for such a development.

THE NEED

Due in considerable part to the pressures being brought to bear by the Federal Government in requiring its contractors to adhere to a policy of non-discrimination, a large and steadily increasing number of employers are having to examine and revise nearly all aspects of their recruitment, training and promotion policies. There are in Virginia at least 175 prime contractors to the U.S. Government with establishments in 215 or more locations, each of these having a minimum of 50 employees and $50,000 in Government contracts. Some of these are the local installations of national firms which have adopted an overall policy of non-discrimination. In addition there are some firms taking similar steps as a result of local community initiative (especially in retail and service establishments and public utilities) and some as a result of the socially advanced position taken by their owners or executives. The proposed consulting service is being designed with the needs of all these categories in mind. It is expected that it would also prove useful to some other institutions and organizations, as noted later.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (of which Vice-President Lyndon Johnson is Chairman, and John Feild is Executive Director) has central responsibility for implementing Federal policy, though it works as far as possible through the contracting agencies of the Government. It can and does insist that an employer not only stop discriminatory practices but that he also take some positive steps to demonstrate his newly-adopted policy. The employer, however, may well ask in good faith questions which a Government agency is not equipped to answer, or may request assistance beyond what is appropriate for the Federal Government to give. "How can I find out what other employers have done and how they have brought about the changes you are asking me to make?" "Where can I get help with problems within my plant or in the local community which come up as a result of this new policy?" "Where can I turn to locate qualified Negro applicants for jobs which open up?" The employer is accustomed to turning to a professional or trade association or to a management service in connection with similar problems, and he is accustomed to paying for the assistance he receives. Following this pattern familiar to business firms, the proposed project would offer <u>three basic services</u>.

PROPOSED SERVICES

1. CONFERENCES. It would arrange an annual state-wide conference at which employers within Virginia could discuss problems and new developments confidentially and off-the-record. The gathering would compare in appeal to conferences such as those arranged by the American Management Association, running for 2 or 3 days at a suitable center such as Colonial Williamsburg. A group of men and women with practical and professional experience in the field of inter-group relations, especially in employment matters, would be available for consultation. A large firm might send several officers concerned with personnel and industrial relations; the head of a smaller business might attend himself. Some employers from other states would be invited because of their success in handling certain kinds of problems under conditions relevant to Virginia. Representatives of Federal and state agencies, colleges, labor unions, and other organizations might be invited as appropriate. Registration fees would be charged sufficient to cover all conference costs including the preliminary work of arranging the program. The state-wide conference might be supplemented by regional meetings within the state, or by conferences arranged for employers in certain industries or with certain common problems.

2. CONSULTING SERVICES. A business would be able to call upon the director of the project, a professionally qualified person, to spend one or more days at a time in the plant or in the local community as a consultant. The project organization would be adequately compensated for his time and reimbursed for his expenses. His work on such an assignment might include: reviewing personnel policies with top officials from the standpoint of their racial implications; training employment interviewers on conducting interviews so as to give no cause for complaint; leading a discussion with shop foremen or office supervisors on what happens when a Negro occupies a skilled or supervisory position for the first time; sitting down with community leaders - mayor, chamber of commerce president, banker, etc. - for a frank discussion of all the questions anyone wants to bring up. Although it may be possible as need arises to bring in additional qualified persons as consultants, it is obvious that the success of the program will depend in large part on the caliber of the person engaged as director. The right people are in demand and are already employed. It would not be desirable to bring the names of specific candidates into the discussion until the project is able to consider making a definite offer.

3. RECRUITING OF NEGROES. The third and perhaps in the long run the most valuable service involved in this project would be to have a staff person engaged in identifying Negro candidates at schools, colleges, and other locations and referring them to potential employers. In so doing he would be representing a cooperating group of such employers who would be sharing the cost of his salary and travel. Good faith compliance with a non-discrimination order is normally held to require some positive action toward the Negro job-seeking community, but it would clearly be impractical for each one of hundreds of companies to employ a qualified recruiter to beat the same bushes for the same prospects, who for many occupations are quite limited in number. Moreover if the flow of Negroes into new kinds of jobs is to be increased, there is a real need for educational, training and placement institutions which serve Negroes to have a better idea of what skills are in potential demand. Channelling a significant part of this information through

one man or agency on a state-wide basis (of course working in cooperation with the Richmond Urban League, the State Employment Service, and other agencies) could bring about better utilization of the trained people now available, and could also be the means of stimulating the oncoming generation to demand, and the institutions to offer, training in new fields. Fees for supporting this service would be based on the size of the cooperating company, and possibly on other factors as well. This activity should be self-supporting, and in fact would not be launched until the subscriptions came fairly close to equalling the budgeted costs. The person in charge of this work would in all probability be a Negro with experience in vocational guidance or psychology.

These same services, or extensions of them, are likely to prove useful to additional groups: labor unions, with an interest in the education of their own members and officials; Federal and state agencies, needing assistance with respect to their own civil service employment situations; educational institutions, looking for help in placing their graduates and improving their offerings; out-of-state companies which may want frank advice on the problems to be anticipated in opening a Virginia location; companies in near-by states with similar problems. As long as the primary objective of service to Virginia business is not lost sight of, any of these other groups could be served as well.

EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION

Professional assistance would be sought in keeping the workings of the project under continuing observation and evaluation. If the project is successful in Virginia, the experience would be shared with other states and it would very likely become a prototype for the whole Southern region. If it encounters unexpected difficulties, the history of the project would still be studied in order to make the experience as broadly useful as possible.

SPONSORSHIP

The experience of the Virginia Council on Human Relations gives support to the idea that Virginia is the logical Southern state to initiate this experiement. Founded in 1955, the VCHR is dedicated to applying the methods of fact-finding, education, and persuasion to the elimination of discrimination and the enhancement of opportunity for all people. It is one of eleven such councils in the South associated historically and through common purpose with the Southern Regional Council. Because of the more favorable social climate, the council in Virginia has been able to develop the largest and most active local membership, the largest number of affiliated local councils and the greatest amount of financial support of all the southern councils. Its Board of Directors includes distinguished clergymen, businessmen, educators, and civic leaders. The present project was initially proposed by a businessman who operates his own firm with a completely integrated staff and who serves as Finance Chairman for the VCHR.

Several prominent industrial leaders have been interviewed to determine their reaction to this project, with very favorable results. Among those who have authorized the use of their names for private circulation in this connection are Mr. Stuart Saunders, Roanoke, President of the Norfolk & Western Railway and Dr. Arthur W. Sloan, Alexandria, Executive Vice President of Atlantic Research, Inc.

Based on preliminary contacts it appears likely that there will be financial support for the organization, utilization of the services, and willingness of a representative group to serve on an advisory committee which would keep in close touch with the staff. The Board of Directors of the VCHR would have legal responsibility for the operation. The Executive Director of the VCHR, a full-time employee, would supervise the Director of the project.

In the development of this project the VCHR has had the advice of a number of experienced and key individuals including:

Harold Fleming, Executive Vice President, the Potomac Institute

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Frederick Routh, Executive Vice President, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials

John Feild, Executive Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

With reference to the latter's participation, it should be stressed that what is proposed is a private operation not connected with the Federal or state government, and there has been no official approval by any government agency. On the other hand, this makes a logical and necessary private supplement to government activity and we have every reason to believe that there would be the best possible cooperation between the public and private efforts in this field.

BUDGET

A full year's operation would operate on a budget about as follows:

Director (consultant)	$14,000
Director's travel	3,000
Office & Secretarial	5,000
Conference expense, printing	1,000
Recruiting representative	6,000
Recruiting representative travel	2,000
	$31,000

The first year, an outside contribution of $15,000 should make it possible to get started, with subscriptions and consultant fees making up the difference. The first step would be the preparation for the initial conference and informal discussions with a wide selection of business leaders all over the state, other phases coming into operation as needed and as support developed. Payments for services rendered would be expected to increase the second and third years and make the operation entirely self-supporting the fourth year. On this basis a total of $30,000 is being sought to start the project:

First year	$15,000
Second year	10,000
Third year	5,000
	$30,000

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia
Heslip Lee, Executive Director

approved unanimously
Executive Committee
Virginia Council on Human Relations
September 15, 1962

October 9, 1962

Mr. David Gould
P. O. Box 218
Annandale, Virginia

Dear Dave:

I have a possibility for the staff position of your Equal Job Opportunity Consulting Project: Jack Gibson, of Pensacola, Florida, who has a business background, most recently in public relations and advertising. He played a very adroit and constructive role in community preparation for school desegregation and probably was the man most responsible for peaceful desegregation of schools and lunch counters there. He had left his advertising firm and would like to try work in the human relations field where his business background might be useful. He is in his mid-thirties and perhaps does not have the experience and status you need for the position, but I thought you would like to consider him. Let me know if you would like more thorough biographical data.

Another matter, and this should be considered strictly a personal matter, in view of the rah-tively healthy status of the Virginia Council, I wonder if a $500 raise for Mary Ann might be possible? It seems to me that he has earned his spurs and is doing a first rate job, and I am concerned about the juxtaposition of the size of his salary and the size of his family.

Sincerely,

Frank M. Dillard
Director, Southern Regional Office

FMD:mw

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

October 9, 1962

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad - Grace Arcade
Richmond 19
Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter transmitting multiple copies of the description of THE VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY CONSULTING PROJECT. I shall be glad to present this to our Board for their careful consideration.

I have already chatted with Mr. Puckett about you.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Hahn

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

THE TURNPIKE PRESS INC.
Creative Printers
phone CLEARBROOK 6-3444 LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE / ANNANDALE VIRGINIA

October 16, 1962

Paul Rilling
SRC Atlanta

Dear Paul:

Your description of Jack Sisson sounds interesting and I should certainly be glad to know more about him. As of now we have made two foundation applications for funds to get started with, and can only hope. I did get a letter from the Director of the Foundation Library Center (whom I have known through the Duodecimal Society) who was good enough to say that it was one of the best Foundation requests he had ever read and had no doubt that we would get a favorable response somewhere. So on this basis we certainly ought to be looking up candidates, while making it clear to them the tentative status of the project. Thanks for thinking of us.

Could you ask someone to let me have as soon as possible at least the opening and closing hours for the SRC sessions in November so I can proceed with other plans, even if they do not have the full program yet?

Sincerely

David H. Scull

Thanks for other suggestion — we are having budget meeting tomorrow nite so very timely

JDB

RECEIVED MAY 23 1963

RECEIVED 1963

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA MIlton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Executive Director

A council that seeks through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

PA, please reply

May 21, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Rev. Heslip Lee suggested that it might be helpful for me to attend the June meeting of Councils on Human Relations staff at Blue Ridge Assembly, Black Mountain, North Carolina, June 19-22. He will, in all probability, be unable to attend--and may send Ocie Lee and myself as representative of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Might I obtain a copy of the program, agenda, and such other material as you may feel I should have, prior to the meeting.

If you feel this meeting is intended primarily for Directors of State Councils, and that my presence would not be in the best interests, I will understand.

Might I inquire as to costs of said Conference? If we are permitted to bring our family (wife and three children), how much would this be for the four days? ((Our children are 3,2, and 10 months--are children this young permitted?))

The work of VEJOB is beginning to gain momentum, good contacts are being made, we hope to have an outstanding Business Advisory Committee selected soon--and will try for our first Conference with employers in early September. A Brochure is in process of being developed and will be sent to some 2,000 Virginia employers; as well as a professional business announcement card.

We solicit your suggestions as to practical and immediate steps we might be taking during the summer months, to really get the Program rolling. Inasmuch as the Southern Regional Council and VCHR share in the outcome and/or success of VEJOB, we sincerely hope you will share in our concern to make this project a real achievement. We need your continued concern, your experienced advice, and your constructive evaluation so that we might do an effective job--and begin making visible progress, real soon!

Looking forward to working more directly with you and your SRC staff, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert, Director
Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

Va.-EJOB

May 28, 1963

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Director
Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Gregory:

In regard to your inquiry to Les--and, in addition, to our phone conversation--I would suggest you call Harry Jones in Charlotte, FRanklin 6-6833, immediately about accommodations and costs for the family. By all means plan to bring them if space is still available--and I suspect it is.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

A PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL
CONSULTING SERVICE FOR
VIRGINIA BUSINESSMEN

AREA CODE 703
MI 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

MM

June 11, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Services
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Still working on the Frogmore, South Carolina situation--as per your telephone request of two weeks ago. Hope to visit there, upon their invitation, the week of June24-28.

Done

Might we have 100 copies of SRC Report L-37, October 15, 1962--and bill us in triplicate. If you have other reports on equal employment opportunity, merit employment, etc. which you feel we should read (and perhaps order in bulk), send us several copies.

Working through our local Human Relations Councils (we have 21 as of today--but Happy Lee is working on two more!) we have begun to involve our local leadership in trying to arrange luncheons with businessmen to discuss merit employment and utilization of our new Bureau. Roanoke, Blacksburg, and Hopewell are arranging such conferences---and we feel Northern Virginia Councils are well into holding their own conferences. So, the program is beginning to get off the ground.

I would appreciate your honest evaluation of what we should be doing, and methology of doing same before the staff meeting at Blue Ridge. Then, after you hear what we have done I can expect a good, constructive criticism of where do we go from here. Intergroup relations professionals only learn from "rubbing of minds" and honest exchange of ideas.

Looking forward to seeing you again at Blue Ridge, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert
Director

VEJOB

To: Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, VCHR--Members, Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, VEJOB--Members, Board of Directors, VCHR

From: Gregory E. Shinert, Director, Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau

Re: Quarterly Report of Activities for the months--April, May, June 1963

March 28 Met with staff, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D.C. Discussed affairs of VCHR with Lee and Smith, priority items of new job. Met with several VCHR Board Members. Picked up civil rights material, and Virginia Advisory Committee Report to U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Attended evening session of National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference--met several new VCHR Board Members. Discussion with Lee and Smith.

March 29 Attended luncheon and afternoon seeeion of Nat'l Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference. Visited Potomac Institute--talked with John Feild, Harold Fleming, Fred Routh about VEJOB, Business Advisory Committee, and trip through South for VEJOB.

March 30 Met with David Scull, Chairman, VCHR EEO Committee, discussed immediate projects for VEJOB; held newspaper interview.

April 1 Research at Library of Congress; picked up back issues of EVENING STAR; phone to David Scull as to interim activities pending move to Richmond.

April 2 Spent day in Richmond office, getting acquainted with office procedure; meeting staff; getting office organized; discussing VCHR affairs. Discussed work of VEJOB, need for Business Advisory Committee; trip through South; letter to Virginia employers; letterhead stationary. Luncheon with Dr. Aubrey Brown, President, VCHR. Visited State Chamber of Commerce.

April 3-4 Worked on preliminary plans for several VEJOB projects.

April 4-5 Spent two days in Richmond, looking for a house, and working with VCHR staff.

April 8-12 Sick with flu.

April 15 Moved to Richmond. Released lease on house in Alexandria, signed lease on house in Richmond.

April 16 Got organized in new house. Saw Lee and Smith in afternoon.

April 17 Obtained Va. driver's license; Henrico County license; State tags. Worked in office in afternoon.

April 18 First full-day on job in Richmond office.
Attended negotiation session with National Community Theater chain in P.M., upon invitation of Lee.
Prepared draft of letter to Virginia employers.

April 19 Conference with David Scull in Annandale, on VEJOB Business. Meetings with several Washington, D.C. human relations agency executives.

April 20 Meeting with Jacob Seidenberg, Board Member, regarding plans for Southern trip, and discussion of work of VEJOB, brochure, Business Advisory Committee.

April 22 Preparation of letterhead stationary; envelopes; worked on draft letter and brochure. Office work.

April 23 Sent draft of letterhead, stationary, letter to Virginia employers, brochure to David Scull for approval. Prepared for meeting of Virginia Equal Employment Opportunity Committee--notified Committee and Board Members.

April 24 Office work. Interview with Dr. J.R. Picott, Virginia Teachers Assoc.

April 25 Prepared roster of 300 Virginia businessmen and employers. Answeree mail.

April 26 Set up appointments to visit Virginia employers, agencies, etc.

April 29 Attended a day-meeting of Virginia Advisory Committee Meeting, with Lee. Interviewed Senator E.Haddock and Mr. Ed Phillips. Gave news release.

April 30 Interview with Mr. Ed Wayne, Pres., Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, about VEJOB. 8 P.M. meeting of Richmond-Petersburg Chapter, VCHR. Interview with Eldrid Hill, Commissioner, Virginia Employment Commission.

May 1 Interviewed Mr. Richard Lobenthal, Director, Anti-Defamation League; and Mr. Malcolm Bridges, Director, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, about VEJOB.

May 2 Interviewed Mr. Virginus Dabney, Editor, Richmond NEWS LEADER; luncheon with Dr. Aubrey Brown and Heslip Lee; discuss VEJOB budget for year.

May 3 Interviewed Harold Boyd, Pres., State AFL-CIO Labor Council, diccuss appearance at State Convention, August 12th. Interviewed Lesrer Banks, Executive Director, NAACP State Conference; interview with Newman Hamblett, Vice-Pres., Thalhimer's, on work of VEJOB.

May 4 All day meeting of Virginia Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, VCHR, Charlottesville, on work of VEJOB.

May 6 Prepared Minutes of VEEO Committee meeting; organization of office. Interviewed applicant for secretary. Worked on budget and April bills.

May 7-8 Arranged office; obtained typewriter; correspondence.

May 9 All day meeting in Roanoke, with Employment Committee: Bishop Marmion, Rev. Brooke, George Lawrence. Blacksburg Chapter VCHR meeting 8 P.M.

May 10 Interview with Mr. Henry Diggs, Personnel Director, Glen Mattus Company, Saltsville.

May 13 Interview with Mr. Richard Graham, Reynold's Metal Company about VE JOB. Interview with Mr. J.G. Hamrick, Director, Virginia Industrial Development Commission, Richmond; interview with Mr. Purser, Vir- Employment Commission.

May 15 Office work.

May 16 Interview with Mayor Sheppard, Richmond; and Mr. Booker T. Bradshaw, Pres., Virginia Mutual Insurance Company about VEJOB. Interviewed Mr. Richard Heard, Minority Groups Consultant, Virginia Employment Commission, Richmond.

Prepared professional announcement card.

May 17 Interview with Richard Graham and Al Casino about brochure and card. Interview with Dr. Blair Buck, Board member, VCHR.
Letters to all Board Members, Presidents of Local Chapters, EEO Members.

May 19 Participated in Catholic Interracial Council breakfast, met Bishop Russell of Richmond diocese, discussed VEJOB.

May 20 Letters to VCHR members about VEJOB. Office work. Interviews.

May 21 Attended Fredericksburg HRC meeting. Interview with Dick Lobenthal, Anti-Defamation League.

May 22 Interview with Verbin Kemp, Executive Director, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. Noon luncheon with Richmond Business and Professional Men's Club. Interviews with Rev. Meeks Gregory, Mr. Clay, and Dr. Brown about VEJOB.

May 23 Interview with Dr. Thomas Henderson, President, Virginia Union University. Interview with Mr. Tatishchev, exchange student from Russia, who is doing a paper on Negro employment. Worked on professional announcement card.

May 24 Interview with Dr. C. L. Evans, Executive Director, Virginia Baptists Association, about VEJOB. Office work.

May 27 Interview with Colgate Darden, about VEJOB, and Thomas Young, Publisher, Norfolk JOURNAL AND GUIDE. Interview with Dr. Cooper--Dr. Brazille--Dan Bowers.

May 28 Worked with Dick Graham on brochure. Richmond-Petersburg Council meeting.

May 29 Interview with Bob Conklin about VEJOB. Spoke to Mrs. Janet Ballard, Executive Director, Richmond Urban League and Mr. Jay Nickens, President, Richmond Urban League. Interview with Mrs. King, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Copeland of the Virginia Employment Commission.

May 31 Discussed possibility of a speaker for Business and Commerce Department program at Virginia State College, with head of Department, in Petersburg. Payed May bills. Office work.

June 1 Answered letters. Worked on announcement card. Attended Virginia Union graduation.

June 4-5 Attended Danville Human Relations Council Meeting. Met with Rev. Robert McCan, President Local Chapter. Interview with Mr. J. C. Spanger, Director of Employment, Dan River Mills, Danville, and Mr. William Keefer, Plant Manager, Corning Glass, Danville.

June 6-7 Worked in office. Answered mail, worked on announcement card.

June 8 All day meeting at Virginia State College, Norfolk, participated in Employment Workshop. Dr. G.W.C. Brown,(Adult Education Division)

June 10 Meetings in Washington, D.C. with executives of human relations agencies.

June 11 Interview with Charles Marks, Manager, C & P Telephone Company, about VEJOB. Prepared for trip South; worked on brochure and sent material to George Lawrence.

June 12 Interview with Stark Farley. Richmond Engineering Company, about VEJOB. Attended graduation Prince Edward Private School, Farmville.

June 13 Office work. Attended and spoke at Sigma Fraternity meeting on VE JOB. Richmond-Petersburg Council Meeting.

June 14 Office work. Worked on brochure.

June 15 Attended all-day meeting in Arlington, Council on Human Relations.

June 17 Helped Lee prepare for integration of restaurants. Office work.

June 18 Integrated S&W Cafeteria, Willow Lawn. Interview with Dr. James W. Clarke, Second Presbyterian Church. Left for Blue Ridge Assembly, North Carolina, Conference of Executives and Staff, State Human Relations Councils, Southern Regional Council.

June 19-22 Participation in Southern Regional Council, Blue Ridge Assembly, North Carolina.

June 23-24 Interview with Mr. Fred Hauser, Personnel Director, Reynolds Tobacco Company; Mr. Dawson, Personnel Director, Western Electric; Mr. Sam Harvey, Director, Urban League--all of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Also: Mr. Davies, Personnel Director, P. Lorilliard Tobacco Company, Greensboro; Mr. Tartt Bell, Director, American Friends Service Committee, High Point, North Carolina.

June 25 Interview with Mr. James Douglas, Personnel Director, Douglas Aircraft, and Mr. Harry Jones, Director, North Carolina Council on Human Relations in Charlottesville, North Carolina. Mr. D.S. Coltrane, Chairman, North Carolina Good Neighbors Council, Raleigh, North Carolina.

June 26 Interview with Mr. Alexander, Director, Charlotte NAACP and traveled to South Carolina.

June 27 Interview with Mrs. Alice Spearman, Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations; Mr. James, Assistant to Director; Mr. Sidney Young, President, AFL-CIO State Labor Council, all in Columbia. South Carolina. Visited General Electric plant in Columbia. Spoke on phone to Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President, Southern Regional Council in Maysville, South Carolina, and to Mr. Courtney Sieceloff, Director, Penn Community Center, Beaufort, South Carolina. Interview with Mr. Delbert Wood, President, State NAACP, Charleston, South Carolina.

June 28 Interview with Mr. Nathaniel Polster, President, Savannah Council on Human Relations, Savannah, Georgia, and by phone to Mrs. Francis Pauley, Director, Georgia Council on Human Relations. Trip to Atlanta, Georgia.

June 29-July 1 Interview with Paul Anthony and Vernon Jordan staff, Southern Regional Council in Atlanta; heads of Urban League of Atlanta and Regional Office; Mr. Gene Madison, Personnel Director, Lockheed, Marietta; Mr. Luther Jenkins, Personnel Director, Ford Motor Company, Atlanta. Drove to Birmingham, Alabama.

July 2 Interview with Rev. Norman Jimerson, Director, Alabama Council Human Relations; Barney Weeks, President, State AFL-CIO Labor Council. Interview with the Vice Presidents in Charge of Personnel, Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (affiliate of U.S. Steel) Birmingham; the Employment Director of Hays Aircraft and President of United Auto and Aircraft Workers Local in Birmingham. Drove to Mississippi.

July 3 Interview with Director of Personnel, Ingle Shipbuilding Company, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

July 5 Discussion of employment policies of Chrysler and Kaiser plants in New Orleans, Louisiana.

July 9 Phone interview withNat Griswold, Director, Arkansas Council on Human Relations and Ozell Sutton, Associate Director, Little Rock, Arkansas. Interview with Mr. Campbell, President, Eastern Arkansas National Bank. and Vice President of the Arkansas Industrial Deve-

July 9 lopment Commission, concerning integration of employment in Warwick Plant, Forrest City. Discussion with Supt. of Schools in Forrest City concerning equal educational opportunities for Negro and white students.

July 10-11 Return trip to Richmond.

Jyly 12-15 Returned to office and caught up on mail.

July 16 All day conference in Roanoke with Select Committee of key Roanoke businessmen and Negro leaders to discuss VEJOB, equal employment opportunity in Roanoke--acted as consultant to the group. Later, met with executives of Roanoke Retail Merchants Association, Downtown Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce and other business leaders to discuss VEJOB.

Summary of Activities of G.E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB, for Months April, May, June, 1963

Mr. Gregory Shinert spent his first three months on the job in a process of organizing his Bureau, getting a program started, making contacts and having interviews with leading Virginia businessmen and with human relations agency heads, to explain the VEJOB program, its services, and elicit co-operation.

He has worked closely with the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee of VCHR to sound out leading Virginia businessmen as to their willingness to serve on a Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Shinert prepared a draft brochure with the assistance of public relations members in the business firms in Richmond, to explain the work of VEJOB--as well as a professional business announcement card, which has been sent to more than 500 business firms in Virginia.

Attendance at several Workshops and conferences, as well as trying to attend local local Human Relations Councils meetings over the state has accounted for much of his time. It is his wish to explain the work of VEJOB to each of the 23 local Councils, and elicit their help in furthering the work of VEJOB on the local level, especially with businessmen and industrial leaders in each locality.

May 4th saw the first all-day meeting of the Virginia Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, VCHR in Charlottesville. Three Committee members, three staff, four Board Members and eight members of the Charlottesville Chapter were in attendance. Mr. Shinert explained the program of VEJOB to that date, and what the future plans and expectations were. Concensus was given to a set of priorities for VEJOB. The establishment of a Business Advisory Committee, the issuance of a brochure, and the trip South were high on the list. Plans for a Fall Conference of businessmen and employers should be explored.

June 19-22 saw Mr. Shinert as a participant in the Southern Regional Councils Conference of State Human Relations Councils. Executives from seven states were in attendance, under the leadership of Paul Anthony and Vernon Jordan, SRC staff. Much exchanging of experiences, obtaining of consensus on mutual problems, exploration of new ideas, projects and methods were undertaken. Decisions were made affecting the work of individual State Councils and the services and co-operation of SRC as applicable to all State Human Relations Councils.

Following the Conference, Mr. Shinert made an extended trip through North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, visiting employers, businessmen, personnel directors of firms which have made substantial progress in implementation of merit employment, to learn their experiences, how they went about pilot placement, recruiting

methods, problems they encountered, results they achieved. His particular quest was to learn of their successful methods, techniques--and how they can be adapted to the Virginia situation. Mr. Shinert also met with human relations agency heads, Urban League officials, NAACP officials, ministers, labor leaders and civic leaders--to collaborate the "success stories" given him by employers. The trip was most beneficial--if results can be successfully adapted to the Virginia picture.

During Mr. Shinert's absence, Mr. Heslip Lee answered the request of a Mayor and employer in Virginia to render "consultant services" in a Virginia town, which wished to begin merit employment. Mr. Shinert will be called in to give further professional consulting services when the President of the Company returns for an extended stay in Virginia. Subsequently, business groups in another Virginia city have called on Mr. Shinert's services, to discuss ways and means of furthering their own determination to implement real equal employment opportunity in their city.

In conclusion, VEJOB has begun to function. For the Bureau to be effective will require the immediate and direct help of each of the 23 local Human Relations Councils:

(1) Form a local Council Equal Employment Opportunity Committee;

(2) Adopt a program of study, fact-finding, conciliation, negotiation and action--and begin on said program;

(3) Arrange small meetings with local businessmen, and industry leaders to discuss implementation of merit employment--the what, when and how to increase merit employment in individual concerns--and across the city. Invite Mr. Shinert to attend as a consultant, if this is felt necessary.

(4) Refer qualified Negro applicants to those companies which have evidenced a merit employment policy--and companies to recruitment sources for qualified Negro applicants.

**DO NOT LET THIS PROGRAM WAIT UNTIL FALL. MAKE SOME SMALL BEGINNINGS NOW.

'TREND ACCELERATED'

Progress Cited in Va. In Merit Employment

By C. C. FLIPPEN

Virginia has made more progress in the field of merit employment—the hiring of individuals on their own qualities—in the last six months than in the last 10 years.

This was the estimate of Gregory E. Shinert, director of the recently established Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

"The trend toward hiring Negroes for technical, professional, secretarial and even management has been accelerated by several influences," he said.

"The most widely publicized is the administration's vigorous enforcement of the Executive Order (No. 10925) on Equal Employment Opportunity, under which all companies holding government contracts must hire without regard for race, creed, color or national origin.

"But in many cases, companies are hiring Negroes for technical and professional jobs because they recognize that work performance improves up and down the line when merit promotion is practiced without exception. Others are simply pursuing open-door hiring policies that have long been a matter of tradition in their organizations."

COUNCIL'S AFFILIATE

The bureau is an affiliate of the council, which has 23 offices around the state. Shinert and his secretary, however, are the entire staff of the Equal Job Opportunity Bureau.

The purpose of the interracial council is to promote unity and lessen racial tensions.

The bureau is financed by a $30,000 grant from the Marshall Field Foundation to be spent over three years. The grant was received in January. Shinert came here in April. He previously was director of the Missiouri State Commission on Human Rights.

"Our main interest lies with the state rather than with Richmond," Shinert said. "This is because the Urban League has done such an excellent job here."

The bureau is in no way a pressure organization, Shinert emphasized.

"We are a professional employment consultant service and an educational organization. We are here to help those who want to establish merit employment," he said.

"We seek equal employment opportunities for all. We do not seek preferential treatment."

THREE SERVICES

Shinert said his bureau offers three main services for those who seek to implement merit employment.

They are:

• In-plant consultant services, to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out company policy on merit employment.

• Employer conferences and employe workshops, to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences and to explore

See PROGRESS, Page 9

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PAGE ONE

Progress Cited in Va. In Merit Employment

Continued from First Page

methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.

• Recruitment services, to help identify qualified Negro and other minority candidates and to refer them to potential employers for specific openings.

In the three months since the bureau was set up, it has sent out initial information to let employers know of the bureau's services and has compiled a brochure listing these services. Shinert also has made personal visits trying to sell and implement merit employment.

STATEWIDE SESSION

Shinert now is planning a statewide conference of business leaders in the fall to discuss the ideas of merit employment.

He also hopes to establish by September 1 a business advisory committee. This is to be composed of top business leaders who will be able to help and implement merit employment directly.

Shinert recently returned from a tour of the South in which he visited numerous companies that had federal contracts or merit employment.

"Where it has begun it seems to be working well, and the employes have accepted it. Also where segregated facilities have been eliminated the employes have accepted that, too," he said.

There are now many places which have just begun merit employment or are thinking of starting it, Shinert said.

"But they want to do it quietly, as part of their normal business practice. They don't want publicity about it."

VEJOB

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

A PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL
CONSULTING SERVICE FOR
VIRGINIA BUSINESSMEN

July 31, 1963

AREA CODE 703
MI 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President
Marshall Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Reverend Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, has suggested that it would be appropriate to send you peroidic reports on the activities and progress made by the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau, which was established by a grant of $30,000 from the Field Foundation.

I received my appointment as Director of VEJOB on April 1, 1963--but due to the necessity of disposing of our home in Alexandria and relocating in Richmond, was unable to begin full-time operations in the Richmond office until April 18th.

I have hesitated to write prior to this until I obtained some grasp of the problems, learned more about the state, organized our office, and made some measurable inroads. I feel that I can now report that we have made a significant beginning.

The initial months of any operation are involved in organizational policies and procedures, learning what has to be done, setting priorities, making contacts, obtaining factual information, and establishing a climate in which to perform.

In working primarily with business and industry leaders, we first had to obtain their confidence, and that of professional management groups in the state. This we feel we have done, at least with those with whom we have been in contact. We are now in the process of promoting our services to interested employers and business groups, as a professional employment consultant service to businessmen.

Enclosed is material which will give you some idea of our activities. We have mailed out the professional announcement card to 500 employers in Virginia. The proposed letter and brochure to employers, substantially different from the enclosed draft, will go to the printers shortly--and will be widely distributed throughout the state. As soon as this is ready for distribution, we will actively begin recruitment for the Business Advisory Committee--and feel we have already made good contact with several top industry leaders of Virginia who may agree to serve. The first Conference of employers is planned for the Fall.

I have met with the Equal Employment Committee, VCHR, to which VEJOB is administratively responsible, only once. We plan a September meeting to evaluate progress and make assessments of priorities. However, I am in frequent contact with Mr. David Scull, Chairman of the Committee, in weekly contact with Dr. Aubrey Brown, State President, VCHR--and daily contact with Mr. Heslip Lee. Mr. Lee has been most helpful--and much of the success of VEJOB must be given directly to him.

The suggested VEJOB 1963 Budget was approved by the VCHR Equal Employment Committee--but it is difficult to determine expenses of a new Bureau and Program prior to the actual operation. Therefore, the Budget is an estimated "tentative" one--and the encumberances as well as expenses of the Bureau are carefully audited by Mr. Lee each month. We are trying our level best to obtain the mazimum benefit and effect out of each dollar expended. VEJOB shares a secretary with VCHR, and expenses of the office directly related to VEJOB's work. Being able to utilize the existing facilities of VCHR in our work has greatly expedited our own activities.

Enclosed are copies of news stories which have appeared concerning the work of VEJOB, and an article from HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW, which I have distributed to many of the employers with whom I have had occasion to speak.

For your own background information, I have enclosed a copy of my Standard Form 57.

A brief evaluation of our activities:

a) Personal interviews with more than 50 Virginia business and industry leaders, State and local Chamber of Commerce executives, executives of business and labor groups, executives of professional management groups, state and municipal political leaders, executives of private and federal public agencies--as well as numerous talks before civic and human relations groups--have indicated that a need exists in Virginia for the services we can render employers. I have been well received, and the individuals to whom I have spoken indicated the merits and reasonable approach of our program.

b) On two occasions we have been called in as consultants; once to a group of retail merchants in Roanoke who have already integrated employment in 14 downtown stores--but feel some difficulty in effecting merit employment practices in some 48 other stores not in the downtown area. This invitation from Roanoke will involve further conferences with employers and community leaders--and I hope it can be put on a consultant-fee basis. The second invitation came from a Mayor and a President of a textile plant in Tappahannock (via referral of the State Chamber of Commerce). After our initial conference, the President of the Company indicated he will call upon our consultant in-plant services.

c) At Mr. Lee's invitation, I have spoken before some ten local Human Relations Councils across the state, and each has indicated that they have, or plan, to form local Equal Employment Opportunity Committees, to work directly with VEJOB--and will arrange small meetings of local employers,

c) to whom I will be invited to address. Thus, I will have direct local liaison with employers in mnay communities in Virginia, to supplement contacts I can make on my own. If we can get 23 local Committees to function. assisting VEJOB program--this will be invaluable. (VCHR now has 23 active local Councils on Human Relations--with a paid membership of more than 3,000 across the State of Virginia)

d) We have established good working relationship with the Urban League here in Richmond--the only Urban League in the state, and the only organization in the state which has a program similar to VEJOB. Therefore, our main emphasis will be all areas of Virginia outside of Richmond (so as not to over-lap or duplicate the Urban League)--but to call upon industrial leadership of Richmond as need arises. I believe the work of the Urban League and VEJOB complement and supplement one another.

e) Following publication of the letter and brochure to major employers in Virginia, and the appointment of a bi-racial Business Advisory Committee, and with their practical advice on needs, methods, and approaches, we plan a Conference of Employers for the Fall, to discuss merit employment, promote its acceptance, encourage its implementation--and will have workshops in how to begin initial equal employment opportunity in a plant, active and affirmative recruitment of qualified applicants, pilot placement on the job, upgrading and promotion of existing minority employees, obtaining community support (and union co-operation, where unions exist). We will involve top management, professional management groups, union officials, professional inter-group relation workers, members of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, U.S. Department of Labor and Virginia Employment Commission officials, defense contracting agencies--as well as representatives from companies (in-and-out-of-state) which have had significant success with merit employment problems. It is planned to direct employers to existing minority group recruitment sources.
--This first Conference will be followed by State Regional and local conferences around the state, as well as conferences for specific industries. The Bureau will also participate in conferences called by management and labor groups. Plans are now in preparation to accomplish the above goals.

f) My three-week trip through the South was most helpful in the insights it provided as to how companies farther south than Virginia have, in fact, accomplished merit employment and provided equal employment opportunity. I learned not only techniques which have worked, but saw actual results, and was apprised of real changes of attitude and acceptance. Harold Fleming and John Feild of the Potomac Institute in Washington, Mr. Fred Routh of NAIRO, and Les Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council, were most helpful in arranging itinerary; and members of the staff of the President's Committee suggested specific individuals to meet in each of the eight states I visited.
--As soon as my full report is completed, I will send you a copy.

When the Bureau's program was instituted VCHR received positive indications that a need existed for specific professional employment consultant services,

that said services would be utilized, and that the Bureau could become self-sustaining on a consultant-fee basis. On the other hand, VCHR received negative indications that some employers would be hesitant to employ our services, and reluctant to implement merit employment policies in a significant or public fashion. For these reasons, and because the concept of merit employment is so new and radical to Virginia employers, we have been especially alert for definite evidence of positive and/or negative reactions.

We were pleasantly surprised at the Bureau's reception. In part, we must attribute it to the many other forces which have just recently been at work on the national and local scene in the area of human rights. By the same token, we realize that some employers who do evidence approval of our program, methods and goals feel that they possess internal capability to handle their own problems within their companies and communities independent of outside professional consultant services. These employers and professional management agencies evidence pleasure that the Bureau is engaged in this field in Virginia, but assert that it is doubtful if they, personally, will feel the necessity to engage our services.

We believe that once we have established a record, set a precedent by successfully rendering professional consultant services, that this information will be communicated to other employers, and our services will be sought out. Also, we intend actively and affirmatively to seek out companies and sell them on the need for our services, based on successful jobs done elsewhere.

Initially, it was felt that our services would be most utilized by companies having federal contracts and coming under Executive Order 10925. However, in both cases in which we have been called in to date, it was at the invitation of private companies having no federal contracts. The Virginia Elastic Corporation of Tappahannock feels no external pressure (or threat of racial demonstration) to begin merit employment practices--and wants to do it merely for self-interest business reasons. The Tappahannock community leaders want equal employment opportunity for economic and community-betterment reasons. In the Roanoke situation, the Retail Merchants Association and local Chamber of Commerce want to begin immediate merit employment to forestall racial demonstrations, which have occured in similar situations in two cities nearby (Lynchburg and Danville). Evidence exists that community leaders across the state feel a distinct need to begin merit employment policies <u>before</u> demonstrations occur; a growing community concern as a whole to adjust to growing demands and need for change on a voluntary basis. Business and industry leadership have begun to assume their responsibility in this area.

Therefore, we believe that business leaders feel the need to call upon our professional consultant services to assist them in changes they see as inevitable, and which they wish to accomplish with least amount of friction, publicity and disruption of the economic stability, peace and harmony of their their communities.

I will continue to make peroidic reports to your office on VEJOB activities and progress, and assessments of our program. In turn, we solicit your

evaluation of our work, and your suggestions as to how we might do our work better. Please feel free to communicate with us at all times.

With kindest regards, and looking forward to receiving your comments on this report, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Gregory E. Shinert
Director
Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau

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VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

A PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL
CONSULTING SERVICE FOR
VIRGINIA BUSINESSMEN

AREA CODE 703
MI 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

February 20, 1964

NOTICE:

TO: Members, State Equal Employment Opportunity Committee (VEJOB)
Local Council EEO Chairmen(VCHR)
Local Council Presidents

FROM: Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB

1. Mr. David H. Scull, Chairman, EEO Committee, has called a special meeting of the Committee for Saturday, March 21, at the Virginia Teachers' Association Building at 316 East Clay Street, in Richmond, beginning at 10am.

2. There will be ample parking in back of building for everyone. Lunch will be furnished by VEJOB. Please return form enclosed confirming your attendance so that a lunch can be reserved for you.

3. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the regular VCHR Board Meeting, and VEJOB members are welcome to attend the Board meeting. A special time will be reserved during lunch for specific VEJOB business.

4. Local Council EEO Chairmen are urged to be present. Presidents of those Councils which do not have EEO Chairmen are invited to be present--or send a delegate.

5. THIS WILL BE AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MEETING----PLEASE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND.

The meeting has been called at the joint request of the VCHR Executive Committee---VCHR BOARD--and VEJOB Committee--to evaluate VEJOB, performance of Shinert, integration of VEJOB into total VCHR program, continuation of VEJOB project.

M I N U T E S

VIRGINIA EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE
Saturday, December 7, 1963

The Committee met in the Washington Room, Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, from 10 AM until 12 Noon.

Committee members present: Mr. David Scull, Chairman, Annandale; Mrs. Eugene Foster, Secretary, Charlottesville; Rev. John McMahan, Richmond; Col. Benjamin Muse, Manassas; Mrs. W.J. Hodgin, Alexandria.

Ex-officio members present: Rev. W.J. Boney, Richmond; Dr. Betty Gushee, Roanoke; Dr. E.C. Kollman, Hampton; Mrs. John Scott, Fredericksburg; Mrs. Richard E. Mitchell, Arlington. (All chairmen, local Council EEO Committes).

Other guests present: Mrs. J.T. Bouchard, Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, D.C.; James Dugan, Charlottesville; W.H. Leary, Charlottesville; Dr. Aubrey Brown, Richmond; Mr. M.C. Martin, Danville; Dr. G.W.C. Brown, Norfolk; Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson, Alexandria; Mr. Burton E. Moyer, Alexandria; Mrs. Ruth Wood, Danville; James Mitchell, Arlington; Mr. Henry Caravati, Richmond; Mr. Ed Peeples, Richmond; Dr. Harry Roberts, Petersburg; Mrs. George A. Eddy, Alexandria; Mr. Thomas W. Young, Norfolk; Mr. W.R. Walker, Warwick.

Staff members present: Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, VCHR; Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB.

Presiding: Mr. David H. Scull, Chairman.

Minutes of preceeding meeting of Sept. 21, 1963, approved, as distributed.

Dean Robert Williams, Vice-chairman, and Shinert attended and reported to VCHR Executive Committee, Friday morning. Shinert attended full Board meeting Friday afternoon.

Dr. Aubrey Brown, President, VCHR, announced that the VEJOB Committee from the VCHR Board be composed of Mr. David Scull, Mrs. Eugene Foster, Mrs. Wilson Hodgin, Mr. George Lawrence, Dr. Alan Peirce, and the President of the Richmond-Petersburg Chapter, Rev. John McMahan.
--However, the Committee could elect to serve with it as many members as it chose.

By common concensus, it was agreed that all Chairmen, local Council EEO Committees, ex officio were invited to serve on the VEJOB State Committee; as well as Dean Robert Williams, Virginia Union University and Dr. Ed C. Kollman, Hampton Institute.

Discussion was held on amount of time and effort Director should expand in investigating local problems and finding employment for individuals who request this help. Concensus was that these activities are of secondary priority, and could be handled bt local EEO Committees. However, Director might assist in those instances where feasible.

Report of Director on VEJOB Activities: Mr. Shinert added several comments to the Summary and Report, previously distributed by mail.
--It was moved and passed that Mr. Shinert distribute a short, but interesting narrative report on his activities, pointing out highlights and achievements.

Letter from Max Hahn, Executive Vice-President, Field Foundation, was read. Mr. Hahn felt VEJOB was moving in the right direction, and seemed assured that the consultant services would eventually be put on a paying basis.

Memo on Role and Function of VEJOB--Relationship of VEJOB to VCHR was discussed. (Previously discussed by Executive Committee, VCHR Board).
--A Board Committee will review and evaluate VEJOB performance and priority before June 1964. It was understood that VEJOB must obtain funds independent of the Field grant prior to the Spring of 1964, or it will not be able to operate under its proposed 1964 budget. The VEJOB budget will not be integrated into VCHR budget, pending review and decision as to priority. A six month VEJOB "Short Budget" was approved. (see enclosed)

Concensus was obtained that "a joint meeting of Executive Committees of VEJOB and VCHR should be held, no later than March 1964, to evaluate VEJOB performance, and continuation of this project. By no later than July 1964 plans to integrate VEJOB into VCHR should be implemented--or future of VEJOB decided.

Financial Report was discussed. The 1964 six month "Short Budget" was approved. Mr. Scull's letter of November 28th was read. (see enclosed)

Activities & Program of Local EEO Committees. Reference was made to binders and material sent to all local EEO Committees, and the 13 point suggested program. Local Committees urged to engage in some type of employment activity, and report progress to VEJOB.
--Local Committees are to utilize Mr. Shinert's services as much as possible, and arrange small conferences of local employers, where feasible. Local Committees should also give Mr. Shinert leads as to employers in their areas to contact.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

a) Mr. Shinert reported on the status of the Manpower Development and Training program, which is to be administered by Virginia Union University--and VEJOB's role in this program. VEJOB is to assist the University, in a consultative capacity for a fee, to place trainees on-the-job.

b) Dr. Brown reported on the Urban League matter. A satisfactory agreement has been worked out, defining the role and function of VEJOB and the Urban League in Richmond--and an acceptable working arrangement established.

c) The metal plates for the VEJOB brochure are being made now--and as soon as the cover is completed-- the brochure will be run off in the VCHR office, and distributed.

d) Several individuals are working to obtain a Chairman for the VEJOB Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Shinert was instructed to interview and invite prominent businessmen to serve on the Committee--and to arrange a meeting of same as soon as practical. (Several employers have already agreed to serve on such a Committee)

e) The Employer Conference will be held as soon as the Business Advisory Committee is organized and active.

f) It was recommended that every local Council organize and activate a local EEO Committee.

g) A $50 expenditure was authorized to purchase copies of the Kheel Report, from Prentice-Hall, for use with employers.

h) Director reported on his trip to Cleveland, to attend the NAIRO Conference.

i) Suggested that Director obtain and disseminate information on C&P Telephone Company policy, as relates to their merit employment, experience and where C&P operates.

NEXT MEETING: Concensus that the next meeting should be held in conjunction with the next VCHR Executive Committee meeting, possibly in March 1964.

ADJOURNMENT - 12 noon

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory E. Shinert
Director

Enc.

MEMO ON ROLE AND FUNCTION OF VEJOB
RELATIONSHIP OF VEJOB TO VCHR: UMBRELLA PLAN: NEEDS

1. In the Proposal submitted to the Field Foundation in September 1962, it was assumed that VEJOB would become self-sustaining within a short time, by means of consultant fees from employers. VCHR was to sponsor the project, and provide general supervision "with the assistance of an advisory committee of businessmen and others."

   VEJOB would offer three basic services to employers (in-plant consultant services, employer workshops and recruitment). The project would be under continuing evaluation, and expansion could occur, if warrented.

   "The Board of Directors of VCHR would have legal responsibility for the operation. The Executive Director of the VCHR, a full-time employee, would supervise the Director of the project."

Budget:	First year	$15,000	Subscriptions and consultatn fees to
	Second year	10,000	make up the differences the second,
	Third year	5,000	third and following years.

2. In the letter of appointment, signed by David Scull, Chairman Equal Job Opportunities Committee, March 25, 1963, to Mr. Shinert.

   An annual review of performance was assured.
   Either party would be expected to give at least thirty days notice befor termination of employment.
   Director to be responsible to Heslip Lee, Executive Director, VCHR, "but will work within the framework of policies established by the Equal Job Opportunities Committee of VCHR. (which is appointed by the President, VCHR) Ultimately any problems arising out of a conflict of instructions would be resolved by the Executive Committee or by the Board of VCHR...The Proposal sets forth the objectives we hope to achieve and the principal methods to be used."

3. The EEO Committee Meeting of May 4 (Charlottesville) spelled out the priority items to be engaged in by Shinert. "The composition of the EEO Committee membership will be settled upon after discussions between Mr. Scull, staff and Dr. Aubrey Brown."
   ---"A Manual should be prepared by the staff, which will spell out the relationship between VEJOB and VCHR, and the type of involvement of local Councils in equal employment activity." Proposed 1963 Budget was approved, consultant fees suggested.

4. The EEO Committee Meeting of September 21 (Fredericksburg) "recommended that the role and function of the VCHR Employment Committee be re-evaluated by the VCHR Board--that membership on the Committee be given to individuals who have time and concern for the specific work of employment. <u>The re-evaluation and naming of new Committee members to be done by the Board at its Annual December Meeting."</u>
   Concensus was reached that the Chairman of the 21 local Council EEO Committees be <u>ex-officio</u> (bur informal) members of the State EEO Committee. The Budget was discussed and concensus was reached that "The Bureau must obtain funds independent of the Field grant prior to the Spring of 1964, or VEJOB will not be able to function under its proposed 1964 Budget.

MEMO ON ROLE AND FUNCTION

5. If an umbrella plan is found feasible by VCHR, VEJOB is committed to be a part of said plan--services and finances.

6. A Joint Meeting of Executive Committees of VCHR and VEJOB should be held, no later than March 1964, to evaluate VEJOB, performance of Shinert, and continuation of this project. By no means later than July 1, 1964, plans to integrate VEJOB into VCHR should be implemented or future of VEJOB decided.

Annandale, Virginia
November 26, 1963

TO. Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB
Members, VCHR, Executive Committee
Members, State Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, VCHR
Chairmen, Local Council EEO Committees
Mrs. Eileen Eddy, Chairman, VCHR Finance Committee

FROM: David H. Scull, Chairman, VEJOB Committee

1) A suggested VEJOB 1964 Budget has been offered showing a $6,600 deficit. I do not believe this is a sound basis for proceeding, but at the moment we have no certain sources of additional income. I propose that at this time there be approved a six-month budget with expenses of $8,000 maxium, leaving approximately $2,000 to carry over July 1. If by that time there are not other sources of support in sight, I would propose either to terminate the project and return the balance to the Field Foundation, or to find a constructive way to use the remaining funds.

2) There is the possibility of a contract between VCHR and Virginia Union University as the administrator or grantee of a Federal Manpower Training and Development Project, which might use the services of our consultant for something like a three month period. If this comes through (which will not be known until after January 1) it would not only be a very useful work directly in line with our objectives but would also provide income to continue the VEJOB probably through 1964 and perhaps beyond.

3) There is the further possibility of the VCHR undertaking a fairly major financial drive including the solicitation of business and industrial firms. If this is done, it would be agreeable to the VEJOB Committee to consider our services as a part of the total services, at least as far as the time of our one professional is concerned. VCHR could then underwrite the necessary part of the VEJOB budget, and of course VEJOB would not seek fees from the firms or in the territories reserved for the broader financial program. Even with the latter program, however, it is still possible that we may encounter firms where an outright contribution to a controversial cause might cause difficulties, in which case the VCHR solicitor would be free to describe the VEJOB fee arrangement and invite the firm to subscribe to a service along with the other professional services it normally uses. The amount of this underwriting and the reservation of solicitation territory would be up to the VCHR Finance and Executive Committees to dicide.

4) Pending these other decisions, many good contacts have been made and a good impression left through a number of meetings in different parts of the state, which should be followed up promptly. Unless and until quite specific finance program decisions have been made and implemented by VCHR, Mr. Shinert should press vigorously to turn these preliminary contacts into operational opportunities for VEJOB with as much emphasis on the self-supporting nature of VEJOB as possible. It is still incumbent on us to make a genuine effort to try out this aspect on the basis of which we got our foundation grant. There is no objection to shifting to another basis of operations if it proves better, but I do not feel that we have as yet given this a really good try.

FINANCIAL REPORT - VEJOB - 1963

ALLOCATION FOR PERIOD APRIL 1963 --- DECEMBER 1963 (nine months)		$ 15,000.00
Bank Interest on Allocation		157.64
		15,157.64

EXPENDITURES:

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Director (875/month).....	7,875.00	for 9 months
	500.00	Moving Advance
Social Security Matching.....	174.00	
	8,549.00	
Secretary (125/month (4 hrs./day).....	1,000.00	for 8 months
Social Security Matching.....	36.24	
	1,036.24	
TOTAL:		$ 9,585.24 (*)

ADDITIONS:

Electric Typewriter.....	461.10	
Multi-lith machine (pro-rated with VCHR).....	999.00	
Letter File Cabinet.....	39.95	
TOTAL:		$ 1,500.05

REPAIRS & REPLACEMENTS: NONE

OPERATIONS:

01 Technical & Special Fees (Speakers, Consultants).....	NONE	
02 Travel.....	1,572.30	
03 Telephone.....	415.18	
04 Postage & Telegraph.....	204.05	
05 Office Supplies.....	355.11	
06 Office Overhead(Rent, etc.)....	382.50	
07 Books, Literature, Subscriptions, etc.....	131.49	
08 Contractual Services.....	163.91	
09 Fixed Charges(Fees, etc.).....	20.00	
10 Miscellaneous.....	3.00	
TOTAL:		$ 3,247.54

GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	$ 14,332.83
CARRY-OVER BALANCE:	824.81
Allocation from Field Foundation for January--December 1964:	10,000.00

(*) NOTE: Included in this figure are two checks to be written in January 1964 against VEJOB Personal Services for 1963, to IRS for Social Security, Social Security Matching, Federal Withholding; Virginia State W/H, in the amount of $188.46 (SAID CHECKS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN AND PAID)

SUBMITTED FEBRUARY 1964.

6 MONTHS "SHORT BUDGET" JANUARY - JUNE 1964

BALANCE ON HAND, JANUARY, 1, 1964.....	824.81 ~~$872.44~~
ALLOCATION FROM FIELD GRANT FOR PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1964	10,000.00
	~~$10,872.44~~ 10,824.81

PERSONAL SERVICES:		
Director	$5,499.96	
Social Security Matching	115.98	
Secretary	750.00	
Social Security Matching	27.18	
	6,393.12	$6,393.12
ADDITIONS:	206.88	206.88
REPAIRS & REPLACEMENTS:	100.00	100.00
OPERATIONS:		
01 Technical & Special Fees	300.00	
02 Travel (120/month)	720.00	
03 Telephone (50/ month)	300.00	
04 Postage (25/ month)	150.00	
05 Office Supplies (30/ month)	180.00	
06 Office Overhead (45/ month)	270.00	
07 Books, Literature, Subscriptions (5/ month)	30.00	
08 Contractual Services (10/ month)	60.00	
09 Fixed Charges (5/ month)	30.00	
10 Miscellaneous (10/ month)	60.00	
	$2,100.00	2,100.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES:		$8,800.00
TOTAL BALANCE: (July - December, 1964)		2,024.81 ~~$2,000.00~~

ALLOCATION TO BE RELEASED FROM FIELD FUND, JANUARY 1, 1965 $5,000.00

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

A PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL
CONSULTING SERVICE FOR
VIRGINIA BUSINESSMEN

AREA CODE 703
MI 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

February 20, 1964

NOTICE:

TO: Members, State Equal Employment Opportunity Committee (VEJOB)
Local Council EEO Chairmen(VCHR)
Local Council Presidents

FROM: Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB

1. Mr. David H. Scull, Chairman, EEO Committee, has called a special meeting of the Committee for Saturday, March 21, at the Virginia Teachers' Association Building at 316 East Clay Street, in Richmond, beginning at 10am.

2. There will be ample parking in back of building for everyone. Lunch will be furnished by VEJOB. Please return form enclosed confirming your attendance so that a lunch can be reserved for you.

3. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the regular VCHR Board Meeting, and VEJOB members are welcome to attend the Board meeting. A special time will be reserved during lunch for specific VEJOB business.

4. Local Council EEO Chairmen are urged to be present. Presidents of those Councils which do not have EEO Chairmen are invited to be present--or send a delegate.

5. THIS WILL BE AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MEETING----PLEASE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND.

The meeting has been called at the joint request of the VCHR Executive Committee---VCHR BOARD--and VEJOB Committee--to evaluate VEJOB, performance of Shinert, integration of VEJOB into total VCHR program, continuation of VEJOB project.

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GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

March 13, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

A pleasure to talk to you this morning--regret it had to be on a disturbing note.

We are soliciting your evaluation of the VEJOB project--my performance--your prognosis for the future--and your recommendations.

I am enclosing a quantity of background material, but the most important item is our report: VEJOB'S FIRST YEAR. Please read the Evaluation section, pages 14-15--- and give us your comments. (Direct to David Scull--but a Memo to me--prior to the March 21 Joint VCHR-VEJOB Board meeting). I have made the same request of Leslie Dunbar.

In brief, there is a distinct possibility that VCHR will have to discontinue the VEJOB project by June 30, 1964--due to a lack of generated income. We have approximately $8,000 to operate through December 1964--with a promise of $5,000 on January 1, 1965--the final installment from the Field Foundation.

Our budget calls for $5,000 (from some source) to operate through March 1965. A yearly budget of $17,000 from April 1965 forward is anticipated.

It is highly doubtful if VCHR can make up this difference. Initially, VEJOB was to supplement Field Foundation grant through consultant fees, contributions, and subscriptions. No money has been generated in this manner--realistic expectations for same are still much in question.

It is a question of both priority and financing: is the VEJOB project of such priority that VCHR should make special effort to continue same; where can funds reasonably be expected?

We will appreciate any comments you care to make--prior to our March 21 meeting.

If you can attend the March 21 meeting--your presence will be greatly appreciated. In any event, visit us on your next visit North.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert, Director, VEJOB

AFFILIATED WITH THE
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

VEJOB (?)

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

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MI 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

VJV
RMM-file

March 13, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

As a concerned individual who had a part in the creation of VEJOB and my being employed as its first Director, may I share some information with you--and solicit your evaluation of the project and my performance--your prognosis for the future--and your recommendations.

I am enclosing a quantity of background material, but the most important item is our report: VEJOB'S FIRST YEAR. Please read the Evaluation section, pages 14-15---and give us your comments. ((I am sharing this same information and request with your associate, Paul Anthony)).

In brief, there is a distinct possibility that VCHR will have to discontinue the VEJOB project by June 30, 1964--due to a lack of generated income. We have approximately $8,000 to operate through December 1964--with a promise of $5,000 on January 1, 1965--the final installment from the Field Foundation.

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It is a question of both priority and financing: is the VEJOB project of such priority that VCHR should make special effort to continue same; where can funds reasonably be expected?

We will appreciate any comments you care to make--prior to our Joint VCHR-VEJOB Board meeting, Saturday, March 21. Please send David Scull, EEO Chairman, Box 170, Annandale, your evaluation and recommendations: and please be completly candid. ((Might I have a copy of said Memo--prior to March 21).

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert
Director, VEJOB

March 17, 1964

Mr. David Scull
P. O. Box 218
Annandale, Virginia

Dear Dave:

Greg has sent me a considerable amount of information about VEJOB and has asked that I share my reaction and evaluation with you before the meeting on Saturday.

Frankly, I feel too far removed from the project to be of much help. With that in mind, there are the following opinions:

The receptivity of Virginia businessmen and their use of this service is obviously very disappointing.

It is probably a full time job to get businessmen to use this service. After the fact, it appears that the hope of substantial consultant fees to support the early stages of the program wwre unrealistic. Any future planning should, in my opinion, be based on selling the services without hope of much financial assixtance from those who use it.

It cannot be an overriding factor in making decisions, but the VCHR board should keep in mind that foundations get quickly disenchanted with agencies who sell a program and find they cannot deliver. To alter programs to achieve the same ends is logical, but to drop efforts altogether can be bad. If the program is changed, some thought should be given to continuing a service in this area.

Beyond these pretty general comments, I don't feel qualified to comment.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. Gregory E. Shinert

File Va. Council on Human Relations

File Research

RA

Richmond News Leader, Thursday, June 4, 1964

'Radar' Network Set Up for Civil Rights Bill Reaction

A state-wide "radar" network aimed at detecting possible resistance to the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill is being set up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The organization's 30 local affiliates are being urged to locate places which would be most likely to refuse services to Negroes if and when the bill is enacted into law.

The Rev. Wesley M. Lee, executive director of the VCHR, said today the purpose of the effort is to persuade the businesses to comply with the law and to avoid defiance that could create an unfavorable image for Virginia.

National news media, Mr. Lee said, would not give reports on those places which comply with the law but would emphasize resistance to the civil rights law if it is enacted.

A six-point program in preparation for passage of the bill has been distributed to council members throughout the state.

Mr. Lee said he was uncertain when the bill would be enacted. He said he believed the general public hopes Senate debate on the measure would end soon. He earlier had predicted passage on June 10.

He speculated that there would be no rush on the part of Negroes to obtain service at the various public accommodations affected by the bill. But, he said, there will be some who will want to test it immediately.

The public accommodations section of the civil rights bill, as now written, becomes law the day after the President signs it. The fair employment practices section has a two-year waiting period before it is fully enforced.

The six-point VCHR program calls upon council members to:

- Open lines of communication and discussion among community leaders concerning facts of the civil rights measure.
- Point out that Title II (public accommodations) becomes law one day after it is signed.
- Report that a section of the bill prohibits anyone from assisting in the denial of services under the public accommodations section. This, Mr. Lee said, could include police agencies attempting to enforce anti-trespass laws in Virginia.
- Determine which places are most likely to deny services and create lawsuits. Seek to work with such places prior to passage of the bill, "pointing out that compliance to the law is in the true Virginia tradition."
- Report to the VCHR office in Richmond the names of any places where defiance is likely and be certain to report any defiance to the state office as soon as it takes place after passage of the bill.
- Offer the services of local councils to community leaders during the transition period of adjustments to the law.

The VCHR, founded under the wing of the Southern Regional Council, is a biracial organization aimed at discussing racial problems and negotiating desegregation steps.

The Richmond council was instrumental in negotiating the desegregation of about 35 restaurants last year, Richmond's theaters and some hotels.

6 MONTHS "SHORT BUDGET" JANUARY - JUNE 1964

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ALLOCATION FROM FIELD GRANT FOR PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1964			10,000.00
			~~$10,872.44~~ 10,824.81
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Director	$5,499.96		
Social Security Matching	115.98		
Secretary	750.00		
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ADDITIONS:	206.88	206.88	
REPAIRS & REPLACEMENTS:	100.00	100.00	
OPERATIONS:			
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05 Office Supplies (30/ month)	180.00		
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08 Contractual Services (10/ month)	60.00		
09 Fixed Charges (5/ month)	30.00		
10 Miscellaneous (10/ month)	60.00		
	$2,100.00	2,100.00	
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES:		$8,800.00	
TOTAL BALANCE: (July - December, 1964)		$2,~~000.00~~ 024.81	
ALLOCATION TO BE RELEASED FROM FIELD FUND, JANUARY 1, 1965			$5,000.00

FINANCIAL REPORT - VEJOB - 1963

ALLOCATION FOR PERIOD APRIL 1963 --- DECEMBER 1963 (nine months)		$ 15,000.00
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		15,157.64

EXPENDITURES:

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Social Security Matching.....	36.24	
	1,036.24	

TOTAL: $ 9,585.24 (*)

ADDITIONS:

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Multi-lith machine (pro-rated with VCHR).....	999.00
Letter File Cabinet.....	39.95

TOTAL: $ 1,500.05

REPAIRS & REPLACEMENTS: NONE

OPERATIONS:

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SUBMITTED FEBRUARY 1964.

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Membership Report

July 1968
Month

	Beginning of Month	New Members and Renewals	End of Month
Local Councils			
Arlington	177	3	180
Alexandria	221	15	236
Charlottesville	133	1	134
Covington	62		62
Danville	106		106
Fairfax	192	5	197
Franklin	32		32
Fredericksburg	48		48
Hanover	0		0
Hopewell	18		18
Lancaster-Northumberland	15		15
Loudoun County	2		2
Lynchburg	49		49
Mercer-Tazewell	6		6
Montgomery	75		75
New River	0		0
Norfolk	152		152
Peninsula	40		40
Petersburg	97		97
Portsmouth	11		11
Prince Edward	90		90
Radford	10		10
Richmond	268	8	276
Roanoke	71		71
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista	31		31
Rockingham	75		75
Virginia Beach	53		53
Williamsburg	48	2	50
General	62	1	63
State Council TOTAL	2150	35	2185

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS RICHMOND, VA. 23219
214 EAST CLAY STREET - ROOM No. 310 TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

To: All VCHR Board members and local council presidents.

From: Carl E. Auvil, VCHR president.

On Saturday, August 17, a group called VOTE was formed to coordinate the various voter registration activities in Virginia. VOTE - Virginians Organized To Enlarge the Electorate - is headed by VCHR member, Dr. Calvin Miller, political science professor at Virginia State College, Petersburg. I was elected to the group's executive committee. It will be the first statewide organization of its kind in Virginia, and hopefully may develop into an organization similar to the North Carolina Voter Education Project. The Southern Regional Council has agreed to provide support to get the project off the ground. Other organizations participating are the NAACP, SCLC, the Crusade for Voters in Richmond, and some college groups.

Some immediate goals for the organization were set:

1. To add 100,000 names to the voter registration books between now (August 19), and the day the books close, October 5.

2. To join with hundreds of Virginians planning to attend a VOTE registration kick-off drive on the campus of Hampden-Sydney, five miles out of Farmville, Prince Edward County, on September 2. The affair begins at noon with a homecooked meal. Cost: $1 per plate.

I urge you to develop interest in this statewide Labor Day get-together among your local council members. Organize an auto caravan from your locality. Contact voter registration or education groups in your locality that might not have heard of the kick-off rally. Urge them to attend. Join with your local NAACP or SCLC units and develop interest in attending. Send telegrams of support if you can't attend.

The bigger the rally, the better the chance for justice in Virginia. VCHR Board Member and Fifth Congressional District Candidate Ruth Harvey Charity of Danville is to be featured speaker. Samuel W. Tucker, the NAACP's veteran legal fighter and candidate for the Fourth Congressional District seat, will be there also.

I'm trying to organize a delegation from Northern Virginia. Won't you do the same in your town? And bring the children.

Yours for a just society.

Dated: August 19, 1968

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU

Announces the inauguration of a non-profit professional personnel consulting service for Virginia business establishments employing on the basis of merit, irrespective of race, creed, color or national orgin.

* **IN-PLANT CONSULTANT SERVICES,** to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out Company policy on merit employment.

* **EMPLOYER CONFERENCES AND EMPLOYEE WORKSHOPS,** to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences, and to explore methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.

* **RECRUITMENT SERVICES,** to help identify qualified Negro and other minority candidates and refer them to potential employers for specific openings.

* All inquiries received from and services rendered to private clients are handled on a completely confidential basis.

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
MIlton 8-7348

GREGORY E. SHINERT
DIRECTOR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

PA ✓
file - VCHR

The personel committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations announces the employment of an Associate Director in the person of Mr. Ocie Lee Smith of Natchitoches, Louisiana. Mr. Smith will assume his position on December 1, 1962.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith -

Born in Louisiana where he attended elementary and High School-

Higher Education: B. S. degree from Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
M. S. degree in Sociology and Economics from University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Twelve hours toward Ph. D. degree in Sociology and Ecomomics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Former positions of work:

1943-1954 worked with the Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, as itinerant Supervisor, assigned to the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark.

1954-1961 taught Social Science in High School in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

1961-1962 taught Sociology and Economics at Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi. (The now famous James Merideth was one of his pupils)

Other positions held:

Eight years served as president of the Social Workers Organization in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Served as a member of the executive board, Urban League, Little Rock, Ark.

Four years served as president of Board of Directors of Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Served as a member of Governor Faubus' Council on children and youth.

Served as a member of a special study-research group involved in: I. "Dietary habits of Negro People in a given slum area" II. "A sample of living standards among Negro families in the Black Belt, Alabama." These studies were conducted under the joint sponsorship of Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute.

In 1953, Mr. Smith was invited by Governor Fine of Pennsylvania, to attend the Aaronsburg Assembly which met at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Quaker community of Aaronsburg. This was styled as an assembly of one hundred of America's most distinguished citizens.

The personel committee is happy to announce the employment of Mr. Smith as our Associate Director as of December 1, and after that date he may be contacted at the state offices now located at 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia. MI 9-0872.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Letter No. # 3 so be sent in March to over 1,000 business and industrial firms in Virginia

Mr. Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development for the Virginia Council on Human Relations, has requested me to write you concerning the services offered by the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau.

The Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau is a professional personnel consulting service for Virginia business, actively working to increase merit employment, equal employment opportunity, by voluntary means, in the State of Virginia. It is a private, non-profit and tax-exempt service, established in April 1963 by means of a $30,000 grant from the Field Foundation of New York, and is a division of the Virginia Council on Human Relations--which works through 23 local chapters in Virginia, and has a paid membership of better than 4,000.

VEJOB's primary objective is to help Virginia business make the fullest possible use of our total manpower potential for the greatest good of both business and labor. To do this VEJOB offers three basic management services:

1. In-Plant Consulting, to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out company policy on merit employment.

2. Employer Conferences and Employee Workshops, to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences; to help company employees explore methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.

3. Recruiting Services, to help the company find qualified applicants among minority groups.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

A special committee of prominent business and industry leaders throughout the State of Virginia are being asked to serve in a consultative capacity as a "Business Advisory Committee."

VEJOB has unique services it can offer to companies with federal contracts.

All inquiries received from and services rendered to private clients are handled on a completely confidential basis.

More and more companies in Virginia are adopting merit employment policies, and finding that it works, from both an economic and human relations point of view. Employers are able to utilize our full manpower potential and keep many skilled people, trained at Virginia expense in Virginia. Such a policy enables Virginia business to exploit a labor pool and consumer market currently untapped.

Merit employment is good business and good sense.

Evidence for this is a report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, issued in 1962, which asserted that losses to the economy through racial discrimination result from two factors: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully. The Council estimated that the nation's economy is losing between $13 billion and $17 billion per year in national income and product as a result of these two factors.

Merit employment, if fully implemented, answers the needs of qualified minority individuals for jobs--and tends to forestall racial unrest and community disharmony resulting from job discrimination.

VEJOB welcomes the opportunity to assist management in working out an effective program of merit employment, based on good business and good sense.

This service is available upon request, by writing or phoning the undersigned at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Gregory E. Shinert, Director,
Virginia Equal Job Opportunity
Bureau.

GES:rbm

MEMO ON ROLE AND FUNCTION OF VEJOB
RELATIONSHIP OF VEJOB TO VCHR: UMBRELLA PLAN: NEEDS

1. In the Proposal submitted to the Field Foundation in September 1962, it was assumed that VEJOB would become self-sustaining within a short time, by means of consultant fees from employers. VCHR was to sponsor the project, and provide general supervision "with the assistance of an advisory committee of businessmen and others."

   VEJOB would offer three basic services to employers (in-plant consultant services, employer workshops and recruitment). The project would be under continuing evaluation, and expansion could occur, if warrented.

   "The Board of Directors of VCHR would have legal responsibility for the operation. The Executive Director of the VCHR, a full-time employee, would supervise the Director of the project."

Budget:	First year	$15,000	Subscriptions and consultatn fees to
	Second year	10,000	make up the differences the second,
	Third year	5,000	third and following years.

2. In the letter of appointment, signed by David Scull, Chairman Equal Job Opportunities Committee, March 25, 1963, to Mr. Shinert.

   An annual review of performance was assured.
   Either party would be expected to give at least thirty days notice befor termination of employment.
   Director to be responsible to Heslip Lee, Executive Director, VCHR, "but will work within the framework of policies established by the Equal Job Opportunities Committee of VCHR. (which is appointed by the President, VCHR) Ultimately any problems arising out of a conflict of instructions would be resolved by the Executive Committee or by the Board of VCHR...The Proposal sets forth the objectives we hope to achieve and the principal methods to be used."

3. The EEO Committee Meeting of May 4 (Charlottesville) spelled out the priority items to be engaged in by Shinert. "The composition of the EEO Committee membership will be settled upon after discussions between Mr. Scull, staff and Dr. Aubrey Brown."
   ---"A Manual should be prepared by the staff, which will spell out the relationship between VEJOB and VCHR, and the type of involvement of local Councils in equal employment activity." Proposed 1963 Budget was approved, consultant fees suggested.

4. The EEO Committee Meeting of September 21 (Fredericksburg) "recommended that the role and function of the VCHR Employment Committee be re-evaluated by the VCHR Board--that membership on the Committee be given to individuals who have time and concern for the specific work of employment. <u>The re-evaluation and naming of new Committee members to be done by the Board at its Annual December Meeting."</u>
   Concensus was reached that the Chairman of the 21 local Council EEO Committees be <u>ex-officio</u> (bur informal) members of the State EEO Committee. The Budget was discussed and concensus was reached that "The Bureau must obtain funds independent of the Field grant prior to the Spring of 1964, or VEJOB will not be able to function under its proposed 1964 Budget.

MEMO ON ROLE AND FUNCTION

5. If an umbrella plan is found feasible by VCHR, VEJOB is committed to be a part of said plan--services and finances.

6. A Joint Meeting of Executive Committees of VCHR and VEJOB should be held, no later than March 1964, to evaluate VEJOB, performance of Shinert, and continuation of this project. By no means later than July 1, 1964, plans to integrate VEJOB into VCHR should be implemented or future of VEJOB decided.

VEJOB'S FIRST YEAR

The Virginia Council on Human Relations applied for a grant from the Field Foundation of New York, in September 1962, "to establish in Virginia, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting service for employers who are prepared to adopt or to implement a personnel policy based on equal opportunity without regard to race or color." It was expected that this project would become self-sustaining within a short time, by means of consultant fees for services rendered to employers, and by general subscriptions. $30,000, over a three-year period, was sought to launch the project.

THE NEED

The need for such a project was assumed by the fact that merit employment was found to be a rare quantity in Virginia, and qualified minority individuals, especially Negroes, were not afforded equal employment opportunity--from point of education, training, initial hire, up-grading---to opportunity for skilled, professional, managerial advancement. In addition, there were some 175 prime contractors to the U.S. Government with establishments in 215 or more locations, each of these having a minimum of 50 employees and $50,000 in Government contracts---and coming under various federal Executive Orders requiring policies of non-discrimination in hiring. Allegedly, many Virginia employers were willing to begin merit employment hiring, but experienced some concern about being the first to do so in their community, wondered as to the effect of such a policy on their employees, their customers, the community at large.

Several prominent industrial leaders were interviewed to determine their reaction to such a service, and their reactions were very favorable. They conceded the need, and felt Virginia business and industry would utilize the service, on a consultant fee basis.

SERVICES

The project would offer three basic services;

1. EMPLOYER CONFERENCES AND EMPLOYEE WORKSHOPS. State-wide, area and industry conferences would provide business and industry leaders opportunities to exchange experiences they have had in hiring minority workers, and learn from Southern employers from other areas of the South of their experiences in merit employment. The project would also provide employee workshops and training sessions on methods and techniques, and encourage discussions of problems, and their resolution.

2. CONSULTING SERVICES. The Director would be available to all Virginia firms to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures for merit employment, and would be able to render a number of specific services to individual employers.

3. RECRUITMENT SERVICES. The Director, working in close cooperation with employment agencies, public and private organizations and schools, would assist companies in finding qualified applicants among minority groups.

"All inquiries received from and services rendered to private clients are handled on a completly confidential basis."

INAUGURATION

The Virginia Council received the grant in January 1963, and established the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau, under the supervision of an Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, composed of nine VCHR Board members, with Mr. David Scull of Annandale, Chairman. The Committee interviewed a number of applicants, and in March 1963 employed Mr. Gregory E. Shinert as Director. Mr. Shinert, a Texan, received his Master of Science in Human Relations, St. Louis University, 1953, and served as the first Executive Director, Missouri State Commission on Human Rights, for five years---as administrator of Missouri's enforceable Fair Employment Practices law. Prior to coming to VEJOB, he was Senior Intergroup Relations Specialist(GS-13) U.S. Corps of Engineers, Washington,DC., and had had fifteen years experience in intergroup relations. Mr. Shinert is married, has four children, resides in Richmond.

VEJOB is administratively responsible to Rev. Heslip H. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, and received a $15,000 allocation from the Field Foundation for its first year of operation, with a promise of $10,000 the second year, and $5,000 the third. It was anticipated that subscriptions and consultant fees would make up the difference from the second year on.

Several priority tasks assumed by the Bureau were:

1. Begin immediate personal contacts with Virginia employers, business and industry leaders, to introduce and offer VEJOB consultant services, on a fee basis. Initially, offer professional consultant services free to Virginia employers. Promote the general acceptance and institution of merit employment. Survey current Virginia employment policies and practices, as regards minority employment. Begin in-plant consultation services.

2. Make a trip through the South to learn what other Southern employers have done in the field of merit employment, how they did it---reactions and results. Build up a collection of case histories of where--and how--merit employment is working in the South.

3. Prepare and distribute to all major Virginia employers a professional announcement card---to be followed with a business-like brochure and cover letter, explaining merit employment, hos VEJOB can assist individual companies, the specific services it renders.

4. Develope a bi-racial Business Advisory Committee of leading Virginia businessmen from every area of the state--and representative of business, commerce, industry, retail services--to help VEJOB expand its programs and services, to advise VEJOB on how to make its services most useful and wanted. Ask prominent business and industry leaders to serve in a consultative capacity to VEJOB--select a Chairman.

5. Hold an Employer Conference of some type. Ask the Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee to convene said Conference.

6. Render recruitment services to employers, upon request. Establish and maintain a file of qualified Negro and other minority applicants--and render employment services, where possible.

   ----In time, VEJOB should offer screening and testing as well as referral services.

7. Assist in the establishment(and service to) Equal Employment Opportunity Committees in each of the 23 local Councils on Human Relations in Virginia; serve as liaison and Clearing House between the Councils; co-ordinate their activities; provide information and service to all Committees; provide each Committee with permanent binders and suggested programs; send list of 300 companies with federal contracts to each Committee and Council. By arrangement of local Council and EEO Committee, meet with small groups of businessmen and employers in each community to explain services of VEJOB, promote merit employment and use of VEJOB services. Prepare case histories of companies or situations where merit employment has been tried--and is working successfully in Virginia--and distribute to all local Councils.

8. Prepare a Manual which will spell out the relationship between VEJOB and VCHR, and the type of involvement of local Councils in equal employment activity.

9. Distribute a regular Newsletter to total VCHR membership (4,000), keeping them informed; and a more specific Newsletter to Virginia businessmen, to explain merit employment concerns from a businessman's point of view; amplify rules and regulations of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and offer services on a professional basis. Supply businessmen with other informational material.

10. Work with other public and private agencies (including Urban League, local employment agencies, Virginia Employment Commission, high schools, colleges, business and vocational schools, personnel departments, human relations organizations, business and professional associations, etc.,) to promote acceptance and implementation of merit employment practices---and good human relations in Virginia. Stimulate broader training programs throughout the state for minority youth and workers; motivate youth to take advantage of every existing opportunity--and prepare for new opportunities opening each day in employment.

For the month of April 1963, the staff of VEJOB consisted of the Director, operating in the offices of VCHR at 17 East Cary Street, Richmond. From May 1963 through mid-January 1964, VEJOB had a part-time office secretary. Currently, we operate without secretarial help.

ACTIVITIES

1. CONTACTS WITH VIRGINIA EMPLOYERS

The Director has been in personal contact with 81 Virginia employers, business and industry leaders, to discuss VEJOB services, and to offer these services to individual companies. Initially, no mention was made of consultant fees---merely that VEJOB had been established by means of a grant, and would in time expect to become self-sustaining. In only one case, and that upon request of the employer, was the subject of fees discussed. This employer still plans to utilize our services and pay for same. In several cases, recruitment services were performed free. We have been instrumental in placing at least five individuals in situations where they were the first Negroes so employed. We have referred numerous employers and job applicants to existing agencies (including the Urban League, public and private employment agencies).

VEJOB is not an employment agency--we do recruitment services for employers as part of our normal services. On occasion, we try to help individual applicants find employment, but this is a secondary concern.

Mr. Shinert has been courteously received by all employers with whom he has talked. The majority of employers readily allege they are allready "merit employers" or "equal employment opportunity employers"---that they do consider each applicant and employee strictly on merit. In no case to date has an employer admitted he would refuse to consider employment of a qualified Negro applicant for an existing job. Instead, they point with pride to one or two Negroes on the job--in responsible and skilled positions. The Director has been told that more companies and public agencies have hired more Negroes for skilled, technical and professional positions within the past year than in the past ten years put together. Many employers inform us that they have successfully instituted merit employment only within the past few years--and that merit employment works. However, by actual numbers, few companies in Virginia have more than token Negro employment--and Negroes in supervisory and managerial positions are extremely rare. In those instances where a company reports no Negroes employed above the menial and unskilled levels, it is alleged that "we would hire--but no Negroes apply", or "we can't find a qualified Negro---- the right person" or "the Negroes which have applied for existing jobs simply did not meet our standards."

Factually, merit employment breakthroughs have been made in Virginia. But, they are still so rare as to be exceptional---and each employer can almost name his Negro employees, give job descriptions, salary scale, date of employment, and all events surrounding employment--as well as effect on his company of said employment.

There are more than 300 companies or affiliates in Virginia with federal contracts. Each must evidence compliance with their contractual obligations under federal Executive Orders--and show that they are equal employment employers. The Director has visited some twenty companies with federal contracts--and in every case they can present evidence that they are in compliance, i.e., by showing us Negroes on the job, in skilled, responsible positions. Most Negroes we have seen worked in technical-trade-professional, or factory-plant-production line jobs---very few in sales, office, clerical, administrative, supervisory positions.

In many instances, employers inform us that they obtained their Negro employees by up-grading or promotions from within the company, by hiring relatives or acquaintances of employees, by direct recruitment from Negro schools or the Urban League. There are several instances where employers recruited skilled workers from outside their immediate area---even outside Virginia.

Basically, employers are making no special effort to recruit qualified Negro applicants. Often, they do not ask employment agencies to refer all qualified applicants---and employment agencies (both public and private) hesitate to refer Negroes to companies which do not specifically ask for them---or have not employed Negroes in the past. Companies do not communicate their merit employment policy to the Negro community---and Negroes often do not apply at companies where heretofore they were denied employment. Some employment agencies (both public and private) will not even try to place a qualified Negro applicant, except for traditional-type jobs.

Some employers admit that their standards and qualifications are exceptionally high---that the tests and experience requirements they demand effectively eliminate opportunity for Negro applicants. Yet, they claim this is their prerogative as employers---and blandly make the statement "if Negroes apply to us, can meet our standards and qualifications, score high on our tests, meet our experience and training requirements, they will be given equal consideration---all other factors being equal."

As a consensus of viewpoints we have met in talking with Virginia employers, we may summarize as follows: employers (public and private) allege they cannot find qualified Negroes for skilled, technical, professional, sales, office, supervisory, managerial positions---that those currently on the payroll are not qualified for advancement, or lack seniority---that few Negroes actually apply to their companies or agencies---and most of these do not have the proper qualifications---meet company or agency standards---pass high enough on tests---or are selected under the "rule of three" in public agencies. Several employers allege they would hire qualified Negroes, but their current employees--or union--would strongly object--or they would lose customers--alienate the community. Many employers privately admit that, when it comes to white applicants or employees, they are somewhat flexible as to standards, making allowances for education, training, experience, job performance. With Negroes, they feel they must insist on the maximum---and will consider only the exceptional Negro---especially for sensitive positions, i.e., a "first" in their company, agency, or department. They set high expectations for their first few Negro employees.

We believe it fair to say that in Virginia, on the basis of personal experience, a Negro must be better than average--more skilled--have more of both performance and non-performance characteristics--to obtain an average job--at average (and often below average) pay---or to win promotion. Negroes are just not actively considered for positions where heretofore Negroes were not employed---and are rarely permitted opportunity to compete for administrative, managerial, supervisory positions traditionally held by whites.

By the same token, in those instances where "pilot placements" have been made--where Negroes were hired or promoted on their merits---things have worked out fine. In company after company--and public agency after public agency--where we have visited (Danville, Saltsville, South Boston, Radford, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Blacksburg, Front Royal, Charlottesville, Richmond, Petersburg, Hopewell, Harrisonburg, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Norfolk, Newport News, Hampton---as well as Northern Virginia)---- employers are pleased that they have found competent help and acknowledged that all the fears they had beforehand never materialized. The Negro employee is accepted by his fellow workers, by the union--by customers--by the community--strictly on his ability to perform his job and his own personality. Employers are beginning to realize--where merit employment has been tried--that it works: it simply makes good sense and is good business.

Several illustrations of merit employment practices may be cited:

(a) In Danville, one company began its new operation on a merit basis--brought in several skilled Negroes from its home plant as supervisors, foremen, etc. It instituted an active merit recruitment program in Danville for additional workers--and hired a fair proportion of local residents.

Another company in Danville instituted a limited program under pressure--and has quietly hired or upgraded Negro employees to skilled and responsible positions--even to clerical and office positions. The former all-Negro and all-white unions have been merged, and the apprenticeship training program integrated.

(b) In Saltsville, one company alleges that it has had a little-publicized merit program in effect for some ten years--and has Negro foremen who have whites under them, as well as Negro office personnel.

(c) Several large companies have employed Negro technicians, scientists, professionals in top jobs--but have few in the middle-rung skilled and office positions.

(d) Retail stores in almost every urban community in Virginia have begun limited employment of Negro sales personnel--some have promoted sales personnel to supervisory positions, even over white employees. One store in Richmond has four Negro men in executive management-trainee programs, and one assistant buyer in charge of and entire department.

(e) In Roanoke, some 14 downtown stores simultaneously employed Negro sales personnel--and several business groups have requested our assistance to discuss methods of assisting the outlying and suburban stores to adopt a like policy--and find qualified Negro applicants for future openings.

(f) One company in Tappahannock has constructed a new wing to its existing plant-- and plans on hiring some 50-100 women textile workers, on an integrated basis. When it does, the president of the company has asked our consultant services, both within the company plant and in the community, to make the transition easier--as well as to assist in finding qualified Negro applicants.

(g) Three companies in Charlottesville have merit programs--which our local Council was instrumental in getting started--by actually selling the need for merit employment, and then doing active recruitment for the companies.

(h) Several communities in Virginia have instituted Manpower Training and Development projects---re-trained workers---and then placed them on jobs not heretofore held by Negroes. (including Lynchburg, Harrisonburg, Crewe, Charlottesville, Richmond, Norfolk and Northern Virginia).

The Director could cite illustrations from every company he has visited---every employer with whom he has talked---every community he has visited---to show where merit employment breakthroughs have been made in Virginia.

In summation: the reaction of Virginia employers to proffered VEJOB services, to date, has been: we are happy you called, and we will call you--if we have need of your services; we believe we have the internal capability of implementing merit employment within our own company---and do not feel any immediate need for outside consultant services; we would be pleased to consider an invitation to attend an employer conference and to receive your brochure; we may call upon you for recruitment services.

In two specific instances, employers said they would serve on a Business Advisory Committee, if invited; in several other instances, employers indicated they would consider serving on said Committee, when invited. In only one case did an employer discuss consultant fees, and suggest his company would pay for said services. In one case, an employer asked for specific help in filling a specific position--although several employers asked us to refer qualified Negroes for existing job openings. In only one case did an employer ask for our consultant in-plant services--and this for a future date. As a side issue of our cotacts with Virginia employers, we have done a limited and non-representative survey of current Virginia employment policies and practices---and find that there is only rare and exceptional merit employment in Virginia---and that, only a token beginning has been made in equal employment opportunity for Negroes in Virginia.

2. TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH

After participation in an eight-state staff meeting of the Southern Regional Council at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, the Director made a trip through the South, on instructions of the State EEO Committee, from June 24-July 10, 1963 to learn first-hand what other Southern employers have done in the way of merit employment, how they did it, reactions--and results. He visited plants and companies in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas and Tennessee, talking to company presidents, vice presidents in charge of industrial relations, personnel directors, union leaders, human relations professionals, Urban League officials, college placement officers, employment agencies, and organizational executives. The plants and companies visited had been recommended ahead of time as examples of where merit employment, to some degree, was working.

The Director learned that in every instance the company, once merit employment had been decided as company policy by top management, had been able to effect Negro employment and upgrading with little difficulty. Company facilities, such as segregated rest rooms, lunchrooms, segregated work areas and departments, dual seniority lists, etc., were eliminated--and in some cases, Jim Crow unions merged with all-white unions; apprenticeship training programs were successfully integrated. The Director learned specific methods and techniques whereby merit employment was effected---whereby integration was accomplished in employment. In every instance, integration was carefully planned and implemented by top management--and carefully supervised all down the line.

Many employers admitted they had gone to other companies for suggestions as to how to effect integration--to learn of other companies' experiences--had even invited other company executives in to their company to explain methods and techniques which had been found successful. Several companies had called upon the professional consultant staff of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Plans for Progress Committee, as well as other other human relations organizations, the Urban League, and the Commerce and Industry Committee. A few employers admitted they had employed the services of professional management consultant firms, as well as business and industry and industrial relations associations for specific help.

However, their greatest source of concern was the apparent lack of qualified Negro applicants, and their difficulty in locating Negro applicants for specific job openings when they needed them. Their comments paralleled, in great measure, the comments of Virginia employers with whom we have talked.

In summary: we would say that the policies, practices and attitudes of out-State Southern employers are very similar to Virginia employers---and no more advanced as regards merit employment. They share the same fears, apprehensions, and reserved approaches to implementation of equal employment opportunities as do our Virginia employers. Whatever measure of merit employment exists in the South, among those companies and communities we visited, is of a token nature---but is done principally by the companies themselves, with little overt assistance from outside agencies--and mostly as a result of pressure of federal contracts and Executive Orders. Retail stores have begun very limited merit employment in several locations as a result of Negro pressure. There is very little voluntary integration in employment--but wherever merit employment was decided upon and strongly implemented by top management, it is working satisfactorily.

3. PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS--VEJOB BROCHURE

We prepared and distributed professional announcement cards to some 2,000 major Virginia employers--all companies employing 100 or more, and several hundred cards to companies employing between 50-100. We have received several letters of inquiry as a result of said mailing.

Beginning in May 1963 we began preparation of an authoritative VEJOB brochure for distribution to all major Virginia employers, explaining merit employment, how VEJOB can assist individual companies, the specific services rendered. Due to the Southern trip, extensive summer travel, EEO Committee revisions, a final draft copy was not approved until late September. We obtained co-operative assistance in final preparation from a Richmond advertising agency, on format, content, and cover design--- but as this was strictly on a voluntary basis, delivery of final proofs did not come until after Christmas. Printing difficulties, lack of time and staff, resulted in the actual brochure not being run in our office until mid- January. A change in content of the back cover, and need for a re-run of same, will mean the brochures will not be mailed to some 3,000 Virginia employers until March 1, 1964.

4. BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Director, in his various contacts with Virginia employers, has asked selected business and industry leaders to serve in a consultative capacity on a Business Advisory Committee to VEJOB, and help expand its program and services. In two specific instances, employers said they would serve on a Business Advisory Committee, if invited. In several other instances, employers indicated they would consider serving on said Committee, when formally invited by another businessman. However, there has been some difficulty in finding an employer who would agree to serve as Chairman, or convener, of the first meeting of said Committee. A number of approaches have been made. Continuing effort is being made to obtain an employer who will agree to call the first meeting. Thought has been given to holding a VCHR Consultation of Employers as a lead-in to creation of a Business Advisory Committee. The President of VCHR and Directors of both VCHR and VEJOB have this matter under active consideration.

5. EMPLOYER CONFERENCE

It was decided by the State EEO Committee to delay holding an initial employer conference until a Business Advisory Committee was activated--so that we could utilize their good offices in helping increase attendance and participation at such a conference. However, a VCHR Consultation of Employers might serve the same function--and plans are underway to call such a consultation.

6. RECRUITMENT SERVICES--EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

To date, only one company has asked us to locate applicants for a specific job opening--and we have referred some ten applicants. Several employers have asked that we refer qualified Negro applicants to their companies, and we have done so. One Company has indicated that it will employ us for this service later in the year. One private employment agency has asked that we refer qualified applicants for office and secretarial jobs to it--and suggest to employers looking for good help that this agency specializes in performing this service, and will refer qualified minority individuals upon request.

VEJOB has received over 100 requests from individuals looking for jobs. Since we are not an employment agency, we have referred most of these to established employment agencies (public and private), to the Virginia Employment Commission, and its local employment offices, to the Urban League. In some five cases, we have been instrumental in placing Negro applicants on a job--which heretofore was not held by a Negro.

We have established and do maintain a file of qualified Negro applicants who have contacted or been referred to us. We have been unable to screen these applicants, administer tests, or determine their qualifications

7. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEES IN LOCAL COUNCILS

Twelve local Councils on Human Relations have established local EEO Committees. We have attempted to encourage formation of said Committees in all 23 local VCHR Councils. We serve as liaison and Clearing House between the 23 local Councils on employment matters; attempt to co-ordinate their activities; provide information, research, and other consultant services to said Councils. We have provided all 23 local Councils with permanent binders, containing informational materials and a 13-Point suggested employment program for them to undertake, at their discretion.

We have sent each of the 23 local Councils a list of the 300 companies in Virginia which have federal contracts, and come under various Executive Orders---and suggested they interview company management as to the degree of merit employment actually existing in said companies--and opportunities for extension of equal employment opportunities. We have sent all local Councils information material on federal compliance reports and complaint procedures---and outlined the employment rights of minority individuals who believe themselves to have been denied employment opportunity due to race.

Four local Councils arranged meetings of small groups of businessmen in their communities to meet with the Director to discuss VEJOB services, promote merit employment. In one community, we received indications that we would be called in, at a later date, to perform specific consultant services with managers of retail stores.

We have encouraged the formation of municipal bi-racial committees, Mayors' Human Relations(Community Relations) Committees---and attention given by such Committees to local employment matters. We have urged local EEO Committees of the Councils to work closely with Mayors' Committees to achieve merit employment in their locality.

We have spoken before 8 local Human Relations Councils, at their regular monthly meetings, on the work of VEJOB--and sat in on several additional local Council Board and EEO Committee meetings. Local Councils have given us very valuable leads in contacting employers in their communities--often arranging introductions and interviews with employers.

9. NEWSLETTERS

Due to lack of time, staff and money, no regular Newsletter has been distributed to total VCHR membership (some 4,000)--although news of VEJOB activities was consistently included in regular VCHR releases and monthly newsletters to its total membership and Board. Members of the State EEO Committee have been kept fully informed on VEJOB activities, as have Presidents of local Councils, and Chairmen of local EEO Committees.

No Newsletter has been distributed to Virginia employers, for above reasons.

10. WORK WITH OTHER GROUPS

The Director of VEJOB has consistently worked with other public and private agencies (including Urban League, local employment agencies, Virginia Employment Commission, high schools, colleges, business and vocational schools, personnel departments, business and professional associations, management associations, human relations organizations, etc.) to promote acceptance and implementation of merit employment---equal employment opportunity---and good human relations in Virginia. We have tried to encourage broader training programs throughout the state for minority youth and workers, and have tried to motivate youth to take full advantage of every existing employment and training opportunity. We have worked with Mayors' Bi-racial Committees to stimulate interest in affording merit employment practices in public agency employment.

In November 1963, Virginia Union University contacted us as to possibility of VEJOB serving in a consultive capacity to a Manpower Training and Development program they were to begin in 1964, on a fee basis. It is anticipated that when this project begins, we will be invited in as consultant for on-the-job placement.

EVALUATION

VEJOB's first year has been one of orientation, organization, beginning. We have tried to sell the concept of merit employment--and encourage its institution--- or implementation. We have offered our consultant services to employers--to assist them in implementation of their own merit employment programs. Valuable ground-work has been made, important contacts have been established with Virginia employers, business and industry leaders. We are much more knowledgable as to the problems employers face in implementation of merit employment---and the problems qualified Negroes face in trying to find employment suited to their training and ability. We have established an image in the state of Virginia---as a specific service which the Virginia Council on Human Relations can provide employers and communities. We have rendered certain specific services---for employers, our 23 local Councils, communities--- and for minority groups.

Admittedly, we face the hard fact that VEJOB has not been able to generate income to supplement Field Foundation grant, by means of consultant fees for services rendered to employers. Financially, VEJOB must obtain support to augument its 1964 budget. This should logically come from consultant fees---although effort is being made to supplement our budget via contributions to VCHR and general subscriptions from Virginia business and industry to all VCHR program and services, including certain specific VEJOB services. VEJOB has approximately $8,000 to operate through December 1964--with a promise of the final $5,000 of the Field Grant due in January 1965. It is anticipated that, to operate VEJOB through March 1965 at current levels of operation, an additional $5,000 must be obtained, in some manner. A yearly budget of $17,000 from April 1965 forward is anticipated.

We have proven that there is a need for the VEJOB project--and that, given additional time to develope our potential, via activation of a Business Advisory Committee, the holding of a Consultation of Employers, and active promotion of our services, we believe that VEJOB can and will become financially self-sustaining.

However, we agree that the structure of VEJOB, its role and function, and relationship to VCHR, must be recast. VEJOB should be fully integrated into VCHR, structurally and financially--an operational department of VCHR and its budget. All 23 local Councils should consider VEJOB services as part of their operational equipment--the Director of VEJOB as a regular staff member of VCHR--and be willing to share in the responsibility of financial support. VEJOB must be adopted as an integral part of the total program of VCHR. This, plus reliance upon consultant fees, contributions and general subscriptions, would make the financial support of VEJOB, as an integral function of VCHR, a working reality.

IN CONCLUSION

VEJOB HAS HAD A VALUABLE, BEGINNING, EXPERIMENTAL FIRST YEAR-----

WE HAVE THE CONFIDENCE THAT THIS PROJECT CAN AND WILL WORK------

GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE ITS WORTH---AND OURS----

A SECOND YEAR

ACTIVITIES OF DIRECTOR, VEJOB, APRIL 1, 1963----FEBRUARY 29, 1964:

A. Number of Meetings Attended:

Committee meetings directly connected with VCHR-VEJOB activities	8
Board and Executive Committee meetings, VCHR, State & Local Councils	8
State EEO Committee meetings(VEJOB)	3
Local Council monthly meetings (among 23 Councils)	12
Local Richmond Council Committee meetings	6
Special group meetings, national, state, community level	41
Out of state meetings	7
Meetings with individual Board-Council-Committee members	28
Meetings with human relations, civic, political leaders, editors, Mayors, labor leaders, Chamber of Commerce executives, religious and others	102

B. Number of Addresses Given:

Local Councils on Human Relations	8
Special groups, by invitation	17

C. Meetings with Business and Industry leaders, Employers--to discuss VEJOB services, and offer same 81

D. Director was out of Richmond on VEJOB business:

72 days---58 evenings--36 overnights--13 full Saturdays--3 Sundays--

He traveled 12,460 miles in his own car (reimbursement given by VEJOB) on VEJOB business.

He spent $86.05 on commercial transportation on VEJOB business, exclusive of taxi fares.

E. Director worked in Richmond on VEJOB business:

25 evening meetings--7 Saturday meetings--2 Sunday meetings

F. The above is exclusive of normal office management necessary to operate VEJOB, prepare for meetings, talks, interviews with businessmen--answer requests for jobs--attempting to place people--working with other organizations--filling mail and telephone requests--preparing binder, announcement card, brochure, printed material for local Councils and employers--keeping adaquate office records and financial reports--and all the myriad activities involved in said operation. The Director has tried to service the 23 local Councils in employment matters--and 12 local EEO Committees, as well as prepare for state EEO Committee meetings and follow-up.

PR ✓
RHA ✓
PA ✓
MA-file

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
400 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

IN REPLY REFER TO
430/MEM

November 15, 1962

The Virginia Council on Human Relations
114-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

This refers to your letter of November 1, 1962 requesting advice as to whether your establishment of a non-profit consulting service for employers who are prepared to adopt or to implement a personnel policy based on equal opportunity without regard to race or color, would adversely affect the exemption from Federal income under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which was granted to you on January 29, 1960.

Your letter contained a four page brochure describing the activities which you propose to undertake. It is our opinion that such activities as you have described would not adversely affect your exemption from Federal income tax nor would they affect the ruling that contributions to you are deductible in the manner and to the extent provided in section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The receipts and disbursements in connection with the new activities should be included in the information return on Form 990-A which you are required to file annually.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Stoepler

A. M. Stoepler
District Director

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Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia
February 12, 1963

The Board of Directors
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I have examined the financial records of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the period January 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962 and herewith submit my report consisting of a balance sheet, income and expense statement, and a cash receipts and disbursements summary.

My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as were considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, statement of income and expenses, and cash receipts and disbursements summary present fairly the results of recorded cash transactions for the period January 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962 and the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1962.

(Mrs.) Ruth C. Harris

EXHIBIT A

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1962

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on Deposit, State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts		$17,627.72
Cash (1963 receipts collected in latter part of December, receipted in January, 1963) in Safe Deposit Box, State-Planters Bank		2,361.83
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$19,989.55
FIXED ASSETS		
Office Equipment		780.24
INTANGIBLE ASSETS:		
Leasehold - Office Equipment		274.20
TOTAL ASSETS		$21,043.99

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$532.47	
Rent Payable	195.00	
Social Security Taxes Payable	37.82	
Withholding Taxes Payable	137.70	
Due to Executive Director - Travel expenses	50.45	
Deferred Credits:		
1963 Receipts Colledted in Advance -- to be credited to 1963 income	2,361.83	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 3,315.27
NET WORTH		17,728.72
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$21,043.99

EXHIBIT B

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INCOME STATEMENT
For the Year Ending December 31, 1962

INCOME:			
Field Foundation Grant (Restricted for use for Equal Job Opportunities Project to be developed in 1963)			$15,000.00
William C. Whitney Foundation Grant (Restricted for employment of Associate Director who began work December 1, 1962)			3,500.00
Southern Regional Council			7,750.00
Contributions			6,862.45
Memberships			2,565.90
New South Subscriptions			608.00
Sale of Literature			108.00
Board Meeting Dinner			134.25
Contributions for Purchase of Equipment (Addressograph)			140.00
Contributions for Prince Edward County			70.00
Camp Hanover Deposit Refund			10.00
TOTAL INCOME			$36,748.60
EXPENSES:			
Salaries		$9,773.96	
Travel Expenses of Director		1,705.97	
Office Expense		5,163.27	
Program		489.83	
Local Council Membership Refunds		435.15	
New South Subscriptions		878.00	
Prince Edward County		95.00	
Memberships:			
American Civil Liberties Union	$10.00		
N. A. I. R. O.	20.00	30.00	
Moving Expense -Associate Director		77.07	
Moving Expenses - to New Offices		25.00	
Books and Literature		305.44	
TOTAL EXPENSES			18,978.69
NET INCOME			$17,769.91

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY

January 1 - December 31, 1962

CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1962 (On deposit with State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts)			$ 201.41
RECEIPTS:			
Field Foundation Grant (Restricted for use for Equal Job Opportunities Project to be developed in 1963)		$15,000.00	
William C. Whitney Foundation Grant (Restricted for employment of Associate Director who began work December 1, 1962)		3,500.00	
Southern Regional Council		7,750.00	
Contributions		6,862.45	
Memberships		2,565.90	
New South Subscriptions		608.00	
Sale of Literature		108.00	
Board Meeting Dinner		134.25	
Contributions for Prince Edward County		70.00	
Contributions for Purchase of Equipment (Addressograph)		140.00	
Camp Hanover Deposit Refund		10.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			36,748.60
TOTAL BEGINNING BALANCE AND RECEIPTS			$36,950.01
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries, net (Schedule 1)		$ 8,568.19	
Travel Expenses of Executive Director		1,655.52	
Office Expenses		4,947.22	
Employees Withholding Taxes		967.40	
Employees F. I. C. A. Taxes		269.21	
New South Subscriptions		878.00	
Program		489.83	
Local Council Membership Refunds		435.15	
Books and Literature		305.44	
Prince Edward County		95.00	
Acquisition of Office Equipment		579.26	
Memberships:			
American Civil Liberties Union	$10.00		
N. A. I. R. O.	20.00	30.00	
Moving Expenses - Associate Director		77.07	
Moving Expenses - To new offices		25.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$19,322.29
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1962 (On deposit with State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts)			$17,627.72

Schedule 1

SALARIES

	Gross Salary	F. I. C. A. Tax Withheld	Federal Witholding Tax	Net Salary
Heslip Lee	$7,166.70	$148.85	$538.00	$6,479.85
Laura Lee	2,140.00	66.22	384.00	1,689.78
Ocie Lee Smith	354.16	11.06	54.10	289.00
Sarah Miller	113.10	3.54	----	109.56
TOTALS	$9,773.96	$229.67	$976.10	$8,568.19

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER L, 1963- SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

FOUNDATIONS		
Field Foundation	$10,000.00	
Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund	2,500.00	
New World Foundation	5,000.00	
William C. Whitney Foundation	3,500.00	
OTHER		
National Hdqts. Methodist Church	2,200.00	
Donation for Danville Story	2,800.00	
Southern Regional Council	6,375.00	
Special Project (Caravati's project)	9,209.88	
NEW SOUTH subscriptions	765.00	
MEMBERSHIPS	4,396.05	
CONTRIBUTIONS	9,486.85	
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	1,340.70	
TOTAL VCHR INCOME OCT. 1, 1963-Sept. 30 1964	$57,573.48	
Income kept by local councils for local use during this period	4,664.70	
OVER-ALL TOTAL INCOME VCHR & LOCAL COUNCILS		$59,238.18

* * * * * *

Total Paid Memberships October 1, 1963- Sept. 30, 1964:
2,423

Total Paid memberships 1963 (to Sept. 30):
2,367

* * * ** * *

INCOME 1963 (to Sept. 30)

Foundations		
Taconic Foundation	$3,000.00	
Wm. C. Whitney Foundation	3,500.00	
Southern Regional Council	6,775.00	
	$13,275.00	
Funds raised within state for state use (Memberships, contributions and NEW SOUTH)	13,333.13	
Kept by local councils for local use	4,852.35	
	18,185.48	
OVERALL TOTAL FOR PERIOD OF Jan. 1, 1963 to October 1, 1963		$31,460.48

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR GENERAL FUND

Covering Period
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964

Cash on Hand June 30, 1964	$ 128.06	
RECEIPTS, JULY, AUG. SEPT.		
Memberships	441.50	
Contributions	1,632.76	
Southern Regional Council	1,800.00	
Whitney Foundation	1,750.00	
Miscellaneous	254.82	
Total Budgeted Income		$6,007.14
MISCELLANEOUS (Unbudgeted)		
NEW SOUTH	64.00	
Books (SPB's)	22.50	
Council Refunds	53.00	
R-P Picnic	5.75	
Ticket (R-P Mosque Meeting)	2.00	
1965 Budget	21.50	
Total Income unbudgeted		168.75
TOTAL INCOME, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER . . .		$6,175.89

* * * * * *

DISBURSEMENTS, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964

Salaries (Plus Taxes)	$3,708.02	
Matching Payroll Tax	63.43	
Travel	236.99	
Office Expenses:		
Rent	405.00	
Lights & Water	54.65	
Telephone	353.15	
Printing	224.58	
Postage	172.16	
Equipment (rental, purchases, repair) .	49.87	
Literature	106.08	
Supplies	165.61	
Miscellaneous	228.20	
Disbursements from General fund, July, Aug. Sept.		$5,764.74
DISBURSEMENTS (Unbudgeted)		
NEW SOUTH	64.00	
Refunds (Inc. R-P. Picnic $5.75)	64.25	
Books (SPB's)	77.00	
Ticket (R-P Mosque Meeting)	2.00	
Total Unbudgeted disbursements		207.25
TOTAL INCOME JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964 . .		$5,971.99
BALANCE ON HAND, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964		$ 203.90

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - FINANCIAL REPORT CONT'D

LOCAL COUNCIL QUOTA INCOME

LCOAL COUNCIL	1964 QUOTA	AM'T PAID THRU SEPT. 30
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$2,224.50
Arlington	1,100.00	597.75
Blacksburg	500.00	380.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00	1,055.50
Danville	600.00	170.50
Fairfax County	2,200.00	2,175.40
Fredericksburg	400.00	400.00
Hopewell	300.00	42.50
Lynchburg	600.00	236.80
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	164.75
Norfolk	1,000.00	235.00
Peninsula	600.00	122.50
Radford	100.00	55.00
Richmond-Petersburg	3,000.00	2,127.26
Roanoke	600.00	272.50
Rockingham	500.00	253.50
Williamsburg	500.00	365.00
New and General	1,000.00	366.35
	$16,750.00	$11,244.81

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From July 1, 1964 to September 25, 1964

CASH ON HAND June 30, 1964		$ 5,429.13
Development Project Contributions		3,570.50
Total		$ 8,999.63
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 3,012.84	
Payroll Taxes (Matching S.S.)	41.70	
Travel Expenses	216.52	
Office Expenses:		
Telephone	152.95	
Printing	15.90	
Postage	134.37	
Equipment (Maintenance)	35.00	
Auditing Service	12.00	
Supplies	6.90	
Literature	52.55	
Miscellaneous:		
Photos	5.15	
Writing Brochure	54.39	
Billboard Advertising	299.95	
Total Disbursements		$ 4,340.22
CASH BALANCE - SEPTEMBER 25, 1964 (On Deposit--Consolidated Bank & Trust Co.)		$ 4,959.41
ACCOUNT BALANCES:		
National Methodist Church	$ 782.45	
William C. Whitney Foundation	1,750.00	
Development Project	2,426.96	$ 4,959.41

RUTH C. HARRIS
Certified Public Accountant

2816 Edgewood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

ELgin 9-6586

July 21, 1964

To the Board of Directors
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I have audited the cash receipts and disbursements records of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the six months ended June 30, 1964, and submit herewith my report consisting of comments and a statement of receipts and disbursements with related exhibits and schedules as follows:

Exhibit A - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Exhibit B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - General Fund
Schedule B-1 Miscellaneous Receipts
Schedule B-2 Salaries
Schedule B-3 Office Equipment Purchases, Rentals, Maintenance, Repair
Schedule B-4 Miscellaneous Disbursements
Schedule B-5 Special Project Expenses
Schedule B-6 Special Project Salaries
Exhibit C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Field Fund
Schedule C-1 Personal Services
Schedule C-2 Miscellaneous Disbursements
Exhibit D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Special Project Fund
Schedule D-1 Salaries
Exhibit E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Special Prince Edward Project Fund

My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

The statements reflect only the net effect of non-budgeted items in the general fund. Total recorded receipts and disbursements are reconciled with statement figures in the comments.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements, together with comments, presents fairly the recorded cash transactions of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the six months ended June 30, 1964, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ruth C. Harris
Certified Public Accountant

COMMENTS

RECEIPTS

Total cash receipts accounted for, amounting to $16,523.83, include, in addition to receipts of $11,164.99 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and reimbursements for expenses incurred:

Memberships and contributions refunded to local councils	$ 654.80
New South subscriptions	503.00
Special Project income	3,855.38
Lawyers' consultations	342.92
Board and committee lunches	31.00
Reimbursements for postage and printing for local councils	68.57
	$5,455.67
Less Richmond-Petersburg Council dinners and annual meeting fees offset against amounts due Virginia Council (non-cash transfer) for postage and supplies	96.83
	$5,358.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Total cash disbursements accounted for, amounting to $18,332.65, include, in addition to disbursements of $12,973.81 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and reimbursed expenses:

Refunds to local councils	$ 169.82
Richmond-Petersburg Council expenses	70.95
Lawyers' Consultations	342.92
Special Project expenses	3,855.38
New South subscriptions	503.00
Board and committee lunches	31.00
Reimbursements for:	
Printing	56.14
Office supplies	45.47
Telephone	4.00
Rent	175.00
Postage	105.16
	5,358.84

EXHIBIT A

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

	TOTAL	General Fund	Field Fund	Special Projects Fund	Special Prince Edward Fund
RECEIPTS:					
Memberships	$2,752.08	$2,752.08			
Contributions	7,907.25	4,678.25		$1,929.00	$1,300.00
Southern Regional Council Grants	3,600.00	3,600.00			
Foundations	6,750.00			6,750.00	
Miscellaneous Income	13.38	13.38			
New South Subscriptions	8.00	8.00			
Receipts for Mrs. Boyle's Book	16.50	16.50			
Annual Meeting Receipts	96.78	96.78			
Total Receipts	$21,143.99	$11,164.99	---	$8,679.00	$1,300.00
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Salaries and Payroll Taxes	$16,847.34	$7,075.93	$4,894.71	$4,876.70	
Travel Expenses	1,752.54	670.81	650.43	431.30	
Office Expenses	5,590.62	3,959.76	1,460.31	170.55	
Programs	40.48	40.48			
Miscellaneous	412.80	21.00	67.80	324.00	
Lawyers' Consultation	119.33	119.33			
Memberships Refunded	86.50	86.50			
Special Project Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Prince Edward and Danville Stories	2,048.12				2,048.12
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$27,897.73	$12,973.81	$7,073.25	$ 5,802.55	$2,048.12
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	($6,753.74)	($1,808.82)	($7,073.25)	($ 2,876.45)	($ 748.12)
CASH BALANCE, Jan. 1, 1964	$17,636.51	1,936.88	11,013,27	2,552.68	2,133.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964	$10,822.77	128.06	$3,940.02	$5,429.13	$1,385.56

On Deposit As Follows:

$ 128.06	State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts
3,940.02	The Bank of Virginia
5,429.13	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company
1,385.56	The Bank of Virginia
$10,882.77	TOTAL

EXHIBIT B

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 2,752.08	
Contributions		4,678.25	
Southern Regional Council Grants		3,600.00	
Sale of Books and Literature		2.00	
Miscellaneous (Schedule B-1)		11.33	
Non-budgeted Items:			
New South Subscriptions	$ 8.00		
Receipts for Mrs. Boyle's Book	16.50		
Annual Meeting Receipts	96.78		
Richmond-Petersburg Council Dinners	.05	121.33	
			$11,164.99
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (Schedule B-2)			
Executive Director	$4,945.73		
Secretaries	1,940.39	$6,886.12	
Payroll Taxes		189.81	
Travel Expenses - Executive Director		595.04	
Travel Expenses - Other		75.77	
Office Expenses:			
Office Supplies	874.24		
Printing and Mimeographing	493.76		
Telephone	492.49		
Books and Literature	143.43		
Postage	735.53		
Rent and Utilities	366.09		
Office Equipment - Purchases, Rentals, Repairs, and Maintenance (Schedule B-3)	719.71		
Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	120.75		
Bank Service Charges	13.76	3,959.76	
Programs:			
Board and Committee Meetings		40.48	
Lawyers" Consultations		119.33	
Miscellaneous (Schedule B-4)		21.00	
Non-budgeted:			
Memberships Refunded	$86.50		
Special Project Expenses (Schedules B-5 and B-6)	1,000.00	1,086.50	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$12,973.81
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			$ 1,808.82
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			1,936.88
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964			$ 128.06

(On Deposit in State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts)

Schedule B-1
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Refund of Salary overpayment in 1963 to Executive Director	$11.33

Schedule B-2
SALARIES

GROSS SALARIES:		
H. Lee, Executive Director		$4,999.98
L. Lee, Secretary		1,750.00
E. Adams, Secretary		116.00
Total		$6,865.98
Less Taxes withheld to be remitted next quarter:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	$ 22.96	
Federal Withholding Taxes	68.10	
State Withholding Taxes	66.39	157.45
		$ 6,708.53
Add taxes withheld in 1963, remitted in 1964		177.51
		6,886.04
Add error in overpayment - Mrs. Adams		.08
Per statement		$6,886.12

Schedule B-3
OFFICE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES, RENTALS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIRS

Equipment Purchases:		
Typewriter	$254.80	
Addressograph Storage Units	26.55	281.35
Equipment Rentals		125.16
Equipment Maintenance and Repairs		313.20
Per Statement		719.71

Schedule B-4
MISCELLANEOUS

Photographs	21.00

Schedule B-5

SPECIAL PROJECT EXPENSES
(Paid From Deposits in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts)

Salaries (Schedule B-5)	$ 3,734.66
Payroll Taxes	97.88
Travel Expenses	489.60
Telephone	158.76
Printing	195.84
Directory	10.00
Supplies	41.24
Office Equipment	127.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,855.38
Receipts for Special Project Deposited in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts	3,855.38
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts, Per Statement	$1,000.00

- -

Schedule B-6

SPECIAL PROJECT SALARIES

Gross Salaries:		
H. Caravati	$3,000.00	
R. McLarty	1,050.00	$4,050.00
Less Taxes to be remitted from Special Fund:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	48.94	
Federal Withholding Taxes	165.30	
State Withholding Taxes	101.10	315.34
Per Schedule B-5		3,734.66

EXHIBIT C

Virginia Council on Human Relations
MARSHALL FIELD FOUNDATION FUND
(Virginia Equal Job Opportunities Project)

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For The Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS			NONE
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Personal Services (Schedule C-1)			
Director	$4,599.74		
Secretary	124.31	$4,724.05	
Payroll Taxes		170.66	
Travel Expenses		650.43	
Telephone		286.64	
Postage and Telegraph		145.59	
Office Supplies		220.41	
Office Overhead		225.00	
Books and Literature		34.65	
Contractual Services		548.02	
Miscellaneous (Schedule C-2)		67.80	
Total Disbursements=			$7,073.25
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			7,073.25
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			11,013.27
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On Deposit in the Bank of Virginia)			$ 3,940.02

Schedule C-1
PERSONAL SERVICES

Gross Salaries		
Director	$4,458.34	
Secretary	125.00	
		$4,583.34
Total		
Add taxes withheld in 1963, remitted in 1964		183.93
		$4,767.27
Less taxes withheld to be remitted in next quarter:		
State Withholding Taxes:		
Director	42.50	
Secretary	.69	43.19
		$4, 724.08
Less underpayment in error to Mr. Shinert-		.03
Per Statement		4,724.05

- -

Schedule C-2
MISCELLANEOUS

Businessmen's Conference at William Byrd Hotel	$ 67.80

EXHIBIT D

Virginia Council on Human Relations

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND*

STATEMENT OF CASH RECRIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS:		
William C. Whitney Foundation	$1,750.00	
National Methodist Church	1,200.00	
New World Foundation	5,000.00	
Contributions for Development Project	729.00	
Total Receipts		$8,679.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries (Schedule D-1)	$4,713.75	
Payroll Taxes	162.95	
Travel Expenses	431.30	
Telephone	170.55	
Fund Raising Institute Membership	24.00	
Refund to David Scull for Advance to Dr. Krebser	300.00	
Total Disbursements		5,802.55
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS		2,876.45
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964		2,552.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On deposit in the Consolidated Bank & Trust Company)		5,429.13

*Formerly the William C. Whitney Foundation Fund

Schedule D-1
SALARIES

Gross Salaries:		
M. Finch	$ 619.99	
H. Caravati	3,000.00	
R. McLarty	1,050.00	$4,669.99
Less Taxes withheld to be remitted next quarter:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	12.69	
Federal Withholding Taxes	165.30	
State Withholding Taxes	102.48	280.47
		$4,389.52
Add taxes paid on salaries paid from general fund during first quarter:		
F. I. C. A. and Federal Withholding Taxes	214.24	
State Withholding Taxes	101.10	
Taxes withheld in 1963, paid in 1964	8.89	324.23
Per Statement		$4,713.75

EXHIBIT E

Virginia Council on Human Relations
SPECIAL PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY PROJECT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS			$1,300.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Prince Edward Story:			
Contract Payments		$1,000.00	
Danville Story			
Contract Payments	$1,000.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses	48.12	1,048.12	
Total Disbursements			2,048.12
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			748.12
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			2,133.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On deposit in the Bank of Virginia)			$1,385.56

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINAL STATEMENT - DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Not entire program

January 1, 1964 -- April 20, 1965

INCOME:

New World Foundation	$ 5,000.00
Contributions for matching fund ($6,000) Required by Foundation	3,729.38
Transferred from VEJOB Project (Field Foundation)	3,543.83
Marchall Field Foundation - for 1965 Project	5,000.00
Raised by Mr. Caravati:	
For matching fund required by Foundation	2,270.62
From Businessmen and other individuals	6,584.88
	$26,128.71

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries:			
Caravati - Director		$14,725.00	
McLarty - Secretary		5,250.00*	
Matching Taxes		736.79	
Travel		1,031.97	
Telephone		791.87	
Postage		228.31	
Printing:			
Special Brochure	238.99		
Billboard Signs	299.95		
Miscellaneous	142.59	681.53	
Literature		91.08	
Office Supplies		130.40	
Office Equipment Maintenance		162.40	
Miscellaneous		110.10	
			$23,939.45
			$ 2,189.26

* While Mr. Caravati's secretary, Mrs. McLarty was most useful in general office duties which included financial records and reports.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INTERIM STATEMENT - GENERAL FUNDS

April 1, 1965 May 28, 1965

INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 899.90	
Contributions	1,480.75	
Miscellaneous	49.46	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	14.00	
Refunds	82.75	$ 2,526.86
On Hand March 31, 1965		4,103.08
TOTAL INCOME		$ 6,629.94
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$2,157.24	
Matching Taxes	79.72	
Travel	290.08	
Office Supplies	86.70	
Office Equip. & Maintenance	138.11	
Telephone	92.19	
Rent, Light & Water	302.99	
Postage	64.60	
Printing	253.81	
Literature	3.75	
Front Sign	53.60	
Miscellaneous	62.20	
Evaluation Seminar Expense for Intern	238.05	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	11.00	
Refunds	61.75	
Advancement to Bobby Doctor for travel	50.00	$ 3,945.86
CASH BALANCE - GENERAL FUNDS - May 28, 1965		$ 2,684.15
Deposited in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts Savings Account No. 001-36329-09 - As a result of Northern Virginia Special Appeal Campaign		2,200.00
		$ 4,884.15

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT ON AMOUNT PAID BY LOCAL CHAPTERS TO VCHR ON 1965 QUOTA

Report made to Board of Directors, May 29, 1965

COUNCIL	1965 QUOTA		AMOUNT PAID
Alexandria	$ 2,000.00		$ 1,991.50
Arlington	1,100.00		512.00
Blacksburg	500.00		145.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00		1,017.50
Danville	600.00		306.00
Fairfax County	2,200.00		1,063.91
Franklin	100.00		20.00
Fredericksburg	400.00		317.50
Hopewell	200.00		40.00
Lynchburg	600.00		230.15
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00		50.00
Norfolk	1,000.00		410.50
Peninsula	600.00		183.00
Petersburg	250.00		185.40
Radford	100.00		59.75
Richmond	2,750.00		1,620.75
Rockingham County	500.00		142.50
Roanoke	600.00		135.00
Williamsburg	500.00		125.00
New & General	1,000.00		
General		216.50	
Hanover)		42.50	
New River)		32.50	
Portsmouth)	new	2.50	
Prince Edward)		109.18	
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista)		84.50	487.68
TOTALS	$16,750.00		$9,043.14

(This report includes receipts received in 1964 and credited to 1965 budget - that total being $813.80)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMPARISON OF EXPENSES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER

		1965	WITH	BUDGET
Salaries		$2,309.29		$3,300.00
Matching taxes		92.40		112.50
Travel		397.83		450.00
Office Supplies		248.64		125.00
Telephone		329.52		300.00
Office Equip., Maintenance, etc.		56.45		62.50
Postage		511.00		300.00
Rent, Light & Water		441.82		462.50
Printing		86.70		375.00
Literature	$ 52.00			
Moving Exec. Dir.	308.75			
Miscellaneous	177.13	537.88		125.00
		$5,011.53		$5,612.50

CASH BALANCES:

General Fund		$4,103.08
Special Fund	$6,513.56	
Less "Sacred Funds"	4,500.00	2,013.56
		$6,116.56

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INTERIM STATEMENT - SPECIAL FUNDS

April 20, 1965 - May 28, 1965

CASH ON HAND - April 20, 1965			$6,513.56
LESS EXPENDITURES:			
	$		
Salaries:			
Mary Finch	$227.49		
Bobby Doctor	833.32		
R. B. McLarty	582.92	$1,643.73	
Payroll Taxes		244.31	
Refund Due Mr. Caravati		13.60	
Travel:			
Mary Finch	$104.15		
Abner Lee	67.27	171.42	
College Council:			
Postage	$15.82		
Printing	18 65		
Office Supplies	33.40		
Telephone	55.94		
Travel	101.30		
Pat Knight	600.00	825.11	$2,898.17
CASH BALANCE - May 28, 1965			$3,615.39
LESS "SACRED FUNDS":			
Mary Finch	$1,560.00		
Bobby Doctor	1,260.00		2,820.00
			$ 795.39

****

COLLEGE COUNCIL FUND:		
Income Received		$1,350.00
Income Due July 1, 1965 - From Whitney Foundation		1,250.00
		$2,600.00
Less Expenditures:		
Per Statement Ending April 20, 1965	$1,128.07	
Per Statement Ending May 28, 1965	825.11	1,953.18
		$ 646.82

R14

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE 30, 1965 - JULY 31, 1965

INCOME:

Memberships	$ 20.00	
Contributions	67.50	
Southern Regional Council	2,500.00	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	2.50	
Council Refunds	20.00	
Travel Refunds:		
R. L. Combs	72.27	
B. D. Doctor	129.33	$ 2,811.60
On Hand June 30, 1965		1,496.38
Total Income		$ 4,307.98

LESS EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	$1,288.90	
Matching Taxes	44.66	
Travel	292.05	
Office Supplies	90.46	
Office Equip., Maintenance, etc.	19.50	
Telephone	112.26	
Rent, Light and Water	145.00	
Postage	50.00	
Printing	8.45	
Literature	15.52	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refund	20.00	
Travel of Combs & Doctor	151.60	2,238.40
Cash on Hand - July 31, 1965		$ 2,069.58
Deposited in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts Savings Account -		
Per State of June 30, 1965	$ 2,565.45	
Deposited During July 1965	100.00	2,665.45
		$ 4,735.03

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JULY 31, 1965 - AUGUST 31, 1965

INCOME:

Memberships	$ 154.50	
Contributions=	198.50	
Unbudgeted:		
Refunds	4.50	
New South	2.50	
Travel Refund	116.13	$ 476.13
On Hand July 31, 1965		2,069.58
Total Income		$ 2,545.71

LESS EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	$ 1,230.52	
Matching Taxes	44.68	
Travel	196.35	
Office Expenses	72.20	
Telephone	293.82	
Rent, Light and Water	187.21	
Literature	16.00	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	10.00	
Travel Refund of B. D. Doctor	116.13	2,166.91
Cash On Hand August 31, 1965		$ 378.80
Deposited in Savings Account		2,665.45
		$ 3,044.25

B.Z.C.

Rec'd 10/4/65

RH

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

August 31, 1965 - September 30, 1965

INCOME:		
Transferred from Savings Account	$1,500.00	
Memberships	42.50	
Contributions	1,177.00	
Refunds:		
Travel	25.00	
Office Supplies	50.00	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	27.00	
New South	2.50	$2,824.00
On Hand August 31, 1965		378.80
TOTAL		$3,202.80
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$1,217.23	
Matching Tax	43.31	
Travel	67.40	
Office Supplies	211.00	
Rentals	145.00	
Water	5.10	
Postage	50.00	
Office Equip & Maintenance	57.50	
Literature	41.45	
Brochure	115.65	1,953.64
		$1,249.16
On Deposit in Savings Account		1,165.45
		$2,414.61

RH

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SECOND QUARTER

April 1, 1965 - June 30, 1965

INCOME:		
Memberships	$1,083.90	
Contributions	1,820.25	
NAIRO Seminar Refund	6.30	
Miscellaneous	76.95	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	19.00	
Refunds	110.75	
Board Luncheon	90.00	$ 3,207.15
On Hand April 1, 1965		4,103.08
		$ 7,310.23
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$3,307.35	
Matching Tax	122.64	
Travel	424.38	
Office Supplies	115.30	
Office Equip. & Maintenance	138.11	
Telephone	203.22	
Rent, Light & Water	473.04	
Postage	139.60	
Printing	270.31	
Literature	3.75	
Front Sign	53.60	
Miscellaneous	62.20	
Evaluation Seminar Expense for Intern	287.60	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	11.00	
Refunds	61.75	
Advancement for Travel to B. D. Doctor	50.00	
Board Luncheon	90.00	5,813.85
CASH ON HAND - JUNE 30, 1965		$1,496.38
Deposited in State Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts Savings Account No. 001-36329-09 - As a result of The Northern Virginia Special Appeal Campaign		2,565.45
		$4,061.83

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT ON AMOUNTS PAID BY LOCAL CHAPTERS TO VCHR ON 1965 QUOTA

September 30, 1965

COUNCIL	1965 QUOTA		AMOUNT PAID
Alexandria	$ 2,000.00		$ 2,101.50
Arlington	1,100.00		619.00
Blacksburg	500.00		255.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00		1,258.50
Danville	600.00		381.00
Fairfax County	2,200.00		1,307.91
Franklin	100.00		20.00
Fredericksburg	400.00		396.50
Hopewell	200.00		40.00
Lynchburg	600.00		254.65
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00		50.00
Norfolk	1,000.00		620.50
Peninsula	600.00		248.00
Petersburg	250.00		266.90
Radford	100.00		59.75
Richmond	2,750.00		2,131.25
Rockingham	500.00		147.50
Roanoke	600.00		165.00
Williamsburg	500.00		145.00
New and General	1,000.00		
General		381.50	
Hanover		42.50	
Loudoun		17.50	
New River		32.50	
Portsmouth		45.00	
Prince Edward		119.18	
Rockbridge		94.50	
Virginia Beach		52.50	785.18
TOTALS	$ 16,750.00		$ 11,253.14

(This report includes receipts received in 1964 and credited to 1965 Budget.)

Contributions received from Northern Virginia Appeal:

Alexandria	$ 950.00
Arlington	210.00
Fairfax County	1,000.00
Special Contribution from Arthur Godfrey Foundation	500.00
	2,660.00
Interest	5.45
Total	$ 2,665.45

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SPECIAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE 30, 1965 -- SEPT. 30, 1965

B18

INCOME:

William C. Whitney Foundation for College Fund			$ 1,250.00
Anonymous Donation to supplement salary of Miss Mary D. Finch for six months, that is from June 1965 through November 1965			750.00
Cash on Hand June 30, 1965			2,917.58
TOTAL			$ 4,917.58

LESS EXPENDITURES:

Bobby D. Doctor, Internship		$ 1,041.73	
Mary D. Finch, Salary		770.00	
Matching Taxes		12.60	
Travel: Miss Finch	$ 91.45		
Mr. Lee	96.00	187.45	
Telephone		73.71	
Literature - Miss Finch		8.75	
College Council:			
Salaries	$ 77.00		
Postage	29.34		
Telephone	84.88		
Pat Knight	150.00		
Printing	55.18	396.40	2,490.64
CASH BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1965			$ 2,426.94

COLLEGE COUNCIL:

Balance on Hand June 30, 1965	$ 556.41
Less Above Expenditures	396.40
	$ 160.01

OCTOBER 1965 EXPENSES

Mary Finch, Salary			$ 222.41	
Matching Taxes			6.73	
Travel: (Miss Finch $46.05 & Mr. Lee $37.13)			83.18	
Postage			19.58	
College Council:	Salaries	$85.75		
	Postage	19.00		
	Supplies	20.00		
	Phone	35.16	159.91	$ 491.81
CASH BALANCE OCT. 31, 1965				$ 1,935.13

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THIRD QUARTER

June 30, 1965 - Sept. 30, 1965

INCOME:		
Transferred From Savings Accts.	1,500.00	
Memberships	217.00	
Contributions	1,443.00	
S. R. C.	2,500.00	
Refunds:		
Travel	25.00	
Office Supplies	50.00	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	51.50	
New South	7.50	
Travel Refunds:		
R. L. Combs	72.27	
B. D. Doctor	245.46	6,111.73
		-1,500.00
		4,611.73
Cash on Hand June 30, 1965		$1,496.38
Total		$7,608.11
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	3,736.65	
Matching Tax	132.65	
Travel	555.80	
Office Supplies	373.66	
Office Equip.Maintenance, etc.	77.00	
Telephone	406.08	
Rent, Light & Water	482.31	
Postage	100.00	
Printing	8.45	
Literature	72.97	
Brochure	115.65	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	20.00	
New South	10.00	
Refundable Travel	267.73	6,358.95
Cash Balance		$1,249.16
Balance on Deposit In Savings Acct.		1,165.45
		$2,414.61

Minus 1,500 transferred from savings $4,611.73

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMPARISON OF EXPENSES FROM

JANUARY THRU SEPTEMBER 1965

	Quarterly Budget Amount	First Quarter Expenses	Second Quarter Expenses	Third Quarter Expenses	Total Expenses Jan.-Sept.	Total Budget Jan.-Sept.
Salaries	$3,300.00	$2,309.29	$3,307.35	$3,376.65	$9,353.29	$9,900.00
Matching Taxes	112.50	92.40	122.64	132.65	347.69	337.50
Travel and Intern Seminar Expenses	450.00	397.83	711.98	555.80	1,665.61	1,350.00
Office Supplies	125.00	248.64	115.30	373.66	737.60	375.00
Telephone	300.00	329.52	203.22	406.08	938.82	900.00
Office Equipment, Maintenance, etc.	62.50	56.45	138.11	77.00	271.56	187.50
Postage	300.00	511.00	139.60	100.00	750.60	900.00
Rent, Light & Water	462.50	441.82	473.04	482.31	1,397.17	1,387.50
Printing & Brochure	375.00	86.70	270.31	124.10	481.11	1,125.00
Front Sign			53.60		53.60	
Literature		52.00	3.75	72.97	128.72	
Miscellaneous	125.00	177.13	62.20		239.33	375.00
Moving Exec. Dir.		308.75			308.75	
Reserve Fund						750.00
	$5,612.50	$5,011.53	$5,601.10	$6,061.22	$16,673.85	$17,587.50

M18

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - GENERAL FUNDS

Interim Period - Sept. 30 - Oct. 30, '65

INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 300.00	
Contributions	1,670.00	
Southern Regional Council	1,250.00	
Refunds:		
Travel	80.70	
Lodging	8.00	
Supplies	47.10	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	38.00	
New South	2.00	
1966 Budget Funds	237.00	$ 3,632.80
Cash on Hand Sept. 30, 1965		1,249.16
TOTAL		$ 4,881.96
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$ 1,081.09	
Matching Taxes	12.68	
Travel	205.76	
Telephone	188.82	
Office Supplies	30.87	
Printing & Brochure	287.65	
Rent, Light, Water, etc.	193.99	
Postage	100.00	
Literature	8.87	
Bank Service Charge	.87	
Unbudgeted:		
Travel Advanced to Mr. Combs (To be refunded by S.R.C.)	100.00	2,210.60
Cash on Hand October 30, 1965		$ 2,671.36
On Deposit in Savings Account		1,165.45
		$ 3,836.81

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT _ GENERAL FUNDS

November 1965

INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 81.50	
Contributions	1,196.00	
Refund	7.75	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	29.00	
New South	5.00	
Travel Refund	100.00	
American Travel Subscription	100.00	
Board Luncheon	90.00	
1966 Budget Funds	121.00	$ 1,730.25
Cash on Hand October 30, 1965		2,671.36
TOTAL		$ 4,401.61
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$ 1,081.09	
Matching Tax	12.69	
Travel	364.28	
Telephone	80.01	
Office Supplies	114.03	
Rent	145.00	
Miscellaneous	27.51	
Literature	21.80	
Bank Service Charge	.84	
Unbudgeted:		
American Travel Subscription	100.00	
Richmond Annual Dinner	244.00	$ 2,191.25
Cash on Hand November 30, 1965		$ 2,210.36
On Deposit in Savings Account		1,165.45
Total		$ 3,375.81

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS RH-file

GENERAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOURTH QUARTER

September 30, 1965 - DEC. 31, 1965

CASH ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1965		$ 1,249.16
Income Which Should Have Been Shown in Third Quarter Report:		
Memberships	$ 7.50	
Contributions	64.00	
Unbudgeted:		
Refunds	8.50	
New South	2.50	82.50
		$ 1,331.66
INCOME - OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 1965:		
Memberships	$ 429.00	
Contributions	3,649.50	
Southern Regional Council	1,250.00	
Refunds: Travel	80.70	
Lodging	8.00	
Supplies	54.85	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	90.00	
New South	9.50	
Travel Refunds	100.00	
American Travel Subscription	100.00	
Richmond Annual Dinner	225.00	
VCHR Board Luncheon	90.00	
1966 Budget Funds	507.80	
For Outstanding Check #2037, dated 8/17/64	35.00	$ 6,629.35
		$ 7,961.01
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries ($3,296.39) & Matching Tax ($25.37)	$ 3,321.76	
Travel	620.64	
Telephone	363.22	
Office Supplies	199.25	
Rent, Light, Water, etc.	543.60	
Printing & Brochure	308.28	
Postage ($175.00) Literature ($42.97)	217.97	
Office Equip., etc.	19.50	
Moving Expenses ($80.75) & Front Sign ($3.50)	84.25	
Directory Listing	10.00	
Bond Premium	68.00	
Miscellaneous	116.19	
Bank Service Charge	4.37	
NSF Check Returned by Bank - Hopewell	5.00	
Unbudgeted:		
American Travel Subscription	100.00	
Board Luncheon - Danville	87.50	
Richmond Annual Dinner	244.00	
Travel - Mr. Combs to Atlanta	100.00	$ 6,413.53
CASH BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965		$ 1,547.48
SAVINGS ACCOUNT - Balance $1,165.45		
Interest 38.64		1,204.09
TOTAL		$ 2,751.57

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SPECIAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPT. 30, 1965 -- DEC. 31, 1965

INCOME:

Southern Regional Council - For College Council Conference			$ 200.00
Anti-Defamation League - For the College Council Conference			50.00
Cash on Hand September 30, 1965			2,426.94
TOTAL			$ 2,676.94

LESS EXPENDITUES:

Salary - Miss Finch		$ 520.00	
Travel: Miss Finch	$ 113.00		
Mr. Lee	98.40	211.40	
Matching Tax		9.78	
Telephone		32.70	
Postage		19.58	
College Council:			
Postage	$ 19.00		
Supplies, etc.	20.00		
Salary and Taxes	173.05		
Telephone	66.46		
Conference Expenses	70.00	348.51	1,141.97
CASH BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1965			$ 1,534.97

****

COLLEGE COUNCIL FUNDS

Balance on Hand Sept. 30, 1965		$ 160.01	
Income		250.00	$ 410.01
Less Expenditures	$348.51		
Additional F.I.C.A. Tax Chargeable	2.79		351.30
BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1965			$ 58.71

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
4500 KENSINGTON AVENUE (at COMMONWEALTH)
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23221
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—353-8997

January 6, 1966

ES

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL
Hanover
Hopewell

Dear Paul:

Enclosed you will find ---
Staff Reports , two of my speeches, College Newsletter
Financial Reports
Dockett from Danville,November 1965 VCHR Board Meeting
Minutes from the Danville, November 1965 VCHR Board Meeting

I have recently discovered that my secretary was unable to obtain a report from many of the local councils on their membership totals. We have been working on this from our office files. I believe that this is a part of our report to you. As soon as we have completed the count I will forward the information to you.

This report to the best of my knowledge satisfies your request for SRC funds for this quarter.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation, I am

Sincerely,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - JULY 1968

INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 82.50	
Contributions	1,289.50	
Local Council Refunds	24.50	$ 1,396.50
Cash Balance - June 30, 1968		3,940.88
		$ 5,337.38
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salary - Secretary	$ 450.22	
Payroll Tax	20.17	
Travel - Adams	132.40	
Office Supplies	30.86	
Rent and Utilities	120.02	
Telephone	149.95	
Fund Raising Expense	232.85	
P. O. Box and Postage	6.37	
Literature	8.60	
Institute Registration	10.00	
Equipment Rental	14.70	
Office Equipment	385.42	
Miscellaneous	60.91	1,622.67
CASH BALANCE - JULY 31, 1968 - GENERAL FUND		$3,714.71

SPECIAL FUND			
INCOME:			
SRC - Grant-in-Aid	$3,275.00		
Southside Va. Project	6,400.00	$9,675.00	
Cash Balance - June 30, 1968		161.86	
		$9,836.86	
Less:			
Salary - Adams	$ 893.75		
Payroll Tax	40.33		
Southside Va. Project	3,400.00	4,334.08	$5,502.78
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			$ 377.32

THE VIRGINIA

17 EAST CARY STREET

PAV
VEV
HM-1

SEP . 64

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

The Billboard sign above is located on U. S. Route 1, two miles North of Richmond, Virginia. Within a thirty-six hour period after this sign had been put up, VCHR Offices had received several calls complimenting us on the use of this technique. One call came from a Newspaper Reporter who in turn gave a news story of the Billboards, and another call came from a salesman.

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development, has an agreement with the Outdoor Billboard Advertising Agencies in Virginia for the display of between 40-50 of these outdoor billboard signs which will remain up for periods ranging from one to three months at the printing cost of $10.00 per sign. The billboard space is being contributed without charge through the generosity of the Outdoor Advertising Companies.

VCHR feels that these signs help tremendously in creating across the State of Virginia an atmosphere for better employment practices plus a wonderful opportunity for VCHR to receive some good publicity.

We need money for the distribution of as many of these billboards as possible. Anyone wishing to contribute to this exciting idea, please send your contribution to VCHR - 17 East Cary Street - Richmond, Virginia, marked BILLBOARD SIGNS.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX EXEMPT

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

1st Quarter??

April-June — $3,207.15

July-Sept. — 4,611.73

$7,818.88

General Fund

1st Quarter - 26,128.71

Development Project

26,128.71
7,818.88
33,947.59

file Copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

November 21, 1958

To: Agencies Participating in the Southern Interagency Conference

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: FINANCIAL NEEDS IN FRONT ROYAL, VA.

SRC has received an urgent appeal from the Virginia Council on Human Relations for help in securing funds for tutoring services to the displaced Negro children in Front Royal, Virginia. I am reproducing at the end of this memo the appeal as presented by Paul Rilling.

There are several factors which make this group-hardship case worthy, in our opinion. First, the Negro community in Front Royal is small and has few resources. Secondly, Front Royal is a strategic community in the Virginia -- and thus Southwide -- situation. Thirdly, the small number of Negro pupils involved -- 22 -- makes this a manageable effort, requiring a relatively modest outlay.

SRC has been able to arrange a contribution of several hundred dollars for this effort. We hope that other agencies will also be able to assist. The Virginia Council on Human Relations has assumed responsibility for the receipt and use of the funds contributed. In doing so, it will work in close consultation with a committee of Front Royal citizens, headed by Mrs. John Mansfield. Contributions should be addressed to Paul Rilling, executive director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Paul Rilling's letter follows:

"Front Royal, Virginia.

"A. The need here is for the establishment of some sort of class or tutoring setup for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County case. This is the only community where no provisions have been made for the Negro children involved. Arrangements of this sort would strengthen the morale of the Negro community as well as helping the children to keep up with their future classmates. There is one probable teacher in a neighboring county but at least one more will have to be sent in full time or on a two or three day a week basis. Help in securing such a teacher is being solicited, although we hope one may be found in Richmond or Washington.

"B. It will be harder to find the necessary funds than to find personnel for this particular need. The Front Royal Negro community is not in a position to provide sufficient funds to pay such a teacher. They would provide class space, and would provide room and board for a teacher, preferably or probably, a Negro teacher. I would estimate that at least $200 to $250 a month would be needed in addition to this local room and board assistance. We would not want to approach a teacher for such purpose unless we were guaranteed at least some $1500 for the months ahead.

"Any help that you can provide in connection with the above needs or that you could steer us to would be most appreciated. The needs here in Virginia are important and from a time standpoint, urgent. The future direction of the state will be decided on the basis of what will happen between now and the end of 1958. Considering all the agencies and all the money operating in the human relations field today, it would be tragic if these emergency situations were allowed to deteriorate because of the inflexibility of foundations and agencies operating in the field.

"Let me know if you need any additional information."

/S/ PAUL RILLING

mmf

November 21, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Paul Rilling, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

I am happy to send you the enclosed check for $250.00 representing a special-purpose contribution to the Virginia Council on Human Relations from the Southern Regional Council. A further $250.00 will be available if the proposed project gets satisfactorily under way and the additional funds are needed.

It is understood that this contribution is to assist the Virginia Council to arrange interim educational services for pupils displaced by the closing of public schools in Front Royal, Va., and not having access to other interim educational arrangements. Although the responsibility for the use of these funds rests entirely with the Virginia Council on Human Relations, we understand that you will carry on this effort in Front Royal in consultation with a committee of local citizens. We shall look forward to receiving progress reports from time to time.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which we have sent to organizations cooperating in the Southern interagency conferences. I hope this will yield additional contributions for this very worthwhile project of the Virginia Council.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:LS
Enclosures - 2 (Memorandum and check for $250.00)
cc: Rev. Hubert Beckwith
Mr. David Scull

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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Executive Director

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WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

November 25, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This is in answer to your memorandum of November 21 regarding the need for funds for tutoring the displaced Negro children in Front Royal, Virginia.

Last week, I sent a similar statement to Dr. J. Oscar Lee, of our New York office, and recommended that we contribute such funds as might be available for this purpose. If a copy of this memorandum was not sent to our New York office, I would suggest that this be done.

Personal regards to you.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC:ddw

November 25, 1958

Mr. David Scull
Turnpike Press
Annandale, Virginia

Dear David:

Thank you for your recent letter which came while I was attending the NAIRO Conference.

SRC will make available up to $500.00 for the Front Royal effort. We have already sent Paul $250.00 of this amount.

We will keep a close watch on contributions coming from Virginia and check with you to see which account they should be credited to. We will especially watch for Van Arkel's and Johnson's checks. Thank you for your concern in this matter.

SRC's nominating committee recommended Eric Severeid for membership on SRC's Board. His name was approved by the general membership. We note that he served on the Northern Virginia fund-raising effort and therefore assume that you know him. Would you please approach him off-the-record and ask him if he would be willing to serve on SRC's Board.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

DAVID H. SCULL

ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA

November 17, 1958

Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Barbara Marx is apparently making excellent progress in raising funds to meet the specific Front Royal situation. She has $100.00 in hand which she is sending me soon, and I have received $50.00; these will go to Richmond in a few days. More important, she has promises of three larger contributions which are to come by way of S.R.C.

She went to Front Royal yesterday and was anxious to give the children some hope. I said on the basis of her success so far I thought we might be able to start the class next Monday, November 24, and in any case by December 1, always assuming that these promises did come through.

It is essential for this that S.R.C. let V.C.H.R. know promptly as contributions come in, not necessarily transmitting cash each time but advising as to amount. Checks from Gerhard Van Arkel and Dr. Harold Johnson will be specifically for Front Royal. Of course, other checks for Virginia will we hope be coming through S.R.C., not limited to the Front Royal project. I assume that when these come in response to our solicitation there will be proper identification, but if you get some new contributors with no clue as to why they are sending it to you, you might check with us.

Sincerely,

Dave

David H. Scull

DHS/gw
cc to: Paul Rilling

Severid.?
.. out for SRC Bd.

File

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
Rev. Paul Stagg
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

December 2, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

There have been a number of developments in the Front Royal situation. In the first place, a number of our members in the northern Virginia area who are contributing to the effort have suggested that it would be more effective if the children could come to Washington and there attend integrated schools rather than have tutors sent in to Front Royal. This idea has been approved by the NAACP counsel in the case. A number of the children have relatives in the Washington area with whom they could stay, coming home on weekends. It does not seem as though there would be much difficulty finding host families for those without Washington relatives. We have been informally told by an official of the Washington school system that these children will be tuition students and need not thereby attend the school closest to the home in which they are staying. Their schools can be selected so as to provide them with a full integrated experience. Although no final decision has been taken, the Front Royal parents favor this idea and it is our thinking to accomodate their wishes if this is at all feasible. The present plan is to have them begin school, one way or another, as of Monday, December 8. If this plan of placing the children in Washington schools is followed through it will mean that substantially greater funds will be required than was originally estimated. The tuition costs are very modest, however, and the cost of this effort should not be prohibitive even if it is decided to bring the children to Washington.

We have firmed up our structure for administrating the project. The effort will be coordinated by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. E. B. Henderson, a member of our state board and of the Fairfax County Council. Serving with him will be Mr. Hemmendinger, a Fairfax County lawyer, and the Rev. W. E. Costner, a vice-chairman of the Fairfax County Council. Also serving on the committee will be Barbara Marx. Mrs. Marx is not a member of the Council on Human Relations. She has, however, been extremely active in the Front Royal situation and has probably done more than any other single individual in getting the project under way.

She is a member of the Arlington NAACP and of the Arlington Community Council on Social Progress. Mrs. Mansfield will continue to head up the Front Royal group and will meet with the above committee whenever this is feasible.

We have not yet received any funds transmitted through SRC for this effort although we were led to believe that some would be sent to Atlanta. Paul Anthony has agreed to check up on this for me.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

cc: Mr. Fred Routh
SRC
Atlanta, Ga.

cc: Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith
Box 186
Annandale, Va.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
Rev. Paul Stagg
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

December 3, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Concerning the money to be sent through SRC for the Front Royal project, I have been informed that you should be receiving five checks totaling $84.50 from Mrs. Barbara Marx in Arlington. Mrs. Marx tells me these checks have already gone. Other checks for this purpose should be coming to you from Dr. Harold M. Johnson, Mr. Gerald Von Abel, and Mrs. Jager. It is urgent that these checks come through to us as soon as you can process them.

I am also enclosing two checks for $100 each from Albert Coolidge and Morton Grossman. These checks are intended as contributions toward the regular budget of the Virginia Council and are being sent through SRC for tax purposes. Please draw us a check so that we can have the money immediately. We may need this money to pay for current expenses and meet salary obligations on December 15th so time is of the essence.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

enclosure

December 8, 1958

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Thanks for the encouraging word that you have found $500 for the Front Royal situation. This is very generous indeed, and I am glad to say that it is the same amount we were able to find.

Paul Rilling has just informed me that the plan has shifted a bit. The committee there is now considering enrolling the children as tuition pupils in the Washington schools. If this is done, it will have the full approval of the lawyers in the case and of everybody else concerned. Of course, if the high school re-opens in Front Royal, the children will be immediately brought back and admitted. You will be getting further details about this from Paul directly.

I am looking forward to seeing you again early next month if not sooner.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: B. TARTT BELL Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

December 4, 1958

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I trust that a bit of good news will not upset you too much this morning. We have scrounged up 500 bucks for the Front Royal emergency in response to your prompt and efficient use of the "hardship clearing house". We'll forward the money to Paul.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

Front Royal

December 15, 1958
(dictated December 11, 1958)

B. Tartt Bell
American Friends' Service Committee
1818 S. Main St.
High Point, N. C.

Dear Tartt:

It was heartening to have the good news that the AFSC could make available $500 toward our efforts to provide some form of education for the Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County school case. There have been some changes in the operation of the plan since the first announcement of the need. I hope that the changes will make no difference in your willingness to make a contribution.

At the time we first conceived of an effort to provide schooling for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Front Royal case we thought in terms of bringing several teachers in to the community to help with special tutoring. Early explorations indicated that one teacher was available in the area so that one more would be required. As we attempted to implement the program we learned that there would, after all, be no teachers available in the area and that any teachers would have to be brought in from Washington or Richmond. This added considerable to the scope costs of the program under consideration.

We met with considerable difficulty in our efforts to locate teachers who could spare the amount of time to go to Front Royal for the amount of money we had in mind. It was then suggested by some of our members in the Washington area that the children be brought in to attend schools in Washington rather than be tutored in Front Royal. This idea had the obvious merits that it would give the students a regular school experience and thus enable them to catch up the time lost so far this fall. We also found on exploring possibilities with an assistant superintendent of schools that the children could attend schools of their choice as tuition students and could thus be placed in really integrated school situations. The parents of the children involved were very much in favor of this alternative and virtually all indicated that there were family connections in greater Washington where the children might stay, returning to their homes on weekends.

The project became increasingly time-consuming both from the standpoints of making necessary arrangements and from the financial aspect so we appointed a committee in the Washington area to make the necessary arrangements and coordinate the project. This committee consists primarily of our own members and also includes several others in greater Washington who had been concerned with this project. Chairman of this committee is Dr. E. B. Henderson, a member of our state board, and a former supervisor of schools in Washington. The children were actually placed in Washington schools under this program as of last Monday, December 8 and all is moving smoothly according to latest reports. It looks as though the costs of hospitality and room and board, transportation, etc. will be virtually nil. Practically all moneys that can be contributed for this effort will go toward the payment of tuition charges. Each child will have to pay a full tuition of over $150 for the second semester and half tuition charges for the current semester. If the children cannot be brought back into desegregated Front Royal schools by the end of June we estimate that approximately $300 per child will be required for all aspects. This would make a total of some $7,000 for the whole effort. This is a somewhat awesome figure but some $2,500 has already been guaranteed, if we can count on your contribution, and there are indications that several thousand more will be forthcoming from sources in the Washington area. We hope to pick up several thousand more from other agency sources.

We would like the check as soon as possible. It will be used, virtually entirely, for tuition charges. If this does not run counter to your policies you might make the check payable to the Virginia Council and we will pass the money on to the coordinating committee headed by Dr. Henderson who will make the actual disbursement. Let me know if you need any other details. I hope that you can still carry through with your contribution. We feel that this is a most significant cause and that the children are receiving the best possible experience by going into real integrated situations in the nation's Capitol.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

cc: Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

MM - B.L.C. -
F.Y.I. Please send thermofax of attached to

December 17, 1958

Mr. Paul Rilling, Exec. Dir.
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216 - C Broad-Grace Arcade Bldg.
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Harold Davis, the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, is currently doing a series on the private schools in Front Royal and Charlottesville. The articles tend to paint a most rosy picture of the school situation and are slanted in such a way as to say that maybe this isn't such a bad thing.

Naturally, this is having a dampening effect on some Atlantans and Georgians who are attempting to keep local schools from closing. At Harold's suggestion, I am having Marge Manderson send you copies of the articles as they are printed in the hope that you and others on the scene will give us some suggestions as to the best possible way to counteract this false impression the articles give.

Will appreciate any comments, ammunition, etc.

Sincerely,

John Constable

JC/bec

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Dr. Hugo Owens
Dr. Harry T. Penn
Dr. J. Rupert Picott
Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Rev. M. F. Robinson
Dr. C. Waldo Scott
Mr. David H. Scull
Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson
Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
Rev. Paul Stagg
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

Front Royal

December 18, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As you know the costs of paying tuition in Washington are considerable and although the funds are coming in in rather good shape we need money fairly badly and fairly quickly. Feel free to send the other $250 you indicated would be available as soon as possible for the Front Royal ~~effort.~~ If it would be more tactical for you to ~~wait until early January~~, so be it, but the sooner the better.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Sidney Hillman Foundation, Inc.

REGARDING

Financial support to VCHR for Front Royal Project.

DATE

December 22, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Foundations - Sidney Hillman Foundation

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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Executive Director

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December 31, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This will keep you up to date on the Front Royal effort. I have not yet heard about the contribution from the ASFC but will probably call them if I do not hear shortly.

As you may have seen by the Washington papers the project has received some publicity and for the purposes of publicity and Washington area fund-raising, a Front Royal educational committee has been formed with Attorney Bryant and Mrs. Burma Whitted as co-chairmen. Serving on the committee are Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Herbert Marshall, and Frank Coleman of Washington, D.C. Dr. E. B. Henderson and Mrs. Barbara Marx, and Mrs. Henderson are actually serving on the committee but without publicity. It was deemed best not to have the Virginia Council publicly identified with the effort or to let Dr. E. B. Henderson's name be publicly identified because of his leadership with the NAACP. Although it may not seem so on the surface we feel properly represented in the project and believe that our interest is being adequately safeguarded by E. B. Henderson who continues to be the prime mover and acts as liason between the Virginia Council committee concerned and the Washington committee. Some $2400 was advanced by persons interested in the Washington area as loans to get the students into school. Tuition for the first semester will be approximately $79. When The story broke publicly there were protests and threats from members of the Virginia Congressional Delegation and other defender type Virginians. This came to nothing since the children were enrolled according to customary procedures for out-of-town students and the money deposited with the finance officers of the D.C. schools.

It is estimated that tuition costs for the balance of the first semester and the second semester, if necessary, will be $6000 for the total group. Some other money will be needed to help a few of the poorer children who live and board during the week in the district and purchased some of the equipment. Frank Coleman, who was former head of the department of physics at Howard University is acting as treasurer of the Washington com-

mittee through which all funds are ultimately being channeled. George Butler, who is an employee of the President's Committee on Government Contracts has been related to the project from the beginning and is serving as an advisor to the committee. He has gained assurances of a $2000 donation from a national labor group.

In my opinion, the project has been effectively coordinated and operated to date. It is no longer being handled directly by the Virginia Council but it is being well handled and, we feel, adequately represented.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

cc: Fred Routh
SRC

File

January 2, 1959

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

We have been analyzing the Davis articles on Front Royal and Charlottesville. I have gone over the Front Royal articles with Mr. Edward Bromfield, editor of the Warren County Sentinel and a good liberal newspaperman. I am enclosing some comments on the Front Royal articles and will do the same later with the Charlottesville articles. I don't know how these might be best counteracted. We might be able to get Bromfield or others to do some reporting of the situation but I don't believe that the issuance of a brochure, etc., would effectively counteract the Davis articles. Letters to the editor could be developed from Virginia or Atlanta which might help somewhat. If you wish, I believe that we could get persons from Front Royal and Charlottesville to write letters to the Journal or Constitution. Bromfield could do a couple of first-hand articles for the Constitution, but I doubt that the Constitution would accept such pieces in view of the general series.

File

Here, at any rate, is our thinking on the articles concerning Front Royal:

1. Statement: "The thing that has surprised everybody here is the enormous public support the undertaking enjoys. A majority of the citizens here seem to regard it as a civic duty of the first order to make the private system work." Comment: This is not an inaccurate statement. The vast majority of people in Front Royal do support the private schools not because they favor them over public schools, but because these are the only schools there are. Many liberals are doing what they can to make the private schools work from the standpoint of what they feel to be the interest of their children. Some of these strongly favor compliance with the Supreme Court and they will withdraw their support if the problem is not resolved by next September.

2. Statement: "It found it more convenient to send a few Negro high school students into neighboring counties to get their educations. This was done at county expense. A group of Warren County Negro high school students boarded at county

expense at Manassas fifty miles away. They attended high school there." Comment: The students at Manassas did not get home until every other weekend. They went to school at a building which had been condemned as inadequate by local authorities.

3. Statement: "The case languished in the courts and did not seem near a decision this year, but all of a sudden federal judge John Paul picked up the case this summer and ordered Warren High integrated." Comment: Just a little more than a month elapsed from the introduction of this suit until Judge Paul's decision on September 5. Davis' article gives a completely inaccurate impression.

4. Statement: "The question was put to them: Should Front Royal ask Governor Almond to reopen the school on an integrated basis? (Virginia law allows its chief executive to do this at his discretion although state funds would be shut off. In Virginia this would not be disastrous, as most school money is raised on the local level.)" Comment: In the case of Front Royal, forty per cent of school funds comes from the state. Many local people felt that the loss of this money would be "disastrous" and were not in favor of petitioning the Governor to return the schools for this reason. In many parts of Virginia an even higher percentage of school money comes from the state. The Davis statement is inaccurate.

5. Statement: "I haven't seen the people so united since the war, one parent told the Atlanta Journal." Comment: One parent may well have said this to Harold Davis, but it is not supported by the prevailing climate of opinion. There is bitter disagreement and considerable tension in the Front Royal situation. Bromfield of the Warren County Sentinel described it to me this way, "One can't discuss the school question except when the views of all present are known. What is generally not mentioned is that there is a large unvocal group. Many of these are executives whose children are attending nearby schools. Apparently, their kids are being taken care of, so they don't want to stick their necks out, though they do say they will consider moving if the school situation isn't settled."

6. Statement: "The teachers dropped their slips in a box. Those interested were interviewed. Twenty-six were hired." Comment: Warren County teachers did volunteer to teach in the private school system. My information is that there was considerable pressure put upon them by school officials and the teaching staff was split wide open on the issue. It is probable that as many as fifty per cent of the teachers working in the private school system are doing so out of devotion to their pupils. Bromfield knows of at least two teachers who have jobs in teaching systems elsewhere next year and many others who have made overtures to other schhol systems.

7. Statement: "Two churches volunteered their parish halls even before they were asked. They are Calvary Episcopal and Front Royal Methodist." Comment: Church minutes show that Calvary Episcopal offered its facilities as an emergency basis for this school year only and that its action was specifically

stated as not to be construed as support of massive resistance. Methodist church records contain similar provisions. It is not at all clear that any church buildings would be available for a second year of private schooling.

8. A statement is made that Randolph-Macon College is letting its laboratories be used. This is actually Randolph-Macon Academy. Plans have been made to use these labs but so far very few classes have actually been held there.

9. The impression is given in the articles that a good academic course is being offered. This is probably true. However, I've been told that less than twenty-five per cent of Warren County students go to college. In other words, the vocational subjects which are being left out of their current schooling are the ones perhaps most helpful and useful to the seventy-five per cent majority.

10. Statement: "Senator Byrd increased his usual majority" - a reference to the Byrd-Wensel race which was taken as a referendum on massive resistance. Comment: In actual fact, Senator Byrd received substantially the same vote in Warren County that he got during his last election. Technically, he got about one per cent less than he did six years ago, according to courthouse figures as checked by the Warren County Sentinel.

I do not know how Harold Davis collected the material for the articles. I have yet to find anyone with whom he talked in Front Royal. He did not talk with Bromfield, the editor of the local paper. He did not talk with Paul Stagg, leader of liberal forces, or with John Fitzgerald, leader of the two-hundred and fifty member public school committee, nor with the Negroes concerned with the suit. Admittedly, my connections are from moderate to liberal, but any newspaper reporter with anything at all would naturally interview various shades of sentiment before writing such articles. It seemed obvious that Mr. Davis did nothing except check with segregationist spokesmen.

According to Ed Bromfield's analysis of the situation, which is supported by my other contacts and off-hand by some limited personal observation in Front Royal, the major factors in the situation are as follows:

1. A vocal group of extreme segregationists have gained the initiative and are running the show. Of these, Duncan Gibbs is the only person of general stature in the community. According to Bromfield, "Ordinarily, no one would follow the remainder of the group around the corner."

2. The effect of the Northern Virginia daily upon the local situation is unmeasurable and unfortunate. The paper has been viciously segregationist and, not content with printing inaccurate editorials, brought John Hamilton, former editor, back for a week or two to write additional inflammatory editorials. The paper often reports happenings inaccurately in news columns and blows up all racial incidents.

3. Reprisals come in waves. Anyone who isn't for private schools and continued massive resistance is automatically considered as against and can be expected to feel the results of mob pressure.

4. The action of Local 371 of the Textile Workers of America has been a contributing factor to the present situation. If the Textile Workers had not supported the state position it is entirely possible that private schools would never have gotten off the ground. Many of the reprisals originate out of union membership and, according to Bromfield, some with unofficial union backing.

5. Liberal residents believe that business has been hurt although figures are not available as to how much. It is expected to show up increasingly if the situation drags on. It is anticipated that industry will by-pass the area and that tourists who are a major factor in the economic life of the community during the summer will go to other resorts. This is probably more speculation than provable fact at the moment.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

cc: Fred Routh
SRC

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

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B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

January 12, 1959

Paul M. Rilling, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check for $500 from our Rights of Conscience Program to help defray the expenses of continuing the education of the Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County, Virginia school cases.

Thank you very much for outlining in detail the changes which have taken place in the plans to continue this education. Though our Rights of Conscience Committee reports that it is not particularly happy about having given a grant for one purpose and then having the plans undergo a major revision, would nevertheless want to follow through with our commitment of this $500 and will be happy to see it used in paying the tuition of the Front Royal students. If further shifts take place in the plans I trust you will let us know.

Sorry for this delay. I hope it did not seriously inconvenience you.

Incidentally, I am hoping to make a trip to Richmond soon. We would like to explore what contribution - if any - the AFSC might make toward the solution of the desegregation problems in Virginia. I hope you'll be thinking about this because I would want to spend some time with you in discussing what ways we might supplement or coordinate with your ongoing work. If I can come at a time convenient for you I wonder if it's asking too much to suggest that you might get together a small group of knowledgeable agency folks to sit down and think through what are the current crying needs which a private religious agency with the Service Committee's orientation might attempt

to meet. The request you made for aid in the Norfolk situation is suggestive of the kind of project we might possibly tackle.

I am headed to Atlanta tonight for the Interagency confab and probably should be able to get in touch with you the latter part of the week to ask about the schedule.

Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

cc: Jean Fairfax
Lyle Tatum
Harold Fleming

FROM MF. TO MF. 1.19/59

For the record:

1 check was mailed to Paul Rilling for Front Royal Project in the amount of $200.00 from SRC. The funds originated with UPWA and sent to SRC through Harry Fleischman.

SRC check #5150 (for ltr. see "Nat'l Labor Service")

FILE IN FRONT ROYAL FOLDER

C
O
P
Y

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Front Royal, Virginia

C
O
P
Y

March 5, 1959

The Rev. C. C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Neil:

It has been a long time since December 23rd when you sent me your write-up of the conversation we had here in Front Royal. I am enclosing it with a few minor corrections, and I think it is quite accurate as it stands because I have had some friends read it and find that they basically agree on events.

Things move so rapidly however; so I shall attempt to bring you briefly up to date:

As is contained in your report, the private schools were continuing in the community, which seemed to be quite satisfied and complacent for the time being. Meantime forces seemed to be gathering within the Textile Workers' Union of America which later emerged and seemed to be wed with the forces of the Byrd machine. By Local Union vote, members of the Union were required to support from their salaries the private school system. Some of the members of the Local Union are Negroes, and the result is that the NAACP is bringing suit on grounds of discrimination both against the Local Union and the American Viscose Corp.

As you know, the massive resistance laws were declared unconscitutional and on February 11th Judge Paul ordered the Warren County High School opened.

It was then that the Local Labor Union forces emerged for all to see when on February 12th the Local Union president called a "meeting of citizens" to express their opinions as to whether they desired to uproot the children for a second time in this school year. The meeting was held in the Elementary School Auditorium, and over 1,000 people were present. I have since learned from most reliable sources that the people present did not truly represent Warren County, as there were many in attendance from Clarke County, Page County, Rappahannock County, Frederick County and Shenandoah County. These people from adjoining counties by and large seemed to be members of the local TWUA and were recognized by many citizens of Warren County.

It was evident that the meeting had been "rigged" as a resolution was read by the president of the local TWUA suggesting that children not be uprooted again this year; it was immediately seconded by a local attorney; the question was called for and nearly the whole audience rose to its feet in an affirmative vote. The entire meeting was over in about 8 minutes. Despite certain press reports, other opinions were never aired because of the breathtaking speed with which the whole thing was engineered, and it certainly cannot accurately be called a true expression of the people of Warren County.

I think it would be accurate to say that the underlying motive in calling this meeting was deliberately to set the stage for white pupils and parents seemingly to "boycott" the Warren County High School when it opened on an integrated basis. The Southern psess has made much of this word "boycott", ~~kxxxx~~ but I do not think this is wholy accurate because there were literally hundreds of parents, backing the County Superintendent in his views, who felt it would truly be harmful for the children to be uprooted a second time, and these people were not really apposed to integration.

Meantime, the Private School Foundation seemingly working hand in hand with the Labor Union forces and the Byrd machine forces, sent out forms to parents of pupils in the Private School asking if they were in favor of uprooting their children again this year. But by that time the technique of mass psychology had done its work and only 4 out of some 700 reports indicated willingness to send children back to the High School.

It might be noted that Warren County parents have children in public high schools in adjoining counties were given no opportunity to express their sentiments; but I, as one parent, at least took some comfort in the fact that my child was going to a public school.

On February 16th Judge Paul's ruling was appealed before Judge Soboloff, who upheld the ruling of Judge Paul and ordered the High School opened on an integrated basis on February 17th.

At this point may I interject a paragraph of which I am literally ashamed but certainly not alone as was shockingly revealed. Some days before the High School opened my wife and I had a long talk with our older daughter who has been going to high school in Rappahannock County. We always considered that we had a reasonably Christian home with daily family devotions, Bible reading, grace at meals and regular Church attendance. Neither my wife nor I have ever been touched by certain "Southern philosophies", and our children have always been taught that every soul on earth is a child of God regardless of his color. Cruel as it might have seemed we had to ask our older daughter to decide if she would return to Warren County High School if it were ordered open on an integrated basis. Being of rather a quiet turn and of a philosophical nature, we knew that she was struggling over some days with this decision. We had told her that any decision she made we would support and that we would not force our wishes upon her. After the High School was ordered opened and about an hour before the first Negro students showed up there, our daughter burst into tears and said she would have to remain in the Rappahannock School because if she went to an integrated school she would "have to marry a Negro."

As some days have gone by we parents have learned that this type of "brain-washing" of our children has insidiously been going on behind our backs.

I need not reiterate that the 30-room school is now open with only 21 Negro children in attendance. The Private School continues to operate as the Private Educational Foundation declared that "a state of emergency still exists."

After 4 days the Public School Board of Education met secretly and behind closed doors and declared that no student, white or Negro, could register in the High School during the remainder of this school year without a Court order.

Meantime, a paid petition has been circulated through the newspapers asking citizens to sign it requesting the local Board of Supervisors to levy no monies for any public schools next year. Over 3,000 names came in on this petition, and many individual letters were written in opposition to the petition and in support of the public school system.

What to do next fall in regard to the use of our Church buildings for an almost certain private school set-up remains my big question. If the buildings are used,

the Church would definitely be engaged in helping circumvent Federal law. In the Diocese of Virginia there is no Diocesan Canon which states who is in charge of Church buildings, and the Chancellor of the Diocese of Virginia has publicly ruled that the General Canon of the Church regarding this question is "ambiguous". This leaves the Bishops and the Clergy with no legal device as to who has the authority.

At the moment the Bishops and I have worked out a strategy (and this is to be kept secret!) whereby, when the time comes, we will ask the local Vestry to request guidance on this matter for next fall from a newly created Diocesan Racial Study Commission. What that Commission will advise is wholly unpredictable and here we stand confused and sick at heart, as usual.

I hope this brings you somewhat up to date. I hope also you can come by soon for another nice visit.

....

Faithfully yours,

S/ Fred

(The Rev.) Frederick G. Weber

FGW:ebc:ef

Segregationist Local Embarrassing to Labor

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

FRONT ROYAL, Va., May 22—A local union here, to which labor movement once pointed with pride, has become painfully embarrassing to organized labor.

For almost two years Local 371 of the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union has been one of the leaders in the fight against the desegregation of schools in Warren County.

While the local has been arguing for segregation, its parent body and many other international unions have been supporting desegregation of schools.

The local has been lavishly praised by segregationists in Virginia and in much of the rest of the South. Just last week Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) lauded the local in a speech on the floor of the Senate.

The local, thus, is in the position of a private who is not only defying his general but who also is sneaking across the Confederate lines to sip mint juleps under the magnolias.

When the local voted to invest $8000 in bonds being sold to finance the construction of a building for the John S. Mosby Academy, the international union stepped in.

The Academy is the all-white high school established here after the Warren County High School was desegregated two years ago. Last year union members contributed $48,000 to the Academy.

The international union froze all of the local's assets and appointed an administrator to run the local pending final disposition of the dispute.

The local argues that it has a right to spend its funds for the private school bonds. The issue is expected to be debated on the floor of the Textile workers convention, which begins next week in Chicago. A hearing on the question was held in Front Royal last Thursday.

Only a few minutes of talk with the local union leaders are needed to confirm any doubts about the sincerity of their belief in segregation.

Charles E. Leadman, the stout outspoken former business agent for the union, maintains that Negro leaders in Warren County let him down by pressing for early desegregation of the public high school.

He says the union had always tried to help the Negroes. He cites the integration of Negroes into the local and the local's contributions to Negro schools and to Negro 4-H Club projects.

About 150 of the 1800 members of the local are Negroes. The local represents workers at the American Viscose Corp. synthetic yarns plant here.

Although Leadman was defeated for reelection last year by Glen Coffman, a soft-spoken Viscose worker, the local's position on segregation was not an issue in the election.

In his quiet way Coffman is just as firmly a segregationist as Leadman is in his bellicose manner. So is William A. Lillard Jr., the long-time president of the local and a member of the town council.

Nor is there any question that the past and present officers of the local represent the race feelings of the majority of the members—and most of the people of Warren County.

Practically all of the members of the union are native Virginians. Some cannot read or write.

There are some persons in Front Royal who suggest, however, that status may be as important a factor in the local's position as in segregation.

Ever since the Textile Workers organized the Viscose plant 20 years ago the local has worked diligently to be accepted by the community.

And, unlike practically all other unions in small southern towns or in most small towns anywhere, Local 371 is considered to be a part of the community. In the past, Local 371 has been looked upon by other locals as almost a model.

Nearly all of its community activities have been related to participation in fund-raising activities for a hospital, a Little League baseball team and similar projects.

Nevertheless, the union is perhaps an even greater force in the community than is the management of the Viscose plant, which is by far the largest industry in the area.

Viscose tends to enter into community affairs only when its own interests are directly affected. In the segregation dispute, for example, Viscose did not try to ameliorate the situation until last summer when supervisory personnel were balking at being transferred to troubled Front Royal from the company's six other plants.

The union has always gotten along well with Viscose, too. There has never been a strike here. The average Viscose worker earns $1.90 an hour, which is a good wage in the low-pay textile industry where many persons still make $1 an hour.

The local union hall, which seats 500 persons, is frequently used by groups from throughout the county. Last winter it served as the home basketball court for the Mosby Academy. Friday night the Academy's senior dance was held in the hall.

The union seemingly has been as concerned about status in the community as it has been with working conditions in the Viscose plant. It appears to have achieved both in the face of considerable odds.

Not only is the textile industry a tough place for unions, but Virginia has never been hospitable to organized labor.

With a right-to-work law that forbids union shops, Virginia has always done its utmost to discourage union organization.

Yet in this instance, Local 371 finds itself on the side of the political machine maintained so efficiently in Virginia by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) on behalf of segregation and all of the other "customs" of a state.

In his 28 years in the Senate, Byrd has opposed almost all of the legislation supported by organized labor.

No international union, of course, has any objection to a local achieving status in a community, so long as its position is not maintained at the expense of labor's goals.

Much of organized labor, and the Textile Workers in particular, is heavily committed to liberal goals which include the desegregation of public schools and equal rights and opportunities for Negroes.

That is why the Textile Workers maintain that the expenditure of $8000 for bonds being sold by a segregated school is an illegal use of union funds for a non-union purpose.

The school building, which will cost at least $200,000, apparently can be built without financial aid from the union. But the union's support of the project is considered by its backers to be of great psychological importance.

So the local cannot back down at this point without losing some if not much of the status in the community that it has so carefully nurtured over two decades.

The desegregation of the high school was unpopular in Front Royal. The establishment of a private school to give Warren County residents a choice between segregated and desegrgatd school facflities has been popular.

The local has so far managed to stay on the side of what Front Royal at least considers to be the angels.

However, the local soon may have to choose between its status in a community and its obligations to its international union.

The choice will not be easy, revolving as it does around the highly emotional issue of segregation as well as the question of status for the millhand.

Advertisement Advertisement

MEMORANDUM December 22, 1960

To: LWD

From: PR

Re: Front Royal Data.

John Fitzgerald, formerly the chairman of the Public School Committee in Front Royal, is currently in town doing a special audit for his new employers, the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In recent conversations with him he reports that the American Viscose Corporation in Warren County annually gives tests to applicants for employment graduating from high school in June. On the basis of the written test, some are selected for personal interviews. Last summer, the Viscose officials were surpirsed to note that not a single graduate of the private high school passed the written test and qualified for interview. Afraid of charges of partiality, the officials arbitrarily selected a few of the private school graduates for personal interviews. John believes that none of them was ultimately employed. This is, unfortunately, confidential information which we can't use. I thought it interesting!

Strictly Confidential

THE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CRISIS IN

FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

(Note: Most of the information given below came as a result of a rather long and detailed interview with a citizen of Front Royal who has occupied a responsible position in the community for a number of years and has been a deeply concerned witness to the events.)

Front Royal, Virginia was, before the advent of the American Viscose plant, a sleepy mountain village of about a thousand persons. It is situated about twenty miles from Winchester, Virginia, and less than twenty-five miles from Berryville, the home of Senator Harry Byrd. At one time the Army Remount Station was in operation a few miles out of town. During the war a part of that station was used for the K-9 Corps. It is now used by the Government as a Beef-Cattle Research Station. A plant, the American Viscose Company, was located in Front Royal before World War II and with its advent the town began to grow and prosper. Front Royal is also close to the northern terminal of the scenic Skyline Drive. As that Parkway became more and more a tourist attraction, Front Royal realized some economic advantage. A rather large number of motels have been built on the approaches to the town, together with filling stations, souvenir stands, and restaurants. Residents of Front Royal now claim a population of ten thousand persons within and immediately adjacent to the city limits.

In a very real sense the situation largely reflects both economically and culturally the life and development of the Viscose plant. During the decade of the 40's Front Royal was chosen by a nationally circulated magazine as a typical American village. It has shown civic pride and progressive spirit in marked contrast to its earlier beginnings.

Very few Negroes live in Front Royal. Most of them have been there for generations. As is quite generally known today, Front Royal has had so few Negro high

N.B. Copy of letter attached after P.5.

school students that it has found it more economical to send them to adjoining counties to Negro high schools and pay their tuition rather than build a Negro high school and pay for segregated education in Warren County. The building of a Negro high school long put off by this tactic, was commenced prior to the suits which precipitated the closing of the Warren County High School.

As September 1958 approached, four areas in Virginia seemed to be faced with Federal Court decisions ordering the enrollment of Negroes in formerly white schools. In the face of recently passed state legislation, such court orders made imminent closure of high schools in Arlington, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Prince Edward County. Legal developments resulted which gave a stay of such proceedings both to Prince Edward County and to Arlington. However, Charlottesville and Norfolk schools were closed and have not until now been reopened. Hush to the surprise of most observers in Virginia, suits were filed in Warren County and the Warren County High school in Front Royal was closed before those in the other two communities.

As soon as it was known that the Warren County High School was closed, the town teemed with newspaper and magazine reporters and numerous other people concerned with the crisis. Outside pressure groups made their influence felt, emergency funds were contributed, classroom desks and other school paraphernalia were sent in, chiefly by the "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties". One informant related that not all pressure came from segregationist groups. It was asserted that when some local Negroes tried to persuade their own people to withdraw from the suit, several Negroes from Richmond approached the families of the children named in the suit and warned them not to dare to withdraw their suits. It was alleged that sheets dipped in sheeps blood were hung on the front doors of some Negro families, with the warning that if the suits were withdrawn there would be future sheets, but the blood would be theirs. It was felt that the Negro residents had, in the midst of the tension, deserted the streets and were staying strictly

indoors.

A committee of citizens was formed to seek a solution to the closing of the schools and met on several occasions. Stories of boycott, reprisal and overt pressure circulated throughout the community and gained credence. Several samples are: The wife of a local merchant who was on the original committee asserted at one of the earliest meetings that at all costs the school should be reopened. She was forced to resign from the Committee and her husband realized an approximate 50% cut in his sales as a result of a general boycott. A local physician of prominence was forced to resign from the committee on pain of losing his staff privileges in the hospital. A prominent nurse was called into a meeting before the hospital staff and by the following morning her name led the signatures of the hospital order forbidding any personnel of the hospital to discuss the school situation. It is alleged that the few Negroes who enjoy employment became the target of generally applied pressure seeking their dismissal. A motor company realized a heavy boycott as a result of refusing to dismiss two Negro employees.

It is felt that the general climate in Front Royal has, as a result in the early stages of outside pressures, deteriorated into one of rigidity and tension. Forces within the community have taken over and largely supplanted those from outside. It would seem that nearly all liberal and moderate voices have been stilled. The senior Protestant pastor in the village seems to have lost communication with his congregation in general and known general isolation as a result of his expression of conviction that continued segregation and school closure is morally wrong. The other pastors in the community have joined in their expression of the conviction that segregation is morally wrong and have assumed various roles in the maintenance of that position. Whereas some have reiterated their stand, others have tried to preserve some semblance of communication with their congregations by saying little or nothing more about the matter but living through the tensions, as it were.

In one Protestant church the leading lay officer became the chairman of the local committee for seeking a solution for the educational crisis. The regional leadership of that Church had asserted that they favored the use of local church buildings — parish houses and education buildings — for the use of emergency schools, but on a strictly desegregated basis. It was asserted that the senior lay officer approached the pastor of the Church and asked him if he would go along with the proposal that that church's educational facilities be used for emergency classes. The pastor's reply was that he would do so with the distinct understanding that the action be in keeping with the unsegregated policies favored by the denominational authorities. The proposal passed in an afternoon meeting of Church officers and nothing further was said about the terms of the use of the building. At an over-flow meeting of the PTA held that night, the same Church officer, acting as chairman of the committee seeking solution to the school situation, presented its report. The report was completely segregationist in tone and spelled out a segregationist and partisan school emergency program. He paused in the midst of his report and interjected the announcement that that very afternoon the local congregation of his particular denomination had offered its educational facilities for the use of the proposed program.

The pastor of the Church feels definitely that he as well as a good many members of the congregation were the victims of political chicanery and expressed himself as feeling that he possessed neither the proclivity to deal with such tactics, nor did he possess the talent for such political rough and tumble.

Not only the churches, but the Textile Workers Union of America also provided its building for educational purposes. The hot lunch program is ministered from that building. In the meanwhile, suits are pending which might very well close the lower school and interested citizens in the city of Washington have arranged for the

twenty-two Negroes dispossessed from the educational system to be entered into the public schools of Washington on a tuition basis. Ten thousand dollars is being raised in Washington for this purpose. The emotional climate of Front Royal today is described as one of general complacency with some undercurrents of deep resentment such as was hinted at among some of the members of the congregation mentioned above.

It perhaps should be added that the editor of the local weekly is considered to be courageous and forthright, liberal, whereas the daily paper published in the Valley and controlled by Byrd interests, would rank among the most conservative of Virginia newspapers. Editorials from the Charleston News and Courier frequently convey that newspaper's sentiments.

It would be foolish indeed to attempt a prognosis in Warren County and Front Royal, just as it would be in the state of Virginia as a whole or in any of its communities. It is perhaps all that anyone can say at the moment to suggest that the air of complacency to be perceived in Front Royal is in strong contrast to what would reasonably be expected. This feeling, like that evidently manifested in the Norfolk vote that the schools remain closed, seems to say that the state is ready and willing to absorb more serious damage to its education structure and moral fiber without on the one hand realizing the damage it is doing itself, or on the other, finding the power to curb its own pride and defiance. The impression persists that Front Royal like the rest of the state, will continue its resistance and pay a far heavier price.

The following letter brings this memorandum up to date, with some additional and revealing insights:

thousand dollars in Norfolk and throughout the state. This is not an easy thing for which to raise funds as you can imagine. It would be quite difficult to itemize the five or six thousand dollars which I feel would be well utilized by the committee over and above the legal costs. Secretarial help will be essential, the committee plans to launch, if possible, a major campaign involving newspaper space and radio and television time. They contemplate mass mailings and would need the funds both for materials and the postage. One could draw up a pretty budget for this amount of money but in actual fact the committee is presently bending all of its efforts towards financing the legal suit and until the money is in sight are not too inclined to lay detailed plans concerning a broader community effort.

Front Royal, Virginia.

A. The need here is for the establishment of some sort of class or tutoring setup for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County case. This is the only community where no provisions have been made for the Negro children involved. Arrangements of this sort would strengthen the morale of the Negro community as well as helping the children to keep up with their future classmates. There is one probable teacher in a neighboring county but at least one more will have to be sent in full time or on a two or three day a week basis. Help in securing such a teacher is being solicited, although we hope one may be found in Richmond or Washington.

B. It will be harder to find the necessary funds than to find personnel for this particular need. The Front Royal Negro community is not in a position to provide sufficient funds to pay such a teacher. They would provide class space, and would provide room and board for a teacher, preferably or probably, a Negro teacher. I would estimate that at least $200 to $250 a month would be needed in addition to this local room and board assistance. We would not want to approach a teacher for such purpose unless we were guaranteed at least some $1500 for the months ahead.

Any help that you can provide in connection with the above needs or that you could steer us to would be most appreciated. The needs here in Virginia are important and from a time standpoint, urgent. The future direction of the state will be decided on the basis of what will happen between now and the end of 1958. Considering all the agencies and all the money operating in the human relations field today, it would be tragic if these emergency situations were allowed to deteriorate because of the inflexibility of foundations and agencies operating in the field.

Let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

Va. Mtns etc

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(Listed in some cases as Blacksburg Council)

What causes a community to become aware and subsequently concerned about its responsibilities? When one of our Council members first came to Blacksburg in 1949 she was told, "You'll like Blacksburg, we have no Negro Problem here." It did not take our new resident long to realize that, while her white informant had no Negro problem, the Negroes of the community certainly did. The Negro residents of Blacksburg had the same problem as they had elsewhere in our country-restriction of opportunity.

Segregation too is a species of Iron Curtain. It had very effectively divided our community into two communities, the Negro - "they" and the white -"we".

Unlike other southern communities, Blacksburg is unusually heterogeneous in the place of origin of its population. This lack of homogeneity of background of B lacksburg residents presented chinks in the armor of social tradition which afforded points of penetration for new concepts of social behavior. We had people in our community who had not seen, before coming South, "White" signs and "Colored" signs so that they viewed these affronts to our Democratic tradition with a sense of shock.

Surely concern and/or action must be preceded by this experience of shock, this viewing afresh of concepts and conditions we have taken for granted. But individual concern must have a focus to precipitate action, and for the community of Blacksburg, that focus came with the Supreme Court Desegregation Decision of May 17, 1954.

Shortly after 1954 two study groups of white church women, a morning and evening group, to accomodate the varying home responsibilities of the participants, were formed. There were ten to twelve members in each group. As one of the members of the evening, young women's group, told me recently, "We didn't emotionally accept the idea of desegregation, but felt obliged to be informed about race

relations." The consequent outcome of studying "What can we do about bettering race relations" had not yet been considered. A third group, a biracial student group, led by one of the ministers to students, also came into being at this time. In time, the three study groups merged. This new biracial group was so amorphous as to be referred to in the minutes of the organization as "this organization."

While, in Blacksburg, the races were groping toward a means of opening communications between them, Virginia's reaction toward The Desegregation Decision, which had initially given promise of apporaching the challenge realistically and rationally, had now hardened into the policy of Massive Resistance.

With the closing of public schools in Norfolk, alarmed citizens of Blacksburg realized that not only could it happen here, in Virginia, but that it had happened. The helplessness of the individual citizen of good will is never so apparent as when he seeks expression in time of crisis. What could we who were concerned for the future of public education do? It is the glory of the Democratic System of Government that we could call a meeting, form an organized protest, and attempt to be heard. After much work and anguish there arose from this original local meeting a Committee for Public Schools which, in time, affiliated with the State Committee for Public Schools.

Among the voices crying in the wilderness, in the Virginia of 1955, was that of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. In the winter of 1959, the then director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Paul Rilling, was invited to address a group of Blacksburg citizens composed of the original Race Relations Study Groups, members of the Committee for Public Schools and other community-concerned town people.

Resulting from this meeting, there was formed in Blacksburg, in the Spring of 1959, The Montgomery County Council on Human Relations, which affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The so inclusive name of the organization was more a hope than an actuality as all but three of our twenty-nine members were

Blacksburg residents. The three non-Blacksburg residents came from nearby Christiansburg.

Now in the Spring of 1962, we have a membershipof eighty-eight. We have reached out into Monthomery County and past the County into the town of Redford. What, in addition to staying alive and growing, has the Montgomery County Council on Human Relations accomplished? First, and most important, I believe, is that we have established and kept open between the Negro and White communities a line of communication. We have broken through the condition of namelessness and facelessness which breeds prejucice. We know each other by name, not as Negroes and Whites, but as American citizens who have come to realize that we are dealing, not with "The Negro Problem", but with the challenge of making democracy a reality. In trying to desegregate puplic facilities, it is very meaningful to be able to say, "We have in Blacksburg a biracial Council-----". Because this statement reflects the fact that there are in both races those who are ready "to stand up and be counted", encouragement is given to those who are hesitant to do so.

We have, I think, become a voice in the Blacksburg community and to some extent on the V.P.I. campus. Having a functioning bi-racial group in town helps dispell the timidity concerning both the discussion and action in the field of integration. Members of our Council have been invited to speak before other community groups on the subject of Race Relations. Many of the constructive changes in bettering race relations which have taken place in Blacksburg have been due directly, and in many cases indirectly, to the Montgomery Council on Human Relations.

When the Montgomery County Council on Human Relations was first organized, we could meet in only two of the many churches in town. Because of the very presence of a bi-racial group, the churches were faced with the question of permitting or not permitting this group to meet within the churches. Through the courageous and persistant efforts of the church leadership,and membership and

the cooperation of the MCCHR, we are now able to meet in most of the churches in the town of Blacksburg. The March, 1962 meeting of MCCHR, held for the first time in the Methodist Church, prompted one of the prominent members of the Blacksburg community, present at the meeting , to say, "If anyone had told me a few years ago that a meeting like this would be possible in Blacksburg, I would never have believed it."

The first school desegregation in Montgomery County took place, without negative incident, in the Blacksburg High School.

We have, for the first time in Blacksburg branch of the American Association of University Women, a Negro member.

Two of the three drug stores in Blacksburg will now serve Negroes, and we are seeking to encourage the third drug store to desegregate.

The local Council has gained strength and a sense of solidarity from its affiliation with the state organization. Following the Virginia Council's Annual Meeting in 1961, which concerned itself with Equality of Opportunity in Employment, a full report of the Annual Meeting was made by the delegates to the local Council. Shortly after this report a complaint, filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity against an employer who would not accept applications from Negroes, brought two investigators from the Maryland office of the President's Committee. The investigators conferred with the parties concerned including members of the MCCHR. The aforementioned employer has now employed four Negroes and has sent one of the four to a previously all white vocational school for job training.

In our efforts to make life flow more freely for the Negro mmbers of our community and to desegregate public facilities, we find that the traditional American belief in the competative system breaks down. Nobody wants to be first on this New Frontier of Public Morality. In a decent effort to desegregate the

one large restaurant in town, two members of our Council visited the owner. Our man was honestly troubled and concerned with the inequity of segregation, but voiced his reluctance to be first to desegregate. "If you'd get us all together, get the nearby restaurants to join me, then I'd be willing." We are now in the process of getting our local man some company.

Lest the Blacksburg picture appear completely progressive, I must include the fact that we have had recently formed on our local campus a group called "Young Americans for Freedom." The freedom these young people appear to be seeking is freedom from responsibility. Either through misguidance or misunderstanding of the problems that face our nation, they are dissipating their energy in assorted snorting and stamping of foot --the right foot, of course --and in the repeated showing of the now discredited movie, "Operatinn Abolition."

It seems to me that we have in recent years become so hyphotized by what is Un-American, that we have overlooked those beliefs and qualities which are the basis of Americanism. It is American to "hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." If we are to keep faith with those who went before us and built for us the true image of American freedom, then we must again pledge in this cause "our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor."

Mrs. George E. Mattus, Secretary
Montgomery County Council on Human Relations
Blacksburg, Virginia
April 9, 1962

Equal Job Opportunities Are Goal of New Bureau

2-22-63

Interview H R Crenshaw

Times-Dispatch Front Page

The Virginia Council on Human Relations announced yesterday it will establish an equal job opportunity bureau to assist employers who are prepared to hire persons without regard to race or color.

It will be the first such public service in the South, according to the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, the council's executive director.

The bureau will provide, under professional direction, a non-profit consulting and personnel service for employers, Mr. Lee said. The council hopes the service eventually will become self-supporting with fees from its clients in business and industry.

$30,000 Grant

A $30,000 grant from the Field Foundation of New York has made the service possible. This money will be spent over a three-year period.

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown Jr. of Richmond, council president and editor of the Presbyterian Outlook, said the pioneering nature of the project can have great significance throughout the South.

In addition to the 200 Virginia firms which are being required to adopt non-discriminatory employment policies because they hold contracts with the federal government, an increasing number of employers want to adopt a policy of merit hiring, Dr. Brown said.

Many employers view such a policy as economically advantageous, morally right, or both, h added. Negroes have been employed for positions traditionally reserved for whites in businesses throughout the country, including the South, Dr. Brown said.

Smooth Transition

Through the new bureau, Virginia firms can make the transition smoothly, Dr. Brown said.

The bureau will function under the guidance of the council's equal job opportunities committee, headed by David H. Scull of Fairfax.

Scull said he hoped to announce the employment of a director of the bureau within two weeks. The council hopes the service can begin function-

Continued on Page 7, Col. 3

Job Equality To Be Goal Of Bureau

Continued from First Page

ing shortly after this appointment.

An advisory committee of Virginia businessmen is being formed to assist the bureau. Scull listed the following as the bureau's principal functions:

(1) Conferences will be held at which executives of Virginia firms can discuss their problems confidentially and hear how other employers have solved similar problems.

(2) The director will be available as a consultant to work within a plant or a community on any aspect of personnel policy, employe relations or staff training.

(3) The bureau eventually will interview and test job applicants and refer them to firms which can use their skills.

The council was founded in 1955 and seeks through education and persuasion to eliminate discrimination and to enhance opportunity for all people.

The Field Foundation was established by Marshall Field III in 1940. Its main interests have been child welfare and inter-racial and inter-cultural relations.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Job Opportunities Committee
Charlottesville-Albemarle HRC
March 24, 1963

REPORT ON DESSERT PARTY FOR "BREAKTHROUGHS"

During the last two years there have been several encouraging job breakthroughs in the Charlottesvills area, in which Negro applicants have been hired in jobs previously held only by white persons. These include a salesclerk with a department store, clinic receptionists and office workers at the University of Virginia, and workers at local plants with government contracts (accountants, an engineer, and assemblyline workers.)

On February 22, 1963 the Job Opportunities Committee of the Council on Human Relations entertained a number of successful "Breakthroughs" at a dessert party at Mrs. Peggy Davis's house. This committee is composed of housewives and ministers, who attempt to open up better job opportunities to Negroes in this area by interviewing employers and by encouraging Negroes to apply for any jobs they feel qualified for.

The purpose of this party were (1) to pool the experiences and impressions of these "firsts" so that all of us would have a clearer idea of how desegregation has actually worked out, and (2) to work out a program of incentive and encouragement for the Negro high school students who up till now have had no hope of getting anything more than menial jobs in the community no matter how much education they might acquire.

Hosts at the party were six committee members (five white housewives and one Negro minister.) Guests were one teacher of commercial subjects at the Negro high school and six successful Breakthroughs. We started with dessert and coffee and much informal conversation which came easily to twelve women interested in clothes, schools, recipes, etc. (Luckily the one man present had plenty of savoir faire.) Then sitting around the living-room where all could see each other, everyone took part in an informal discussion, partly led by the committee chairman but mostly spontaneous give-and-take.

The combined experiences revealed what we had prayed would be true, that in each case all had gone well.

(1) Contrary to the fears of many employers, the other employees did not quit nor even show any resentment at being joined by a Negro co-worker. (2) Although prepared for rude remarks or snub-

bing from the public, the salesclerk and the receptionists and others dealing with the public had no bad experiences to relate. (3) The questions of restrooms and lunch always loom up when employers worry about integration, but our "firsts" found no unpleasantness in sharing these facilities. (4) Co-workers have been reserved at first and then increasingly cordial and friendly so that all our informants said they enjoyed their work very much. (5) The lower-class country whites who have been supposed to be hostile to Negroes were found to be among the most cordial of co-workers and customers.

All of these workers had spent discouraging peroids of time looking for jobs and being rebuffed or ignored; they agreed that it takes many tries, many applications and interviews, keeping eyes and ears open for possible jobs. In each of the Success Stories jobs were won by a combination of luck and preparedness, by being the "right person at the right time." Grooming and education and experience all counted if the applicant happened to be there when a certain employer had decided to take the first step in integration.

Incidentally, members of the committee were familiar with the employers' reasons for taking the step of integration in most of these cases and in fact had taken part in some of the preliminary reasoning. (Letters to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and interviews with employers.) The two plants with government contracts had heavy pressure from the Navy Department inspectors who insisted in spite of pleas for "more time" and fears of "trouble" that they show some evidence that they adhere to the Equal Employment Opportunity clause in their contracts. The other employers had only idealism and enlightened self-interest to encourage their departure from the community custom of barring Negroes from better jobs. In each instance we had been told of careful attention by other employers to see how the community was taking the experiment, and there was a good deal of surprise and relief when the community seemed hardly to notice. The success of these well-chosen and successful breakthroughs has strengthened our position considerably when talking to employers, and has reassured those who really would like to hire Negroes in better jobs.

Each of our guests was much in favor of a program for high school students and was eager to help in any way possible. A party was considered with especially promising students invited to hear about the problems of job-hunting from the successful "firsts" who would illustrate from their own experiences. It was felt that the presence of the white committee members would help break down the students' feeling of timidity and lack of confidence in breaking into a predominately white work setting. The committee members are ready to chauffeur applicants to appointments and to learn as much as possible about their treatment by personnel men.

BRIEF REPORT ON PARTY FOR STUDENTS:

The date for the party was set for March 22, four weeks after the first party, to be held at the home of Mrs. Bernard Coles. She is a Negro member of the committee and it was felt that the students would be less timid about coming to her home. Invitations were sent by the teachers of commercial subjects to 15 of their more promising students, boys and girls. Eight of these students came, plus a man and woman teacher, and were entertained by seven committee membbers plus three Breakthroughs, a man and two girls. Also present was was a white employer, Mr. Charles Moran who staged a mock interview with one of the girls in amusing and enlightening detail. Again there was informal chatting (with the students bunched together shyly) and the circle discussion with experiences and advice given by the successful older persons present. The students listened respectfully, seeming more at ease as the evening went on, offering some comments and questions. We hope that this may start some of them talking to others and that eventually they may remember the committee when they are looking for jobs. Some are aiming for college, so the results of this party may not show up for some time. Without knowing for sure what the students thought, all the adults felt very pleased with the party and think it is a good plan to base other parties on when the teachers work up another list of students to be inspired and encouraged.

Jane Foster
Job Opportunities Com. Chairman
Charlottesville-Albemarle HRC chapter

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPHS; by Dr. Aubrey N, Brown, Jr. President of VCHR

It would be good to have a Negotiating Committee in each community, operating within or in relation to the VCHR's Public Facilities Committee. Such a select group of concerned and able people could be highly effective in unpublicized, behind-the-scenes conversations, as they have been for several years in some of our VCHR communities.

Much depends upon the wise selection of members for such a group. Much also depends upon the group's diplomacy, firm but understanding insistence upon open facilities, and public support and encouragement of complying firms and institutions. It would seem that, on the basis of wide experience across the South and elsewhere, such approaches should be warmly welcomed, in preference to what has come in other situations in the form of other demonstrations and more aggressive demands.

Even better (and more to be praised) are those enlightened leaders of business, industry and public institutions who do not wait even for a Negotiating Committee's request. This Newsletter would like to be able to list such institutions as they open their facilities and/or provide employment on the basis of merit. Where this is appropriate, will you notify us?

****

SPOTLIGHTING THE VCHR COMMITTEES FEATURING IN THIS ISSUE
THE PUBLIC FACILITIES COMMITTEE

Dr. E. B. Henderson, Fairfax, Chairman
Edward A. Alfriend, Alexandria
Rev, Beverly Cosby, Lynchburg
Rev. James Curtis, Norfolk
Dr. Paul Gaston, Charlottesville
Rev. Emmett Green, Roanoke
E. Leslie Hamm, Arlington
Rev. R. Baldwin Lloyd, Blacksburg
Bishop William Marmion, Roanoke
Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Farmville
Dr. Alan Peirce, Fredericksburg
William Sanders, Princeton, W. Va.
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Newport News
Rev. Virgil Wood, Lynchburg
J.B. Woodson, Fredericksburg
Dr. Robert McCan, Danville
Mrs. Willis Carey, Purcellvills

In order that all VCHR members may think in terms of possible service for this committee and for their own local committee on Public Facilities, enterprises like the following are suggested:

--Investigate areas where next advances in opening up facilities for all should be made, with recommendations to local chapters.

--Survey successful techniques of change in Virginia and other areas where significant advances have been made and share this information.

--Where needed and desirable request (through executive committees) studies or analyses by qualified scholars.

--With the Extension Committee plan workshops, particularly in areas without HR chapters, on such topics as: Ministers and Effective Teaching of Good Human Relations: also in turn for Parents and Public School Teachers. Or: Churches and Good Human Relations: How To Teach Them.

--One-day men's conferences of 25 each of the topmost Negro and white leaders in the state to consider "What remains to be done to abolish second class citizenship in Virginia?" And, 25 women at city or state levels, on the same topic.

--Inquire of candidates for public office their attitudes on key issues, providing this information to the state membership.

--Seek to keep maintained up-to-date information on all litigation within the state dealing with opening public facilities for all citizens.

--Consider the possibilities of encouraging, in co-operation with other Virginia Organizations, a legislative reporting service during the General Assembly Session which would provide analyses of current legislation and status reports on all bills related to Human Relations.

--Call attention to significant studies within and without Virginia dealing with the concern of Public Facilities.

--Consider the possibility of periodic statewide meetings of allied and congenial groups working or concerned with human relations advances.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ford T. Johnson, Jr., v. Virginia.
On Petition For Writ of Certiorari To The Supreme Court Of Appeals of Virginia.

No. 715. Decided April 29, 1963

PER CURIAM.

The petition for a writ of certiorari is granted, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is reversed, and the case is remanded for proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

The petitioner, Ford T. Johnson, was convicted of contempt of the Traffic Court of the City of Richmond, Virginia, and appealed his conviction to the Hustings Court, where he was tried without a jury and again convicted. The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia refused to grant a writ of error on the ground that the judgment appealed from was "plainly right,' but the Chief Justice of that court stayed execution of the judgment pending disposition of this petition for certiorari.

The evidence at petitioner's trial in the Hustings Court is summarized in an approved statement of facts. According to this statement, the witnesses for the State testified as follows: The petitioner, a Negro, was seated in the Traffic Court in a section reserved for whites, and when requested to move by the bailiff, refused to do so. The judge then summoned the petitioner to the bench and instructed him to be seated in the right hand section of of the courtroom, the section reserved for Negroes. The petitioner moved back in front of the counsel table and remained standing with his arms folded, stating that he preferred standing and indicating that he would not comply with the judge's order. Upon refusal to obey the judge's further direction to be seated, the petitioner was arrested for contempt. At no time did he behave in a boisterous or abusive manner, and there was no disorder in the courtroom. The State, in its Brief in Opposition filed in this Court, concedes that in the section of the Richmond Traffic Court reserved for spectators, seating space "is assigned on the basis of racial designation, the seats on one side of the aisle being for use of Negro citizens and the seats on the other side being for use of white citizens."

It is clear from the totality of circumstances, and particularly the fact that the petitioner was peaceably seated in the section reserved for whites before being summoned to the bench, that the arrest and conviction rested entirely on the refusal to comply with the segregated seating requirements imposed in this particular courtroom. Such a conviction cannot stand, for it is no longer open to question that a State may not constitutionally require segregation of public facilities. See, e.g., Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U. S. 483; Mayor and City Council of Baltimore v. Dawson, 350 U. S. 877; Turner v. Memphis, 369 U. S.350. State-compelled segregation in a court of justice is a manifest violation of the State's duty to deny no one the equal protection of its laws.

Reversed and remanded.

The Eighth Annual Conference of Vocational and Practical Arts Teachers was held the week of June 24-27, at Virginia State College in Petersburg, Virginia, with 400 registered delegates.

Keynote Address, delivered by

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

June 24, 1963, 7:30 P.M.
Virginia Hall Auditorium

Conference Theme

PROJECTING A NEW IMAGE IN PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

We must always be projecting a new image in all phases of a democratic society. Let us always remember that a democracy is never static. It is a constantly moving force that challenges us continuously to reach new and higher levels of achievement each day. A community, nation or world unfinished and broken must be made whole. If American freedom is to live, then all segregation and discrimination must die. There is no more important or basic advance that our country needs to make than complete liberation of all our citizens, and the granting of their privilege of freedom to be free.

Today, we see signs that this basic idea of the American dream has come into its own and we can only hope and pray that enough responsible Americans have remained genuinely American to see this movement through. We must see to it that there are no second-class citizens in America. Thank God our President has now thrown his active support behind his words. In fact, we could say that the Executive Branch of the Federal Government is now committed to this accomplishment as well as the Judicial branch. Within the next few weeks the Legislative branch of our Government will get its chance to show the world that it too is a Congress of the Twentieth Century and not the Eighteenth.

There are many hopeful signs. Signs even to the South of us. Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina recently said, "Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single blcok to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the nation and its states. The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discrimination, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men. WE CAN DO THIS," said Governor Sanford. "WE SHOULD DO THIS. WE WILL DO IT because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. WE WILL DO IT because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. WE WILL DO IT because it is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

As we embark upon the second century following the Emancipation Proclamation, it is encouraging to see that there are more forces at work for the realization of Civil Rights for all Americans than ever before in our history. However, far too few leaders of Virginia have learned the practical

art of advancing with America's destiny and the credit for most of the advances within Virginia must go to the Negro community itself.

I do trust that you are acquainted with the VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, which has 23 local councils in 23 communities of Virginia, providing an opportunity for all Virginians regardless of racial, religious, ethnic or cultural backgrounds to work together for the common good of all.

This NEW IMAGE IN PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION which we are projecting, must be cast in the mold of our day. We must help Virginians to turn around and stop trying to preserve George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Colonial Williamsburg and the Civil War Centennial as hollow shrines, but see and recapture the spirit of these men and these events and use that spirit constructively for the problems of our day, just as these men led the people of their day. We must help Virginians to see that we are a part of the United States of America - that same United States which has been given the assignment as the leader of the Western World. We must recognize that we shall never be able to advocate to the nations at large any course of action based upon any higher plane or ethic than we are able to produce and practice at home. We must become ashamed and repent of the fact that while America attempts to provide food, comfort and protection for most of the distant peoples of the world, we still refuse to provide here at home the most vital of all constitutional rights first class citizenship for everyone. We must repeat and try to teach a simple fact, so simple that every first grader should have learned it on the first day of school - in fact he or she should have learned it even before they started to school - namely, that neither the American ideals of democracy NOR the Judeo-Christian faith we proclaim, leave any room for second-class citizenship. And, we should all have been able to spell this out in action and practice by the time we learned the pledge of allegiance to our flag.

ANOTHER FACTOR in this projected image should have already become so apparent to every American citizen that we shouldn't have to waste time say-it. BUT IT HASN'T, SO WE DO HAVE TO PROJECT IT, AS SILLY AS IT IS FOR US TO HAVE TO DO SO. There is widespread discrimination against Negroes in this country in practically every area of our life - education, public facilities, voting rights, employment, religious worship, housing, and all the other facets of our social structure.

In employment: There is discrimination against the Negro in apprenticeship training. There is discrimination against the Negro in vocational as well as academic programs. There is discrimination against the Negro in labor organizations. There is discrimination against the Negro in referral services rendered by the employment office. There is the basic problem of discrimination against the Negro by employers, including those with Federal contracts. There is discrimination against the Negro in employment by the Federal Government, the State Government and the local County and City Governments. Everyone knows these things. The Negro talks about them, and is frustrated because of them and is dedicated and determined to do something about them. While the majority of white leaders play hide-and-go-seek and when they do talk about them, they try to say to the North, you have the problem too, rather than we all have the problem, and are guilty of the sin.

ANOTHER DIMENSION OF THE IMAGE BEING PROJECTED, and in many ways is being understood, is that the majority of the new generation of Negroes will not accept any longer an imposed inferiority in education, housing, voting rights, public facilities or employment. The past rate of so-called progress has been, or has become, to slow. This has come as a real shock to some people, nevertheless, it has come. Since it has come, each of us have a real chance to watch our Democratic form of Government in action. Local leaders have refused to exert responsible leadership in this matter. State leaders have done likewise. Therefore, we see how the founding Fathers foresaw such circumstances and provided that any citizen, or group of citizens of this country, had access to a redress of his grievances until such redress went all the way to the Federal branches of this Government. Here the Federal Government has both the responsibility and the right to remove such causes which deny any individual citizen the opportunity to fully develop and enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Today, the Federal Government has begun to assume its role in these matters and to remove the decision from the arena of demonstrations by Negroes on the one side and the Bull Conners, Boss Barnetts and George Wallaces on the other. Walter Lippman has summed it up so well, "We cannot count upon non-violence persisting in the face of brutal and illiterate resistance. The outstanding danger is not that there may be rioting and brawling. For these can be suppressed. The outstanding danger is a loss of confidence by the Negro people in any good faith in the white people. This is where the turning point lies at the present time. The time has come when there must be a change in the American policy... It must become a national movement, enforced by national laws, led and directed by the national government... Then, because the national power is behind the movement towards equality and status, that national power, which will be more than sufficient, can be exercised without violence, with wisdom, and with restraint. FOR IT IS THE VERY WEAK REBELS WHO FEEL THAT THEY MUST RESORT TO THE EXTREME MEASURES."

So our Government is acting, and I feel proud to be an American. I forsee the barriers being removed and that now very shortly. But what does this mean? Will this be the end of our problem? Will we suddenly come into the reality of the American Dream?

My answer is an unequivocal NO. When the legal barriers have been removed, then we shall just have begun to develop this new IMAGE which will still have to become a reality. THERE WILL STILL REMAIN MANY PROBLEMS! We shall be left at the outset with the present problems without the barriers which protected them. President Kennedy, in delivering his Civil Rights Legislative Program to the Congress recently, so well said, "There is little value in a Negro obtaining the right to be admitted to hotels and restaurants if he has no cash in his pocket and no job". Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges said recently, "Every man whose earning power is below par is a burden on the community, he drags down the whole level of life, and every other man in the community is poorer by reason of his inefficiency, whether he be a white man or a Negro... This should be the concern of all of us - practical men as well as humanitarians."

The national economy today is said to be operating at about $35 billion below capacity. The per capita income in the South is about 75% of the national average. The per capita income of the Negro is far below that of the white. The unemployment rate of Negro workers is more than twice as

as that of the working force as a whole. These problems will be with us after Congress adjourns. We must get across to the community at large why these problems exist. This is an important factor in PROJECTING A NEW IMAGE OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. The Council of Economic Advisors in its recent report entitled ECONOMIC COSTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT has shown that these problems for the Negro working force stem from two causes:

1. Inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our people;

2. Failure to develop potential skills more rapidly and more fully. So, we must open up the labor market for Negroes and also we must step up the various Vocational Training programs in Virginia. The President of the U.S. is aware of these needs and has asked for Legislation to: (1) Eliminate racial discrimination in employment: (2) Step up the national economy to create more jobs: and (3) That Congress broaden the Manpower Development and Training Program: that additional funds be provided for the pending Youth Employment Bill, the Vocational Education Program, and the Public Welfare work-relief and training program. This would be of great help.

However, I would like to suggest some areas where I suspect we will still run into problems. Let's be fair and recognize that because of the legacy of past discrimination effects there will be some apathy, both within the Negro and White community, to readily endorse fair and Merit Employment. I can forsee the problems of many industries with an all-white work force which will largely continue to be predominantly so even if they were to begin in good faith a merit employment practice. Many industrial leaders of small businesses will simply remain defiant to change. There is the problem of the argument of community acceptance. There is the problem of token integregation which will come in industry even as it did in education. There is the problem of in-plant prejudices even after top management in good faith adopts merit employment. There is the problem of projecting the image to the Negro Communities who have for so long been deprived until apathy is an accepted pattern of life. There is the problem of automation to be dealt with and it is a big one. There is the problem of population explosion or drop-outs of high-school youth. During the school months of 1962 approximately 750,000 young people between 16 and 21 - as many as the population of San Francisco, Saint Louis or Boston - were out of school looking for jobs. It is estimated that 26,000,000 boys and girls will be added to the labor market during this decade. About one-third of these will not have finished high-school if the present rate continues.

But with all of these problems, the larger one I have saved to mention last. These are the problems which will be hidden behind the records in industrial leaders officies, within the records and minds of responsible persons in politics, in economy, and within the total social structure. These will be the subtleties which will be so hard to get at; which laws will be unable to crack easily, simply because lawyers will find the technicalities which will produce them. In essence, I am saying that our greatest problem will continue to be that of HUMAN RELATIONS.

In conclusion, the Virginia Council on Human Relations is dedicated to work with you and any other agency within Virginia which seeks to improve human relations. We feel that we have many services to offer in improving and projecting a new image of our state. Through our local councils we seek to work in all areas of concern and in so working, we provide the possibilities of working together. These possibilities have become actualities in twenty-three communities of our state, and we are seeking to have a Council on Human Relations in every community of the Old Dominion.

Recently, we have entered the field of employment with a new program. We are happy to announce the inauguration of a professional personnel consulting service for Virginia business establishments who wish to employ on the basis of merit, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin.

This department of our work is called VEJOB. (Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau) Mr. Gregory E. Shinert, a former Executive Director of the Governor of Missouri's Commission on Human Rights, is Director of VEJOB, and through his department we offer the following services:

* IN-PLANT CONSULTING SERVICES, to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out Company policy on merit employment.

* EMPLOYER CONFERENCES AND EMPLOYER WORKSHOPS, to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences, and to explore methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.

* RECRUITMENT SERVICES, to help identify qualified Negroes and other minority candidates and refer them to potential employers for specific openings.

We ask you to call upon us for these services and we pledge to you our best efforts in assisting you, the delegates to this Eighth Annual Conference of Vocational Arts and Practical Arts Teachers, in projecting a New Image in Practical Arts and Practical Education throughout Virginia

THE ECONOMIC COSTS OF DISCRIMINATION.....

THE VIRGINIA ECONOMIC REVIEW - July 1963: "The changing economy is having more impact on our educational needs than at any time in our history. 1. The very rapid occupational upgrading taking place and 2. the growing need for persons to be able to adapt to changing jobs within a lifetime in Virginia," are the reasons for the changing economy."These trends are moving more swiftly in Virginia than in the nation because the State's economy matured more slowly until recent times and is now growing and changing more rapidly than nationally. Because of these changes, a strong basic education is required more than ever before along with the need for more specialized training and flexibility for continuing education and training during adulthood."

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS - 1962 Report: "Losses to the Nation's economy result from two factors: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully." The Council estimated that the nations's economy is losing between $13 billion and $17 billion per year in national income as a result of these two factors. The report further shows that fifty per cent of the nation's Negroes are concentrated in the South, and the South receives approximately 20% of the nation's total income. A conservative estimate is that the South loses from $5 to $6 billion annually because of racial discrimination.

PRENTICE - HALL, INC. - Special Executive Report, September 1963: The comparable figure for a city of 200,000 population is a $15 million annual loss because of racial discrimination.

* *

Forty-two of the Fifty States of the United States have Governor's Commissions comparable to the one called for by the Virginia General Assembly. Those states include every State which border's Virginia and are:

Alaska	Maine	New York
California	Maryland	North Carolina
Colorado	Massachusetts	North Dakota
Connecticut	Michigan	Ohio
Deleware	Minnesota	Oklahoma
Hawaii	Missouri	Oregon
Idaho	Montana	Peensylvania
Illinois	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Indiana	Nevada	South Dakota
Iowa	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Kansas	New Jersey	Texas
Kentucky	New Mexico	Vermont
Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin
		Wyoming

VIJ PAV SBV BPV MM

ALEXAND VA.

NEWSLETTER of the ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

September 1963 Editor: Eileen Eddy, 931-3172

WELL....much has transpired since the May Newsletter which announced our General Assembly candidates' meeting! Over one hundred people came and candidates said it was the best of the series. The questions were unusually pithy and the answers gave us a real idea of where the candidates stood.

Since then, City Council announced the end of discrimination in all public facilities and jobs. The swimming pools happily accommodated all comers. The movie houses and most bowling alleys are open. Parkfairfax announced that it is open to all on the same basis. 147 more Negro children are attending integrated schools than last fall.

In June, the Governor received an integrated group for the first time to discuss the state's employment policy, Danville and state leadership for integration. However, I saw no sign that he would give state leadership since he maintains that solutions must come locally.

The Virginia Council has received numerous calls from cities -- among them Tappahannock, Martinsville, Harrisonburg -- asking for help in starting bi-racial councils. Our Virginia director, Rev. Lee, has appeared on TV 14 times in Richmond this summer and has worked to start the foundation-supported schools for Negro children in Prince Edward County. He has represented you at meetings with other groups to find a solution for Danville. He also is working with a committee of the U. S. Mayors' Conference to give direction to local mayor's committees. The Richmond Council sponsored a Human Relations Night at Parker Field which 6,000 people attended. This was the second largest crowd of the season.

On the national scene I presume you have all been following events with as much satisfaction as I have. It has been a great summer to be alive, and we can all be thankful to be part of this affirmative upsurge of American democracy. I could only participate in The March vicariously on television but I believe it gave us all renewed vigor and confidence in American leadership.

HOWEVER, we all know we must continue to march forward. While the obvious barriers are falling, a great deal is yet to be done to incorporate all citizens into the mainstream of American life. So let's sharpen our pencils, pull up our socks and come to our

OCTOBER MEETING

When: Tuesday, October 1 at 8:15pm promptly

What: Dr. John C. Albohm, Superintendent of Alexandria Schools
Just appointed in March, Dr. Albohm is a new force in our city with plenty of ideas and actions which he will discuss with us. Come and bring friends -- particularly potential ACHR members.

Where: Old Presbyterian Meeting House, 321 South Fairfax Street

YOU ARE A SPONSOR FOR

ANNUAL ALEXANDRIA COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL CITIZENS' FORUM

Thursday, September 26 at Fairlington Presbyterian Church
3846 King Street (east of Shirley)

because your Board was glad to be asked to encourage participation in this annual event which brings together Alexandrians in: business, welfare agencies, churches, civic and service organizations to examine and improve various aspects of our community life. This year's topic is right down our alley:

"Employment in Alexandria -- Opportunities and Obstacles"

8:30-9:30am Registration, $50 (Pre-register with slip below to save time.)

9:30-11:30am PANEL

Moderator: Augustus C. Johnson, principal scientist, Booz-Allen Research Associates, 1962 10th District Democratic Congressional candid.
City Government: Frank E. Mann, Mayor; Pres. of Mann Potato Chip Company
Industry: Eugene W. Zimmerman, Vice-Mayor; Pres. Zimmerman Corp., electrical contractors.
Retail merchants: Walter A. Weiss, Manager of G. C. Murphy store, King Street
Labor: Walter Bond, Vice-pres., Greater Washington Central Labor Council
Utilities: L. D. Johnson, district manager of VEPCO
Education: Dr. John C. Albohm, Superintendent of Alexandria Schools
Manpower Training: Sylvester Smith, office analyst, Virginia Employment Commission.

11:30am Question period

12:30pm Luncheon, $2.00 per person (and it is always a good one)

1:30pm Main Address: Hon. Pat Moynihan, Assistant Secretary of Labor

Now aren't you pleased and proud to be backing such an event? Every single one of us can make a real effort to attend all or part of the sessions. Former sponsors have been the Chamber of Commerce and the United Churchwomen so our being asked marks real recognition by the community of our significance. Those of us who don't have jobs can let nothing stand in the way of attending. Those of us who have jobs -- isn't it worth a day or half a day of leave to show your concern about more and better jobs for everyone in Alexandria? I cannot urge too strongly that Negro members in particular make a special effort to attend and to ask questions. It is a unique opportunity for all of us to inform ourselves and to work for one of the main goals of ACHR -- better jobs for all.

Everyone is invited -- tell your friends. This is your personal responsibility -- if you evade it, our stock will fall as will our effectiveness in the city.

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CLIP CLIP CLIP

Alexandria Community Welfare Council, 110 North St. Asaph St., Alexandria, Va.

___ Enclosed is $2.00 for luncheon and registration for the Sept. 26th Forum
___ Enclosed is $.50 for registration. I plan to attend but cannot come to lunch.

Name:_____ Address:_____

WELCOME ABOARD: To Mrs. John Anderson as assistant secretary who mails the Newsletter. The Andersons have lived in Alexandria for six years, they have two young children, attend St. Paul's and he is with the "Washington Post." To Rev. Clair Cook as a Board member. He is with the Religion and Labor Council of America and comes here from a church in New Hampshire.

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SUMMERTIME was not exactly idle. The first of August Mrs. Harris and a number of members helped send 250 letters to potential new members. To date only 8 have joined and help with a follow-up is needed. A new brochure is available (copy is enclosed) which is to be used by you and not filed in the circular file or pigeonholed. A letter to 21 leading clergy was sent asking that they persuade theirparishioners on boards of the YMCA, Boys' Club or Salvation Army to drop discrimination in all their services.

One of the most significant developments of the summer is the call to commitment and personal involvement in civil rights to all church members from their national leaders. We ought to be seeing the follow through on this here, but each of us who is a church member will have to encourage additional action on the local level.

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St. Paul's sponsored a neighborhood arts and crafts summer program which was integrated and ecumenical!

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HELP! for all our committees. Housing will probably continue to be the toughest knot to untie. An intensive job is needed in community education to dispel prejudice and ignorance of the facts. Here, perhaps, is the most concrete job for the churches. Public housing, Chinquapin Village, Cameron Valley remain segregated. Mr. Young is our chairman (FL4-4789).

Jobs offer a wide field of action -- especially in on-the-job training, opening the world of work to Parker-Gray students. Mrs. Keddy (TE 6-4175) is chairman. We can be gratified that Mr. Wilbert Harris has been appointed director of the Industrial Cooperative Training program at Parker-Gray and that this project, which we actively sponsored for the past two years, is now functioning. Also, one of our longtime members, Mr. George Webber, has been appointed to teach social studies at Parker-Gray. He has previously taught in Leesburg and Washington.

We do not yet know of any real progress in city hall employment. Sgt. Grimm in the Police Department has been assigned to recruit Negro policemen. No Negroes have yet been appointed to any regular city boards or commissions, although we proposed Mr. Nelson Greene for School Board and are proposing Col. Johnson for the Housing Authority.

We will learn from Dr. Albohm at our October 2 meeting what we can do in our schools. A tutoring program was in progress during the summer. A wider horizons program such as those conducted in other cities, could doubtless be of value here. Mrs. Webber (OV 3-3840) is our chairman.

We definitely need a Membership Chairman. We need members for the Finance Committee which includes the Virginia Council. We need people to work with professional and civic organizations to help them integrate. We can only move forward in proportion to the work you do.

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS: Our general membership meetings will be the first Tuesday of the month. (Exception: November meeting will be November 12th because the first Tuesday is Election Day.

SEPTEMBER 26: Citizens Forum OCTOBER 1: Meeting with Dr. Albohm

See You There!

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

January 1 through October 31, 1963

Mrs. George A. Eddy, Chairman
Finance Committee
J. Rupert Picott, VCHR, Treasurer

Virginia Council on Human Relations

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY

January 1, 1963 - October 31, 1963
Prepared by Mrs. R.C. Harris, Auditor

RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$2,594.85	
Contributions		9,113.65	
Southern Regional Council		7,835.00	
William C. Whitney Foundation		500.00	
Restricted Donations:			
Special Program	$250.00		
Annual Dinner	4.00	254.00	
Sale of Books		8.00	
Total Receipts			$20,305.50
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries:			
Executive Director	$6,649.80		
Secretaries	3,307.85		
Payroll Taxes	269.42	$10,227.07	
Travel Expenses of Executive Director		1,313.14	
Office Expenses:			
Office Supplies	1,158.31		
Printing & Mimeographing	541.53		
Telephone	882.87		
Books & Literature	123.00		
Postage	724.06		
Rent & Utilities	1,245.51		
Office Equipment	1,845.10		
Auditor's Fee	45.00		
Bank Service Charge	1.66	6,567.04	
Programs:			
Board & Committee Meetings		64.97	
Miscellaneous Expenditures (Charged to Contingency Fund)		52.20	
New South Subscriptions		42.00	
Total Disbursements			18,266.42
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS			2,039.08
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1963			(483.68)
CASH BALANCE, October 31, 1963			1,555.40

VCHR

COMPARISON OF EXPENSES FOR

		1962	1963
1.	Salaries	$8,037.72	$9,957.65
11.	Travel	1,071.69	1,313.14
111.	Office Expenses·		
	Office Supplies	611.64	1.158.31
	Printing & Mimeographing	962.65	541.53
	Telephone	533.15	882.87
	Books & Literature	299.10	123.00
	Postage	793.50	724.06
	Rent & Utilities	620.00	1,245.51
	Office Equipment	646.34	1,845.10
1V.	Conferences	293.58	117.17

PROPOSED 1964 BUDGET OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Based on our present operation)

I.	SALARIES		
	A. Executive Director	$10,000.00	
	B. Secretary	4,200.00	
	C. Administrative Assistant	3,000.00	
	D. Social Security Matching	500.00	
			$17,700.00
II.	TRAVEL		2.000.00
III.	OFFICE EXPENSES		
	A. Office Supplies	$ 1,500.00	
	B. Printing and Literature	1,000.00	
	C. Telephone	1,200.00	
	D. Postage	1,200.00	
	E. Rent, Lights, Water	1,200.00	
	F. Office Equipment	750.00	
			$ 6,850.00
IV.	PROGRAMS		
	A. Board and Committee Meetings	300.00	
	B. Annual Meeting	200.00	
	C. Workshops for Local Officers, etc.	500.00	
	D. Special Assistance for New Councils	500.00	
			1,500.00
V.	MISCELLANEOUS		500.00
VI.	RESERVE FUND		1,500.00
		TOTAL	$30,050.00

This Proposed Budget approved by Fianance Committee and Executive Committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

VCHR ANNUAL MEETING

REPORT ON RECEIPTS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS FOR 1963 BUDGET - JAN. 1 - DEC. 4.

COUNCILS	1963 Quota	Amount Paid on Quota
ALEXANDRIA	$1,350.00	$2,218.00
ARLINGTON	900.00	964.40
BLACKSBURG	450.00	467.00
CHARLOTTESVILLE	1,100.00	1,046.30
Jefferson		10.00
DANVILLE	200.00	257.75
FAIRFAX COUNTY	2,000.00	2,200.90
FREDERICKSBURG	350.00	351.30
GENERAL AND NEW COUNCILS:	750.00	
General)		495.00
Hopewell)		52.50 (600.00)
Rockingham)		52.50
LYNCHBURG	600.00	496.40
MERCER-TAZEWELL	350.00	172.50
NORFOLK	1,000.00	203.50
PENINSULA	450.00	340.00
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG	2,300.00	2,494.20
ROANOKE	500.00	394.00
WILLIAMSBURG	400.00	404.50
TOTALS	$12,700.00	$12,620.75

PROPOSED METHOD OF SUBSCRIBING THE 1964 BUDGET

1. Council Memberships and Contributions

New Councils	$1,000.00	
Alexandria	2,000.00	
Arlington	1,100.00	
Blacksburg	500.00	
Charlottesville	1,400.00	
Danville	600.00	
Fairfax County	2,200.00	
Fredericksburg	400.00	
Hopewell	300.00	
Lynchburg	600.00	
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	
Norfolk	1,000.00	
Penisula	600.00	
Radford	100.00	
Richmond-Petersburg	3,000.00	
Roanoke	600.00	
Rockingham	500.00	
Williamsburg	500.00	$16,750.00
II. Southern Regional Council		7,800.00
III. William C. Whitney Foundation Grant		
Balance on Hand		2,000.00
To be received in 1964		3,500.00
Total		$30,050.00

This compares to the 1963 Budget as follows:

Council Quotas	$12,700.00
Special, Corporate & General	1,800.00
Southern Regional Council	7,800.00
William C. Whitney Foundation	5,250.00
Total	$26,750.00

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY GRANT - REPORT

INCOME:

May 1962	$1,750.00	
July 1962	1,750.00	
May 1963	1,750.00	
July 1963.	1,750.00	
		$7,000.00

EXPENDITURES:

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith

Salary	$3,541.60	
S.S. Matching . .	126.62	
Travel	827.47	
		4,495.69
Transferred To VCHR		500.00
	Total	4,995.69
Balance on Hand		2,004.31
	Grand Total	$7,000.00

OUR ONLY COPY. PLEASE RETURN TO PAUL ANTHONY AFTER FAIRFAX THIS HAS SERVED YOUR PURPOSES.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

TUTORING SERVICES OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (1961-1963)

A Project for Educational Help to Disadvantaged Children

In 1961 the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations organized a voluntary tutoring service that has been helping one group of children whose educational problems have been highlighted in the last few years of gradual school desegregation -- the Negro student who needs specific school or home academic support when he transfers to a formerly all-white school. Many of these children benefit from such assistance in adjusting to schools with a large number of children from middle-class, professional, white families whose achievement levels are above national norms and whose home and neighborhoods consistently reinforce school learning. In its first two years the Council program has directed its primary effort to helping the Negro student meet successfully the academic challenge of the non-segregated school.

Our experience has brought appreciation of the widespread needs of all children from disadvantaged homes and the potential of citizen interest and talent which might be utilized to help them. Because parental academic support is available to most children in our community, the schools have not set up substantial programs to strengthen educational experiences of children from low-income families whose homes and neighborhoods are unable to provide adult study help or a favorable study environment. Many of these children, handicapped by economic, social, and cultural deprivations need special help to function at school on a level consistent with their ability. Without such help they suffer frustration and discouragement. Increasingly they fall behind academically, lose self-confidence, present problems in attendance and adjustment, and eventually swell the ranks of the early school drop-outs and the youths in dead-end jobs or unemployed.

These problems are nation-wide. There is growing recognition of the wide gap between the special educational needs of children from deprived homes and the public school services available to meet them. Varied programs have been set up under school and voluntary auspices, aimed at broadening and strengthening the disadvantaged child's opportunities, experiences, and learning, as a foundation for better school achievement and greater self-fulfillment. These are often referred to as Higher Horizons programs.

Volunteers play a vital role in many of the projects which reinforce and supplement tax-supported school services. They staff after-school recreational and cultural programs. They take children on planned trips into the community, to libraries, museums, concerts, plays, vocational guidance visits, or other field trips that provide experiences helpful to school work. They give academic help through tutoring assistance, study halls, encouragement of supplementary reading, or remedial work, with guidance from the professional school staff. A number of these programs receive foundation support.

Higher Horizons programs in the Washington metropolitan area include a variety of volunteer services as well as programs wholly in the school systems. In general, the Urban Service Corps and foundation financing have helped to provide programs in the District of Columbia, several of which are pilot projects. Montgomery County has had a substantial volunteer program in one community for four years and now has full-time school - community coordinators on the county school staff to stimulate volunteer services and promote various Higher Horizons projects in other parts of the county.

In our program in Fairfax County, the Council on Human Relations, recognizing the school as the community's prime source of learning, has emphasized its supportive role in helping each child achieve in school.

We have secured tutors through churches, civic, and fraternal groups. They are mainly college graduates -- many with advanced degrees -- who are carefully selected to work with one or several children in the subject area in which they are best qualified to offer help. They are, or have been, teachers, social workers, scientists, engineers, and other professionally trained people, interested in offering service to a child in need. Volunteer college students in the area, some in teacher training, have also helped effectively.

The service operates through six "Neighborhood Tutoring Committees" covering the areas of Mt. Vernon, Annandale, Falls Church, Fairfax, Vienna, and McLean. Such decentralization has stimulated and utilized neighborhood interest and has promoted cooperative action and communication in the localities. Parents are actively involved in setting up and operating the neighborhood programs for their children. A parent-chairman and a tutoring-chairman in each neighborhood group work together to keep in touch with the progress of the children, to encourage parents to request specific help for their child if needed, to seek out local sources for tutors and for central meeting places, and to work out transportation problems. A county-wide "Coordinator of Tutoring Services" meets regularly with area chairmen to discuss mutual problems, share mutual experiences, and develop consistency in approach and practice.

Tutoring sessions usually are held for a two hour period once a week on Saturday mornings, or on scheduled week nights. Sessions at a time and place mutually convenient to student and tutor have sometimes been more frequent if the child needs more intensive help. Several churches have made their facilities available for individual and group tutoring sessions. Homes of tutors and students are also used. Through the cooperation of the public school administration and the principal, Luther Jackson High School has been

available Saturday mornings as a center for tutoring children in that neighborhood.

More than 50 tutors participated in the program during the school year 1962-63 and approximately 100 children, in grades 2 through 12, were tutored in many different subjects for varying periods of time. In addition, four "study halls" were set up in the Vienna and Fairfax areas to help neighborhood children keep up with homework assignments. These were attended regularly, often twice a week, by more than 60 children and were supervised by 55 volunteers, each serving in rotation a few sessions per month. A summary of this activity in the Vienna-Oakton area accompanies this report. The Vienna-Oakton Higher Horizons Council which conducts this program is an independent group of citizens in that community. It coordinates its work with the tutoring services of the Human Relations Council.

Meetings were held by the tutoring committee with school administrative officials to interpret the program and to request guidance, since coordination with the school system is regarded as essential if maximum progress is to be made by each child. The school administration, principals, counselors, and teachers have been responsive and helpful.

Experience thus far indicates that the children benefit from the personal interest as well as from the academic help given by the tutors. This has been reflected not only in improved grades in many instances, but also in greater self-confidence and better morale. Tutors and parents are enthusiastic about the values of this service and are keenly aware of the need for continuing the project.

The Council hopes to extend and improve its program during the 1963-64 school year in an effort to meet the needs of children already participating

as well as the large number who will be entering desegregated schools for the first time. However, the scope of the educational problems of these as well as many other disadvantaged children in the county seems to point up the need for a comprehensive Higher Horizons program under public school auspices.

We are respectfully submitting the attached recommendations for consideration by the School Board in establishing policy for a public school program to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged children.

Recommendations to the Fairfax County School Board Regarding the Establishment of a Higher Horizons Educational Program Under Public School Auspices

Submitted by

The Fairfax County Council on Human Relations

Through its volunteer tutoring program during the past two years the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations has been attempting to strengthen academic learning among one small segment of students from among the county's large number of disadvantaged children of school age. The size of the latter group can be judged from 1960 Census data, showing that 10% of the 62,000 families in the county had an income of less than $4,000 in 1959, as compared to a median family income of $8,700. Many of the 7,000 to 8,000 children under 18 years of age who are living in these economically deprived families are growing up under the additional handicap of substandard and crowded housing conditions which deny them the opportunity for privacy and adequate study conditions. In one enumeration district, for example, in which the Census reported 317 children between the ages of 5 and 19, 55% of the owner-occupied housing units and 95% of the renter-occupied units were substandard. The educational, social, cultural, and economic privations suffered by children who are members of such seriously disadvantaged families greatly inhibit their personal growth and school progress.

The magnitude of the resulting educational problems involving large numbers of children in our school system points up the need for the School Board to attack these problems through a countywide Higher Horizons program. Many other localities throughout the United States, facing similar problems, have established such programs in their schools and communities. A number of educational publications (primarily the NEA Journal of April 1963, and the Educational Research Circular #2, of February 1963) describe the many school

programs for disadvantaged children now in operation. In Metropolitan Washington, both the D. C. and the Montgomery County public schools have recognized and met the problems by setting up special school and community services.

These Higher Horizons programs generally set as their goal:

1. Changes in curriculum focus, remedial programs, and modifications in teaching techniques to meet the special needs of underprivileged children.
2. Strengthening of parental understanding, support, and aspirational levels for their children.
3. Stimulation and utilization of volunteer community services to supplement and re-inforce school programs through varied activities.

Because of current national interest and focus on the problems of the disadvantaged child (who is most likely to become the "drop out") many foundations are supporting pilot programs undertaken by local school boards. Such funds seem to be readily available at this time.

In view of the need for comprehensive study and planning to meet the needs of the many disadvantaged youngsters in the county, the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations respectfully recommends that the School Board undertake to:

1. Examine the size and nature of the problem in the county.
2. Study the programs set up by other school systems to meet similar needs.

3. Develop a plan of community attack on these problems, involving the participation of school staff, parents, and volunteer citizen groups, to strengthen and re-inforce the education of these children.

4. Seek foundation support for such a program.

We would be happy to put our experience in this field at the disposal of the School Board, and to participate in the study and planning in other ways that may be helpful to the Board.

For release: Thursday, January 2, 1964

Virginia Council announces statewide meeting of lawyers as first in a series of meetings of ~~professional groups:~~

The following is a news release issued by VCHR on this new program:

Lawyers who are concerned about constructive approaches to current tensions in race relations in Virginia are being invited to a one-day consultation at the Executive Motor Hotel in Richmond on Saturday, January 11.

Principal speaker of the day will be Assistant U. S. Attorney General Burke Marshall, who will discuss current aspects of civil rights litigation and legislation.

Invitations which are being issued say that "a large number of lawyers have expressed concern about future developments in the field of race relations throughout the nation and, particularly, in Virginia." The letter to lawyers is signed by a "Special Invitation Committee" composed of former deans F. D. G. Ribble of the University of Virginia Law School and Dudley Woodbridge of the William & Mary School of Law; and by former Senator Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria.

Panel discussions will focus on "Respect for Law and Order and for Our Judicial System"; "Bi-Racial Committees"; and "The Bar and the Community." Among the panelists will be two Greensboro, N. C., attorneys, W. O. Conrad, general superintendent of the North Carolina Western Electric Company, and Percy L. Wall.

Chairmen of the panel discussions will be Robert Millman, Harry L. Cohn, S. W. Tucker, Richard Ballard and Lewis T. Booker, all Richmond attorneys.

Although the consultation is planned and will be conducted by lawyers, the January 11 meeting is announced as "the first of a series of such consultations sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, seeking to bring together leaders in the professions who exert unusual influence in their respective communities."

(Additional information: VCHR office, 17 E. Cary St., Richmond. MIlton 8-4445)

Yes Mtns etc

(Address delivered by Percy L. Wall, Attorney, Greensboro, N. C. to Lawyers Consultation sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations)

CONSULTATION OF VIRGINIA LAWYERS

January 11, 1964

During the winter of 1960, four students, all negroes at A & T College, Greensboro, North Carolina, sat down at a white lunch counter in Woolworth's in Greensboro. That was the spark that created the explosion. From that moment a new technique came into being. It is known by many names - peaceful demonstrations, mass demonstrations, non-violent picketing, and many others. From Greensboro it spread like wild-fire. You are fammiliar with it in this state. Many of you, from community experiences, know first-hand what the demonstration of the four freshman college students in Greensboro gave rise to. The effect of the new technique on the community has been over-whelming. Our good friends here from Danville can tell you all about it. We know what it means in Greensboro. Thousands of marchers, night after night. Streets baracaded. Jails jammed with thousands who refuse to leave. Courts at a complete standstill attempting to try each demonstrator arrested. Gentlemen, I can assure you it is frightening. The expense to the governing body is staggering. The impact on the economy of the community is far-reaching. But most important the morale of the community suffers irreparably.

Why these demonstrations? The simplest answer would be because they have been successful insofar as the demonstrators are concerned. But more basic than that and the underlying reason is the feeling on the part of the minority groups involved that only through the use of this technique can the attention of the community become focused upon their grievances. It is their feeling that there is no intelligently planned or fairly administered program for the elimination of racial bias.

The realization that intelligent planning and negotiation is difficult, if not impossible, when the feelings of the community are inflamed by demonstrations and attempts at pursuasion by mass action, gave rise to the Bi-Racial Commission or Committee. This became the answer of the responsible leadership of the community to the charge of no intelligently planned or fairly administered program for the elimination of racial bias. The answer has been successful in most instances.

To get down to specifics, let's examine these Bi-Racial Commissions. They have various names: Human Relations Commissions; Commissions on Human Affairs; Commissions on Human Rights; Commissions of Community Relations; Commissions of Equal Opportunity; Commissions on Inter-Racial Problems; and a host of others. Actually, there is no great significance in the title itself. I feel that there is value in having the word "commission" in the title, however. This to many signifies that the group or body has had directed to it a commission from a governing authority to perform acts of a public nature or relation. Whereas, the word "committee" to many carries the connotation of a voluntary group without specific authority or mandate. Also, you may find it advisable to omit the word "race" or "racial" from the title. With passage of time the problems of the Commission may well extend beyond the race question alone.

Generally speaking, the Commission is directed to study and consider problems of discrimination in all fields of human relations; to promote and encourage understanding, respect and fair treatment among all racial and ethnic groups; to anticipate and discover those practices and customs most likely to create animosity and unrest among racial and ethnic groups; and by consultation seek solutions to problems existing and anticipated. Naturally, there are many variations here. The underlying theme, however, is to seek solutions to present problems and anticipate those which may arise. Perhaps you have had no problems in your community. Not one single demonstration. Not one single placard carrying picket or picket line. Not one protest meeting. Not even a letter to the editor. If not, congratulations! But please, don't leave. If your community practices discrimination, if racial bias is present, if opportunities for all are not equal, then you will have problems and those who anticipate those problems now will be well advised. Organize your commission before the problems are manifested by demonstrations. Fair negotiations and reasonable solutions become difficult, if not impossible, when the pressure of the crowd leaves one side without real choice.

In North Carolina, I would guess that there are presently fifty Bi-Racial Commissions, all established by governing bodies of counties or municipalities. Without exception to my knowledge, each of these commissions are purely advisory to the appointing authority and possess only the power of recommendation. The right to establish such commissions is inherent. These commissions possess no legislative powers and the members act as administrative or ministerial officers in the performance of the administrative or ministerial functions. The ordinance establishing the commissions may, unless otherwise prohibited, give the commission authority to issue subpoenas to compel testimony and produce records.

However, since the purpose of the commission is to solicit voluntary cooperation, it may be well that such power not be granted or exercised.

In Virginia the appointing authority would be that body corresponding with the County Commissioners in North Carolina or the Council of the municipalities, as the case might be. I assume that that would be your Board of Supervisors or, in the case of municipalities, the Council. Frequently, the question arises as to the advisability of county-wide commissions as opposed to city commissions within the county. This could only be determined by the makeup of the specific unit involved. If you have relatively large cities within the county, the city commission is preferable, in my opinion. It is closer to the people and the problems. If, however, your county has no heavy population areas, the county-wide commission may be wise.

Membership on these commissions may be any number, but generally vary from ten to thirty. Population of the area involved should control the number. Members are appointed by the Council upon recommendation of the Mayor or Chairman of the governing body as the case may be. There are many variations to this, however. If the need for an enlarged commission arises, the ordinance should be amended. It should be pointed out that enlargement of the membership must be by the appointing body rather than by the commission. In choosing the members of the commission as well as members of the various subcommittees, make sure that both races are represented by responsible leaders. The term of office should be spelled out in the ordinance and should be short enough so that if some members are inclined to be lazy or not get the job done, you are not saddled with them for a long period of time. A term of one year seems reasonable with the right to be re-appointed. The commission chairman may be designated by the appointing body or by the commission itself. The latter seems advisable.

Each member then has the say-so as to his chairman and chances are he knows the qualifications of the proposed chairman as well as the appointing body. A word of caution here: The chairman should serve for a period long enough to enable him to follow through on the programs which he establishes. Especially is this true with your initial chairman. It will generally take four months to get the work of the commission underway. I suggest that the chairman be appointed to serve for a period of twelve months.

The meetings of the commission should be regularly scheduled, at a specific location, if possible. All meetings are public, of course. Meetings to prepare the agenda are advisable and helpful. This conserves time and makes for an orderly public presentation.

The work of the commission will be carried out through the various subcommittees set up. The enabling ordinance should vest the commission with authority to appoint necessary subcommittees. It is recommended that the ordinance provide that subcommittee members need not be members of the commission. This indicates an intention on the part of the appointing body that the entire community should be involved in the problems of the commission. Subcommittee chairmen should be members of the commission proper. However, under some plans of organization the subcommittee chairman is not a commission member. Rather, some member of the commission is designated as adviser to the subcommittee. Subcommittee members should be recommended and appointed by the commission. Again, bear in mind that both races, when possible, should be represented on these subcommittees. The size of the subcommittees would depend on the extent of the problems to be considered. Subcommittees should be enlarged by the commission as the need arises.

Some difficulty arises in determining the subcommittees to be set up. No two commissions are alike in this respect. Two categories initially should be considered: First, in the area where problems of discrimination exist or are anticipated; and second, in the area of information or public relation. Every commission has subcommittees dealing with the field of public accommodations. Again, depending on the size of the problem, you would consider hotels and motels as one subcommittee and restaurants and other public eating places as another. Since there is some overlap, perhaps one subcommittee here would be sufficient. A word of practical advice: Be sure that the hotel and motel industry and the restaurant industry are represented on the subcommittee by folks who are in the industry. This cannot be over-emphasized. These folks know the problems, you need their advice, and best of all, they are taking an active part in the decisions reached which will affect them.

Another subcommittee found existing in every setup deals with employment or job opportunities. I consider this the most important of all. When problems of discrimination are eliminated in this area, by nature of things, other problems will fall in line. Here you must anticipate and prepare as in no other area. Many agencies of the State and Federal Government are available to assist in this area and will do so upon request. The chairman of this subcommittee must be a real salesman in every sense of the word and highly regarded by those with whom he will deal.

A subcommittee on education is generally found in every organizational chart. The area to be covered here is not the public school system alone, but all fields of education. There will be an overlap between this subcommittee and the subcommittee on employment or job opportunities.

A subcommittee on recreation is generallly deemed advisable to deal with public and private facilities which consist of playgrounds, golf courses, theaters, bowling alleys and the like. Also included here would be recreational programs such as little league baseball and various other programs sponsored by public and private organizations.

A second category of subcommittees deals with the public relations aspect. As the need is felt, these can be set up to assemble and distribute information, provide speakers for clubs and organizations, seek support in churches and in general keep the community well-informed as to the activities of the full commission.

In larger metropolitan areas, a third category of subcommittees is deemed extremely helpful. These are generally classified as professional advisory groups. In Louisville, Kentucky, for example, there is a Legal Committee made up of ten practicing attorneys and the city attorney. As a committee, they advise on all legal matters, draft legislation and counsel on legal problems which would be considered in connection with programs and projects planned by the commission.

Also, there may be a subcommittee consisting of professionals, by training, in the field of human behavior-psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists. In non-metropolitan areas, this committee may be neither practical nor possible. However, even in the smaller communities, the assistance of these professionals should be enlisted in connection with the work of other subcommittees.

The purpose and scope of each subcommittee should be clearly stated and defined by resolution of the commission. It guides the subcommittee and prevents possible conflicts in the operation of the various groups.

In a rather loose fashion, I have outlined a Bi-Racial Commission. You note a complete absence of citations or authoritative reference. There are none. There is no legal precedent to turn to. However, there is a wealth of information which will be of great assistance in establishing, maintaining and developing these commissions. This information is available from the State Council on Human Relations located here in Richmond, I believe.

When you go back to your communities, seriously consider the possibility of a local Bi-Rical Commission if one does not now exist. Regardless of your personal feelings about race problems, it must be apparent to you that the status quo cannot be maintained. Give the opponents in the controversy a forum in which to be heard. This forum is provided by the commission.

As a lawyer, you are a counselor to all manner of men. You are trained to give disinterested advice. You possess a wide and deep knowledge of human nature and of modern society. You possess the ability to forecast the trends of the time. Yours is the responsibility of acting as the intelligent, unselfish leader of public opinion within your sphere of influence. Lawyers can and must assume the leadership in showing the need for intelligent planning and negotiation. Most important of all, you must assume the leadership in putting this into practice.

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Consultation of Virginia Lawyers
Executive Motor Hotel
Richmond, Virginia
January 11, 1964

THE BUSINESS MAN VIEWS THE LAWYER'S PARTICIPATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS

W. O. Conrad, Chairman
Commission on Human Relations
Greensboro, North Carolina

Your invitation to participate in your proceedings here today gave me much reason to pause and reflect awhile. What could I say to a group of lawyers in the field of human relations, and how could I motivate some of you to become active in this challenging - and - at times, most difficult field. I had to ask, could I convey a message to you - you who are trained to deal with human relations - you who are trained to be objective - you whose very experience in working with people and their problems should give you the broad viewpoint. Yet, in my own experience, I find this isn't necessarily true. What we expect of people because of their training or perhaps because of their public position often doesn't show through when the chips are down. Many of us, you and I, develop biases and prejudices because in our own lives we fail to be as objective as we expect other people to be.

Now I am not going to lecture you on what you should or should not do, or what you should or should not believe. If I tried to deliver such a lecture, I am sure you would be polite and listen, and then immediately proceed to do exactly as you have always done. What I do expect to accomplish though is to motivate you to become an active participant, and I will speak to you from two points of view, the first - as a Chairman of a Commission on Human Relations, and the second - as an employer of people in industry. I should like to remind you that neither of these views is in conflict with the other.

I stated in my closing remarks at a meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, recently, that "the respect for the dignity of the individual transcends all other considerations." This is the creed I live by, whether it is Commission activities, or at my work, or in the social atmosphere. When, through comment or action, we tend to degrade this thought, we are attacking the individual where it hurts the most. We hit him a low blow. Because no matter how low one may sink morally - no matter how bad off one may become financially - no matter what your religion or race, every individual has a spark of self-respect, a spark of being a human being, a spark of being a product of an Almighty Creator, that gives to each of us a useful purpose to be accomplished on this earth. If you cannot accept this concept, then you had better begin making plans not to become involved in this business of human relations. Because, to have any degree of success, you must believe in people, you must believe there is goodness in every person.

Our new Commission in Greensboro attempted to analyze our problem last summer to see if we could define a starting point, to see if we could possibly find a clue to solve just one problem in human relations. Extreme pressure was on us to gain acceptance for all people in all places of public accommodation. But in all sincerity we had to ask ourselves, of what value is this acceptance if you cannot afford to participate - if you don't have the money to enjoy these services.

We then began to look behind the frontal attack, and we asked ourselves, what is one definable problem. The economic lot of the disadvantaged appeared to be our clue, and our research showed us most emphatically a real problem. We feel that the analysis of the problem that we made has meaning, not only in North Carolina, but in every social co-mixture of people. We assumed that all of those people in our state and city were functionally illiterate if they had not completed as much as five years of school. This agrees with the 1960 census analysis.

We felt that these people are difficult to communicate with by conventional means such as newspapers, radio, and TV. A different form of communication should be developed. You must establish a direct line to these people - a channel that permits you to talk with them in simple uncomplicated words that they understand. To me, this problem is universal, because much of the unrest and much of the pressure results from inadequate understandable two-way communication. I'd like to emphasize again, this is a two-way approach, it is difficult for those of us who enjoy the better things of life to come to the hard factual realization that we don't really understand the plight and the problems of the disadvantaged group within our civilization - and it is even more difficult for them to understand that what we are doing will be a permanent solution - because all they really understand is action now, and demonstrations have been answered with action.

We analyzed further to see how large this group of people might be in our area. In Greensboro alone, which is far better off than North Carolina percentages, we have what I consider is an appalling situation, and the words available to me obviously cannot describe the situation that exists in the state. While I do not intend to belabor statistics, I think that these are necessary to be quoted.

Functionally Illiterate

	Greensboro	State
White	7%	12.2%
Non-White	20%	32%

Inadequate Education (Less Than 8 Years of Schooling)

	Greensboro	State
White	22%	35.8%
Non-White	42%	61.8%

The economic level of these people parallels this educational level in almost a direct ratio. That is, the total family income in these disadvantaged groups is low; those with inadequate education make less than one-half the income of those with a better education. I must explain here that these income figures are taken as total family income, not as individual statistics, which when analyzed would even better show you that in the disadvantaged groups every member of the family must contribute, and even then many of them cannot acquire what you and I refer to as an adequate livelihood, or what the economist refers to as subsistence level.

Now, of course, you can say, "Well, that is North Carolina. We in Virginia are different," but are you? Let us look at the statistics, and again, these are taken from the official 1960 census report.

Functionally Illiterate

	Richmond	Virginia
White	5.3%	9.3%
Non-White	22.6%	29.4%

Inadequate Education (Less Than 8 Years of Schooling)

	Richmond	Virginia
White	21.4%	30.6%
Non-White	50%	60.6%

So, you can see that you also have the same problem here. Now it would be naive on my part to prescribe that solving this problem would solve the total problem. Remember, I said just a moment ago that if we could bring into focus just one problem and solve it, we would be accomplishing some of our objectives. And even this problem is even more important when you consider that in one generation, the last twenty years, the illiteracy rate - the total for your state - has dropped from 23.4% to 13.2%, and the rate for non-whites has dropped from 49.5% to 29.4%. This means that as the educational level improves the understanding of the problem improves and the need for the non-white to become a full time citizen - the need for him to enjoy full and equal rights becomes more pressing - more urgent - and you who help to form public opinions must take your full responsibility.

There are many other areas that need attention, and which ones deserve your first attention would have to come from you after analysis of your particular problem. I could ask you this, why should any person, regardless of who he is, be denied the right of being a part of any church of his choice. Yet one of the most vicious forms of bigotry and bias is the prejudice exhibited by some of our church leaders - both lay and apostolate - and you had an example right here in Richmond just before Christmas involving your city manager, which I am sure I don't need to recite.

While I can recite many more areas of discontent and concern, what I feel you really want some information on was pointed out in Mr. Millman's note to me in which he stated that you would like to know how the business community views the desirability of lawyers participating in bi-racial commissions. Our bi-racial commission in Greensboro has two of its ten members as lawyers. I must say - and not because Percy Wall has accompanied me today - but I must say their objective approach has been most helpful in keeping each of us in an area of cool and calm deliberation of the total problem. I might say also, that our local bar association was among the first previously segregated groups to open up its door and admit non-white members. Frankly, I don't see how any professional group - doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, etc., - can deny membership in their organizations to any person who has met the educational and the moral responsibility in attaining his professional status.

In setting up our commission, we followed a few guide lines that tend to show through in every commission where some degree of progress has been made. The first guide line is to obtain intense community involvement. This means that the bi-racial commission should be a good cross section of the main areas of interest in the community. This means that every community has a slightly different profile. Some are definitely industrial communities; others have a mixture of industry and farming; others are educational centers; and this is what I mean by obtaining participation from a cross section of the main area of interest in the community, and Percy Wall has told you adequately about the organization structure.

One of the early experiences that any bi-racial commission has is the statement by employers that they can't find qualified people to hire. This is the first reaction when you start pushing for jobs for people. To that remark, "We can't find qualified people," I say, "Bosh, pure rubbish in most cases." If you really go out and try, you can find qualified people from all races or ethnic groups. Now, here is where I would like to speak as an employer for a moment, and to those of you who counsel industrial employers in your cities, and those of you who negotiate or arbitrate in the human relations field, perhaps this word of advice will not be wrongfully accepted. I know, and you must see it coming too, that in the months and years ahead there will be increased demands to hire more and more non-white employees. In fact, in consumer products, the non-white population will set up boycotts, and these can be economically devastating. These boycotts will be aimed at forcing the

employers to hire more non-whites. As an employer who recognizes this, I decided to be a little selfish. That is, I am making my move while I can still skim the cream off the top and get the best available people while they can be found. The other fellow, if he doesn't make his move early and get in the competition for the better people, is going to wind up having to hire the lesser trained and he'll spend a lot of money in training and retraining. I think you, as a lawyer, can expand on this concern with those you advise in your normal course of business or in your work on human relations commissions. So far, we have had no trouble in finding people to do the jobs that we have, and they range all the way from non-skilled through professional levels, and the qualifications are high. It just happens that I operate the world's safest manufacturing plant, and employee morale and team spirit that has created this record did not just happen. We have been quite selective in who we hire and we haven't been scared by the color line.

Now, to put on my hat as the Chairman of the Commission, any commission must be a working group. They can't just serve and keep the commission active by attending one or two meetings per month. It is a daily chore, everyday, and unless you are willing to spend much of your own time, then don't get involved.

As lawyer members you may be asked or pressured to prepare a law or an ordinance to solve the civil rights problem, but laws or ordinances don't always solve, they often inhibit. In this area of civil rights I feel voluntary action is the best method. But there are those who say, pass a law so everyone will have to do the same thing at the same time; and then, when such a law is proposed, they fight it. They fight the very instrument they proposed as the solution. When we, as citizens, fail to solve our problems in a good community spirit - working together for our own best interests - then we abdicate our rights as individuals of each community and permit the state or federal government to set up laws and legislation, and then quite naturally we complain that the state or federal government is taking away too many of our rights. Again I say, you as lawyers, have a major impact in forming public opinion. Use that ability wisely.

I look upon human relations as a community activity; it is a part of our total community affairs. And I am reminded of a saying attributed to Demosthenes, who lived many years before Christ. He said, "A man who takes no part in community affairs is of no value to his community," and this applies to lawyers too - I believe what he said so long ago still holds true today. And for those of you who do take part - who get involved - I must reiterate again that the respect for the dignity of the individual must transcend all other considerations.

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PROGRAM

CONSULTATION OF VIRGINIA LAWYERS

EXECUTIVE MOTOR HOTEL
5215 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia

Saturday, January 11, 1964

9:30 - 10:00 A.M.: Registration

10:00 A.M.: Welcome: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr. President
Virginia Council on Human Relations

10:05 A.M.: Panel Discussion: "Respect for Law and Order and our Judicial System"

Chairman: Harry L. Cohn, Attorney

Panelists: F. D. G. Ribble, Former Dean, University of Virginia Law School
S. W. Tucker, Attorney
A.J.G. Priest, Law School, Univ. of Va.

11:25 A.M.: Coffee Break

11:35 A.M.: Panel Discussion: "Bi-racial Committees"

Chairman: Robert Millman, Attorney

Panelists: W. O. Conrad, General Superintendent
N. C. Western Electric Company
Robert H. Cooley, Attorney
Percy L. Wall, Attorney, Greensboro, N. C.

1:00 P.M.: Lunch - Welcome and Introduction of Guest Speaker, Robert R. Merhige, Jr., President, Richmond Bar Association

Lunch Speaker: The Honorable Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy United States Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

2:30 P.M.: Panel Discussion: "The Bar and the Community"

Chairman: Richard M. Ballard, Jr., Attorney

Panelists: Lewis Booker, Attorney
Howard Rogerson, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

3:45 P.M. Summation

REMARKS BY MR. A. J. G. PRIEST, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, TO THE CONSULTATION OF VIRGINIA LAWYERS, RICHMOND, JANUARY 11, 1964

The Council on Human Relations is Virginia's most outstanding organization in the area of human relations, for it is a unique institution in which free and complete communication between the races is possible.

The human relations problem is one of communication. It is one of man-to-man presentations of ideas. It requires thoroughgoing recognition of the infinite worth and dignity of the individual. If we can achieve communication, there is no reason why solutions can not be found for our problems.

I fear the mob because I am also a member of a minority. I have a little of this world's goods, as well as college training, and I, therefore, am in a comparatively small group. If a mob can be unleashed upon any other minority, it certainly can be unleashed upon me.

Our most significant achievements in Virginia have been the product of improved communication between the races. There is no reason why our progress should not continue or why we in Virginia should not lead the South toward that respect for the dignity of the individual which must characterize relations between man and man.

Virginia, Mother of Presidents and the most powerful and influential of our original states, has long been the leader of the South. Above all its neighbors, Virginia must demonstrate that, through all our difficulties, there must be deep and genuine respect for law and order.

I am proud to speak under the auspices of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I know that real achievement will be come from this significant first: this consultation of opinion-makers, lawyers of this Commonwealth brought together by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

REMARKS BY GEORGE ALLEN, SR., TO THE CONSULTATION OF VIRGINIA LAWYERS
RICHMOND, JANUARY 11, 1964

I was born and reared in Southside Virginia, as was Mr. S. W. Tucker.

I came up amongst all kinds of prejudiced conditions, etc. I believe, however, that I have inherited a little training for the law. Therefore, I entered upon the study of Law, and after the 1954 Supreme Court Decision, I realized that that decision was the law of the land. Now the trouble with us, in the entire South, is that we are imprisioned by tradition, and the only way to get ourselves out of that prison is through education.

I was disappointed that the American Bar Association did not take a leading part in educating the American people along that line. I was disappointed in the Virginia State Bar Association that it didn't take a similar leading position. And I was disappointed to find that the politicians, who are lawyers, in public addresses did not insist in Virginia that the Supreme Court Decision is the law of the land.

Now I hope that the American Bar Association, and the Virginia State Bar Association will yet put on some program to educate our people that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional questions <u>are</u> the law of the land. And, when we get around to that, a lot of our troubles will be over.

E D I T O R I A L

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
JOURNAL
November, 1963

LAWYERS AND RACIAL UNREST

In late June of this year a Special Committee was emergently created by the Board of Governors in response to President Kennedy's plea at his White House conference of lawyers for volunteer lawyer action to ease racial tension.

President Kennedy did not request support for his legislative program, but rather called on lawyers as community leaders in their own areas to assist in working out voluntary solutions for racial unrest.

The Special Committee, working diligently in the short time available, made its report to the Board of Governors and then to the House of Delegates at the Annual Meeting at Chicago in August. At that time the House of Delegates, with but one dissenting vote, approved a resolution submitted by the Board of Governors adopting the principles of the Special Committee's report as the official position of the Association.

The basic theme of the report is the call for law and order on the part of everyone, and the achievement of all goals within the law. "Respect for the constitutions of the United States and of the several states, the various applicable statutes, and the decisions of the federal courts and of the courts of the various states

must be observed, and observed with respect."

The report recognizes fully the right to seek change by lawful means, the right to peaceful methods of persuasion and the right to resort to the courts for the redress of grievances, but cautions that "in exercising the American rights of free speech, assembly and petition, there is a grave responsibility on all Americans in these times of high emotions, and when the United States stands before the world as a symbol of democracy, to exercise these rights with due respect for law." Indeed, "There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which laws he would obey."

Recognizing that a government of laws cannot exist without lawyers to interpret, apply and defend the law, the report calls on lawyers for action by way of (1) offering their services in their own communities to local officials, with whom such problems usually come to a focus, in bringing about better communication and understanding among all races, (2) using their influence, whenever possible, in bettering, on a nondiscriminatory basis, educational and economic opportunities for minority groups, (3) eliminating, within their sphere of influence, discrimination, if any, in the legal profession, and (4) carrying out the duty of the legal profession with respect to defendants in locally unpopular causes.

By the resolution mentioned above "the American Bar Association calls on its members particularly, and upon state and local bar associations and the legal profession generally, to dedicate themselves to the full implementation of these principles".

Richmond Times-Dispatch Sunday, January 12, 1964

(Staff Photo)

Nicholas Katzenbach (center) and Human Relations Conference Hosts Dean F. D. G. Ribble (left) and the Rev. Heslip Lee, Virginia Director

Racial Solutions Termed Local Jobs

Ultimately, racial problems in the United States are going to be solved only by local governing bodies and responsible citizens, a Justice Department official said here yesterday.

No amount of federal or state legislation is going to remove racial tension and its causes, said Nicholas Katzenbach, deputy attorney general.

Katzenbach, who has figured prominently in the department's handling of integration problems, spoke to about 85 lawyers from throughout the state attending a day-long conference sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Katzenbach, the Justice Department official met Governor Wallace in the doorway of the University of Alabama last year, told the lawyers the racial problem is going to be solved only by persons willing to face it and use their professional skills to eliminate it.

Corruption Seen

Speaking as a lawyer and not as a government official, Kat- to take the lead in easing racial tensions.

The ABA urged lawyers to offer their services in their communities to local officials with whom such problems usually come to focus in bringing about better communications and understanding among all races.

It also urged lawyers to use their influence whenever possible in bettering educational and economic opportunities for minority groups and eliminating discrimination, if any, in the legal profession.

The conference was opened by Dr. Aubrey N. Brown Jr., president of the Virginia Coun- on Human Relations, and included panel discussions on "Respect for Law and Order and Our Judicial System," "Biracial Committees," and "The Bar and the Community."

Among those participating were Dr. F. D. G. Ribble, former dean of the University of Virginia law school; Robert Barden, a former member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association;

(Staff Photo)

Nicholas Katzenbach (center) and Human Relations Conference Hosts Dean F. D. G. Ribble (left) and the Rev. Heslip Lee, Virginia Director

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Corruption Seen

Speaking as a lawyer and not as a government official, Katzenbach said he was concerned because, in many areas, these racial tensions have lead to a corruption of legal processes.

He said there have been many cases where attempts to attain civil rights have been met by illegal actions of local governing agencies and courts.

When the law operates this way, he said, citizens come to lose respect for it, and when there is no recourse to law for some citizens there is a likelihood of more demonstrations.

Local bar associations and lawyers must see that this corruption of the legal processes is not allowed to happen, and must take the lead in influencing communities toward responsible solutions to these racial problems, he said.

Foresees Legislation

In answer to a question from one of the lawyers, Katzenbach said he is confident that civil rights legislation will be passed by Congress this year.

He said racial demonstrations have created an awareness throughout the country of these problems, but in an area where progress is being made an ill-timed demonstration can add to the problems.

Had the march on Washington last August gotten out of hand, then it could have had an opposite effect to what was intended to accomplish, he said.

The more the federal government is called into local racial issues, the greater the strain on federal and state relations, he said. The President should not be put in the position of open conflict with governors of states, such as happened during 1963.

Urged to Take Lead

During the final session of the conference, which was held in the Executive Motor Hotel, the lawyers adopted, as the consensus of their meeting, a resolution adopted by the American Bar Association last summer calling on all lawyers to take the lead in easing racial tensions.

The ABA urged lawyers to offer their services in their communities to local officials with whom such problems usually come to focus in bringing about better communications and understanding among all races.

It also urged lawyers to use their influence whenever possible in bettering educational and economic opportunities for minority groups and eliminating discrimination, if any, in the legal profession.

The conference was opened by Dr. Aubrey N. Brown Jr., president of the Virginia Coun-on Human Relations, and included panel discussions on "Respect for Law and Order and Our Judicial System," "Biracial Committees," and "The Bar and the Community."

Among those participating were Dr. F. D. G. Ribble, former dean of the University of Virginia law school; Robert Barden, a former member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association; Judge J. Segar Gravatt of the Nottoway county court, and Rep. Louis Herrink Jr., Republican member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Richmond.

Also attending the meeting was William vanden Heuvel, special assistant to the Justice Department who was instrumental in organizing the Prince Edward Free School Association last summer.

LAW OFFICES
JOHN M. GOLDSMITH
MAX JENKINS
RADFORD, VIRGINIA
TELEPHONE
639-3953

January 9, 1964

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I thank you very much for inviting me to attend the consultation of Virginia lawyers to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1964. I have not replied until today because I had hopes of rearranging my schedule to permit my attendance.

I now find that I cannot attend this important conference but wish for it every success and trust that I may be able to attend such a conference in the future.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Goldsmith

John M. Goldsmith

JMG:bs

Harry Byrd's son-in-law

James M. Thomson
Attorney and Counselor at Law
110 North Fairfax Street
P. O. Box 1161
Alexandria 13, Virginia

548-2267

January 8, 1964

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 1st inviting me to participate in a one day conference to discuss current tensions in the field of race relations. I am sorry that my present commitments will not allow me to participate with you in this regard. I think it would be interesting to have someone present the "other" side to what appears to be an otherwise lopsided affair.

In any event, I wish you every success in this meeting and I am sure that you will produce great progress for the state.

Sincerely,

James M Thomson

James M. Thomson

JMT/hh

LAW OFFICES
KINNEY, WHITAKER, SMITH & BARHAM
SECURITIES BUILDING
2007 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22216

P.O. Box 747

JACKSON 5-4000
AREA CODE 703

DAVID B. KINNEY
EDWARD S. WHITAKER
KEN McFARLANE SMITH
THOMAS W. BARHAM
JOHN L. MELNICK
RONALD H. SMITH
ANGELO J. IANDOLO

January 7, 1964

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I am very sorry that I am unable to attend a consultation of Virginia lawyers for the discussion of race relations in the future.

I am impressed by your agenda and I am certainly impressed by the caliber of those who are presenting the sponsoring of this program.

I am unable to attend because I am the president of the Arlington Kiwanis Club and we are the host for the mid-winter conference at the Marriott Motel on January 10th, 11th and 12th. There will be approximately 750 people from throughout Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia attending, so you can see why I will not be able to attend your conference.

I am in complete sympathy with this idea of exploring a constructive approach to these problems to ease and solve these tensions, and I sincerely hope that I will be included on any future conferences, if the occasion presents itself.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

KINNEY, WHITAKER, SMITH & BARHAM

K. McFarlane Smith

K. McFarlane Smith

KMS:nwh

Copy of many similar responses

LAW OFFICES
JAMES, RICHARDSON AND JAMES
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

E. RALPH JAMES
R. V. RICHARDSON
L. ELDON JAMES
E. RALPH JAMES, JR.

January 3, 1964

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

This is to thank you for invitation to participate in the conference in Richmond on Saturday, January 11th, but to advise that it will be impossible for me to be present.

I am a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, which begins its 1964 Session on January 8th. So many problems are created by absence from my office during the sixty-day session that it is necessary for me to try to be in my office each Saturday during that time, and I have matters in particular which will require me to be here on the date indicated.

I trust you will have a most successful discussion.

Very truly yours,

E. Ralph James

E. Ralph James

ERJ:mw

copy of several similar responses

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE • VIRGINIA • 22901

SCHOOL OF LAW
January 7, 1964

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

I regret I will not be able to attend the forthcoming consultation of Virginia lawyers. It happens that many months ago I made a commitment to visit the University of Florida Law School at Gainesville from January 9 through January 11. I am hoping that some members of our faculty will be able to attend, and I have posted your program on both our faculty and student bulletin boards.

It is possible that our representation will be quite slim, owing to the great number of professional meetings which we are called upon to attend and also because our examination period is impending.

Incidentally, my knowledge that I could not personally be there furnished one reason I was reluctant to sign the invitation letter, since it seemed to me not to be cricket to urge others to do what I could not do myself.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Hardy C. Dillard

Hardy C. Dillard
Dean

HCD/vpt

CC: Mr. Dumond Peck Hill

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR.
GOVERNOR

January 7, 1964

Dear Mr. Lee,

Responding to your letter of the sixth and the invitation to attend a one-day conference at the Executive Motor Hotel on January eleventh, please be advised that I have a previous commitment for that date which was made sometime ago.

As you know, the 1964 General Assembly convenes tomorrow and, of necessity, I have had to restrict my outside activities to a large degree, and confine my appearances during the next sixty days to meetings that are related to the Legislature.

Will you please give my regards to Messrs. Ribble, Woodbridge and Booth?

Sincerely,

A. S. Harrison Jr.

Mr. Heslip M. Lee
Executive Director
Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

aml

KOPLEN AND LAND
LAW OFFICES
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA
606 MASONIC TEMPLE

HERMAN G. KOPLEN
WILLIAM E. LAND

TELEPHONE
SWift 3-7233

January 3, 1964

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Sirs:

I regret that I will be unable to attend the meeting on January 11 as I have a prior appointment in Baltimore. Certainly Danville of all places should have the benefit of any advice which may be obtainable and, as President of the Danville Bar Association, I have taken the liberty of photostating your enclosures and reservation and of sending them to the Executive Committee.

Sincerely yours

Herman G. Koplen

HERMAN G. KOPLEN,
President

HGK:cg

MM

Left to Right: Howard Rogerson, acting staff director of U.S. Civil Rights Com; Lewis Booker, Richmond Attorney and Wm. vanden Heuvel of U.S. Dept. of Justice Rogerson and Booker were members of panel in afternoon, and vanden Heuval, who was instrumental in establishing Prince Edward Free School Association came as an interested party to VCHR's progress.

Registering at Executive Hotel: Richard Ballard, Richmond; George Lawrence, Roanoke and J. T. Comfort Salem. Lawrence is president of the Roanoke council on human relations and Ballard was moderator of panel, "The Bar and Community" at 2:30.

Left to Right: Dean F.D.G. Ribble of U. of Va. Law School, member of invitation committee and morning panel; Robert Millman, Reynolds Metal legal staff and moderator of panel, "Bi-Racial Commissions"; A.J.G. Priest, U. of Va. Law Faculty and panelists; S. W. Tucker, NAACP attorney and panelists with Ribble and Priest on "Respect for Law and Order and Our Judicial System".

Left to Right: Henry Marsh, III, Richmond attorney; vanden Heuvel; and McNiel Smith, attorney from Greensboro, North Carolina.

LWD
VJ
mm

"The Community Approach to Education For All Youth"

A WORKSHOP

SPONSORED BY

the

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

in cooperation with

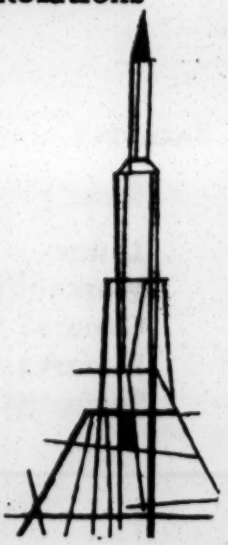
..U. S. Department of Labor
..Virginia Federation of Parents and Teachers
..Committee on Education, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce
..Governor's Committee on Youth
..Virginia Council on Human Relations

Why does a student drop out?

...The most frequent reason given by school dropouts for leaving is simply lack of interest.

...Sometimes teenagers leave classes to help with the care of the family or to add to the family income. Boys, especially, feel they will have a better chance as wage earners by starting young.

...The decision to drop out of school is frequently made because the student hasn't a real goal in life and is not aware of the consequences of his action.



Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Virginia
February 14-15, 1964

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday evening, February 14
8:30

Registration
Reception
Movies:
"Why Johnny Can't Get A Job"
"The Dropout"
Informal chats with consultants

Saturday morning, February 15
9:30

Registration
First Session
Keynote Address
Workshop I
Workshop II

Saturday afternoon, February 15
12:30 to 3:30

Lunch
Workshop III
General Discussion Session
Remarks
Summary

CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

SPEAKERS:

John F. Henning, Under Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor

H. W. Tulloch, Chairman, Committee on Education, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Mrs. Kathryn Stone, Member, House of Delegates, Virginia General Assembly

WORKSHOP CONSULTANTS:

Louis J. McGuinness, Specialist, Educational Programs on Juvenile Delinquency, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Clyde W. Gleason, Youth Employment Service Branch, U. S. Department of Labor

Ernest W. McIntosh, Housing Management Officer, Community Services Program Section, Public Housing Administration

George O'Donnell, Youth Program Advisor, U. S. Department of Labor

Richard Mendenhall, Chief, Community Services Branch, U. S. Department of Labor

Donald Farrell, Executive Secretary, National Association of Catholic Men, National Catholic Welfare Conference

PRE - REGISTRATION - - -

I will attend the conference on

Dropouts in Roanoke _____.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Organization _____

_____

oooooooooooooo

Send pre-registration to:

Mrs. Bessie F. Pryor
VTA Building
316 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

or

Dr. J. Rupert Picott
VTA Building
316 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

BUS TRANSPORTATION

Richmond round-trip, $4.50

Leave VTA Building, Friday afternoon, February 14 at 5 o'clock.

Leave Roanoke, Saturday afternoon, February 15 at 5 o'clock.

Transportation Contact Persons --

Richmond
Mrs. Pearl Edwards -- PTA
Mrs. R. J. Willis -- VTA

Norfolk-Tidewater Area
Mrs. Louise H. Carter
2928 E. Princess Anne Road
Norfolk

HOUSING

Write immediately to the

Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Virginia

"The big problem in the country today is that of youths with less than a high school education. Anybody trying to get a job today without at least a high school diploma has two and a half strikes against him to get a job."

--W. Willard Wirtz
U. S. Secretary of Labor

THE FACTS

MORE than one-third of the nation's young people drop out of school before completing senior high.

IF the current rate continues, 7.5 million youths will drop out of classes during the next decade.

AMONG the male high school dropouts the rate of unemployment is three times higher than among high school graduates.

THE fastest growing of our labor force is that of technical and professional jobs requiring 16 or more years of education.

JOBS willed by high school graduates rose 30 percent while jobs for those with no secondary education decreased 25 percent in the past decade.

TECHNICIAN and semi-professional jobs requiring 1, 2, and 3 years of post-secondary school education are the second fastest growing category in our labor force.

"The Facts" Prepared by:
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Division of Youth Services
and Employment Standards

ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS
NEWSLETTER

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems now confronting our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

April 1964 Editor: Mrs. G. A. Eddy, 931-3172

WHEN: TUESDAY, MAY 5 at 8:15 pm.

WHO: Mr. Charles Morgan, Jr., formerly of Birmingham, Alabama, now of Alexandria, will talk on "A Time to Speak." He is the young lawyer who last fall told a group of fellow Birmingham businessmen that the white community was responsible for the death by bombing of the Sunday School children. His book "A Time to Speak" has just been published. It describes and reveals what is going on in Alabama and is particularly relevant in view of Governor Wallace's national activities. This will be our last regular meeting until fall. Do come and bring friends.

WHERE: Westminster Presbyterian Church, 2701 Cameron Mills Road at corner of Monticello Blvd. Braddock Heights bus to front door. Turn into Monticello to parking lot and enter Fellowship Hall from rear of church.

- -

YOU MISSED an unusual, personal account of changes in the South if you did not hear Rev. James Browne at our April meeting. With moving understatement and humor, he described a recent trip back to his home in Louisiana and the change of heart toward Negroes which he encountered in ordinary people. He ascribed much of the change to courageous leadership by clergy.

YOUR OFFICERS AND BOARD for 1964-65, as duly elected at the annual meeting are:
Mrs. George A. Eddy, President — Col. Marion I. Johnson, Vice-president
Mrs. W. Markham Ball, Secretary — Mrs. John G. Mackinney, Treasurer
Elected Directors: Mr. Edward U. Bell, Rev. John C. Davis, Mr. Lawrence D. Day, Mr. Wilbert P. Harris
Appointed Directors: Mmes. Howe Bancroft, Helen M. Gagon, Stella Omohundro. Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, Housing Committee Chairman; Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr., Job Committee Chairman; Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice, School Committee Chairman, Mrs. Thomas W. Thompson, Membership Committee Chairman; Mrs. John W. Anderson, Assistant Secretary.

Two of our most valiant and helpful long-time Board members are stepping aside: Mrs. Keddy and Mrs. Young. Mrs. Keddy's professional experience in personnel work made her invaluable as Job Chairman since 1960 and Mr. Young has been Housing Chairman during the past three frustrating years. Our thanks also go to Dr. Cook and Rev. Montgomery who have been Board members for the past year.

- -

CLIP HELP! LAST CALL FOR 1964 DUES HELP! LAST CALL! HELP! HELP!
Send to: Mrs. John G. Mackinney, Treasurer, 2819 Mosby Place, Alexandria, Va.
Membership $5.00___ (single or couple) (Inc. $2.50 dues to Virginial Council)
Membership $7.00___ with New South, publication of Southern Regional Council

Interests: Jobs___ Homes___ Schools___ Membership___ Other_____

Name:_____
(Mr. & Mrs., Please, if possible, because every name helps show support.)

Address:_____ Telephone:_____

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! The following have not paid 1964 callendar year dues according to our records. (If you have paid, please excuse us and help our new treasurer, Mrs. Mackinney, 2819 Mosby Pl., correct records.) Won't you PLEASE use the slip on the first page. Downtown members can take theirs to Mr. Bell, 400 Gibbon, if necessary. Dues have been due since January 1 and we want to compile a membership list now. Furthermore, it takes a lot of time to keep nagging people about dues. You will be dropped from Newsletter and membership lists unless we hear immediately. Bayer, Beidler, Burke, Mrs. Mattie Brooks, Christenson, Clark, Collins, W. T. Davies, Dowling, Dunstan, Favret, Rev. Wm. Frank, Gardner, Goodman, Rev. Green, Houk, Ives, Katz, Lam, Land, McKeon, Miller, Rev. Montgomery, Patterson, Pfeiffer, Preston, Read, Rose, Sheedy, Sonosky, Stanley, Stokes, Stevens, Terrell (Mrs. B.), Terrell (Mr.R.), Thompson, Webber, Widner, Willis.

- -

READ, MARK AND INWARDLY DIGEST the enclosed Questions and Answers on the Civil Rights Bill so that you can be a pillar of knowledge and common sense in the midst of ignorance and vicious propaganda. You have been hearing, haven't you, that the bill now in the Senate is a blow at our form of government, that employers and house owners will have no rights etc. etc.? If you don't dispel these clouds, who will?

HERE IS ACTION YOU CAN TAKE: Mr. Welch, administrative assistant to Sen. Hart of Michigan, has informed us that the single, most helpful action for us to take is to see that copies of clergymen's sermons (or portions thereof) favoring the civil rights bill are sent to Senators Byrd, Robertson, Hart, Humphrey, Mansfield and Dirksen (so they will know the sentiment here) with relevant passages red-pencilled. In any event, your clergyman may need your suggestion of such a sermon and welcome the fear-dispelling pamphlet. Although the bill passed the House by 2-1, continual evidence of support is desperately needed NOW.

- -

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS: Mr. & Mrs. Andrew McThenia, 3230 - 28th St. S.; Mr. & Mrs. John C. deWilde, 2921 Argyle Dr.; Mr. & Mrs. William S. Jones, 922 North Overlook Dr.; Mr. & Mrs. William H. Pitts, 1026 Rolfe St., Arlington. (Addresses given so older members may offer a ride to our May 5 meeting.)

- -

A HEART-WARMING EVENING was spent on April 17 by the congregation of Temple Beth-el and their guests from Meade Memorial at the Sabbath Eve Race Relations service "Let us Break Bread Together." Members of the Negro community were guests for supper in the homes of members of Beth-el; the choir of Virginia State College sang superbly; Rev. Davis of Meade shared the pulpit with Rabbi Frank.

- -

THANK YOU, Rabbi and Mrs. Emmet A. Frank for joining the VCHR $5-a-month supporters. HOUSING COMMITTEE has three good projects afoot. Call Mrs. Hodgin, TE 6-8540, to volunteer. Next meeting Monday, May 11. JOB COMMITTEE at work; Mr. Moyer, KI 8-4889. PICNIC AT FT. WARD PARK in June. SCHOOL COMMITTEE needs volunteers (See below). SAVE THIRD THURSDAYS for Alexandria CHRRmeetings starting in September.

- -

CLIP and return to: Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice, 213 Woodland Terr.

___I would like to tutor elementary school children: Afternoon___, Sat. AM___

___I would like to tutor high school students in(subjects):_____

Afternoon_____ Evening_____ Saturday morning___

___I would like to conduct a study hall in afternoon___, evening____.

___I would like to take children on special trips in afternoon___, Saturday___.

___I have had experience as tutor or teacher.

Name:_____

Address_____Telephone_____

MAY 5 MEETING 8:15pm WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Cameron Mills Rd. at Monticello.

For your information. We sent this report to 150 leading citizens, clergy, city officials along with enclosed new brochure. E. Eddy, president

Alexandria Council on Human Relations April 1964

PROGRESS REPORT ON DESEGREGATION IN ALEXANDRIA 1958 - 1964

Many people and factors are contributing to desegregation. The Alexandria Council on Human Relations was formed in 1958. It seeks - through fact-finding, discussion and action - to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia. Prior to 1958, the United Churchwomen, buses, trains, the Library, and the Alexandria Medical Society were desegregated.

1959 - Nine Negro students enter Francis Hammond High School, and several previously all-white elementary schools.

PA

1960 - Mayor appoints bi-racial Citizens' Committee to consider racial problems. Opened: Lunch counters in major variety stores. Hot Shoppe. Howard Johnsons. Many local restaurants.

BP

1961 - Negro students transfer to neighborhood schools without court order. Safeway stores announce extension of merit employment policy to Virginia. Opened: City summer playground programs. Municipal Stadium. Baseball leagues for youths and adults.

1962 - City Council appoints a biracial and advisory Civic Unity Committee. Opened: Adult Education courses.

1963 - City Council annouces all city facilities open without racial discrimination. Merit employment policy applied to city jobs. Opened: Movie theatres. Bowling alleys. Skating rink. Parkfairfax Apartments. Presidential Garden Apartments. George Mason Hotel. Many more motels and restaurants. The Boys' Club. YMCA.

During the previous years, all other health, welfare, recreation and hospital agencies had been desegregating.

Other highlights of 1963...

Retail merchants make known merit employment policy. AB&W Bus Company employs Negro bus drivers. C&P Telephone Company announces merit employment policy for Virginia. Race dropped from teacher applications. Records of racial composition of desegregated schools no longer kept, and nearly 300 Negro students attend previously all-white schools. City Council makes available for private construction city land for 72 middle-income apartments on open occupancy basis.

1964 - Post office advances Negro to window serving public. Opened: Alexandria Dental Society. Fairlington Apartments. Teachers' Assns.

Many barriers are down. BUT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE in order to practice what we Americans preach about Democracy...SUCH AS: active job recruitment and on-the-job training; city employment and appointments; open occupancy housing; help for culturally-deprived children; desegregation of professional and civic groups, Nursing School, Police Boys' Camp.

For Additional Copies...Call Mrs. Weingarten, 548-4712

While most of the obvious barriers are down, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE TO REMOVE barriers to practicing what we Americans preach about

democracy

the dignity of the individual

equality of opportunity

Jobs: Active recruitment and on-the-job training by both public and private employers is needed to balance past years of absence of opportunity.

Merit employment has yet to be really applied in city hall. There are no Negro policemen, firemen or clerical employees and very few professional employees.

Negro youth particularly need: acquaintance with the world of work; higher yet realistic job aspirations so that educational preparation is motivated.

Homes: It is an Alexandria tradition that white and Negro neighbors live side by side. Recognition is needed that race does not determine property values. Knowledge is needed that panic-selling by white owners, which is often encouraged by unscrupulous real estate agents, can affect property values. The principle of open occupancy should be applied so that all Americans can rent or buy on the same basis i.e. the ability to pay.

Government action for parks, schools, highways is reducing land formerly lived on by Negroes. Rezoning plans for high-income apartments and commercial-industrial use will further reduce Negro residential areas.

Other: Many professional, civic and service groups still practice racial discrimination. The Nursing School has yet to accept a Negro candidate. No Negro has ever been appointed to a major city board or commission or as an election official. The Police Boys' Camp includes only white boys.

* * *

OPERATION MAINSTREAM IS CALLED FOR. The mere opening of doors and removal of obvious barriers is not enough to bring a long-segregated group into the mainstream of community life. We must not be content with tokenism. All of us can remember that our American and religious goal is to release and fulfill human potential. Opportunity should be open to all so that each individual may become a self-reliant and full citizen of our society.

* * *

WON'T YOU JOIN US? By so doing you can witness to your general support of our purpose or help with one of our committees:

<u>Job Committee</u>: is working with the staff of Parker-Gray High School to help students raise their sights for job preparation by talks, visits to places of business, opening jobs. Continues to press for Negro police and other city employees.

<u>Housing Committee</u>: is working to find and create open occupancy areas. Follows Mudtown and Jefferson Village development. Does research on housing facts and seeks ways to prevent rental and sale exploitation.

<u>School Committee</u>: is starting an after-school program of study hall, tutoring, and trips for culturally deprived children

<u>Membership Committee</u>: is working to inform people of the opportunity the Council offers to support fair play and civil rights

* *

ALEXANDRIA

COUNCIL on

HUMAN RELATIONS

WHY? to provide a meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to racial problems now confronting our society

WHAT? integrated, non-partisan, non-profit

HOW? by factfinding, persuasion, confrontation, education, publicity, working with other concerned groups

*

nine general meetings during the year held in various places of worship

*

a Newsletter with special news and reports

Founded in 1958, we are affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations (which now includes twenty local Councils) and the Southern Regional Council.

April 1964

* *

OFFICERS

Mrs. George A. Eddy, president

Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson, vice president

Mrs. John G. Mackinney, treasurer

Mrs. W. Markham Ball, secretary

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John W. Anderson, assistant secretary

Mrs. Howe Bancroft

Mr. Edward U. Bell

Rev. John C. Davis

Mr. Lawrence D. Day

Mrs. Helen M. Gagon

Mr. Wilbert P. Harris

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, housing committee

Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr., job committee

Mrs. Stella Omohundro

Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice, school committee

Mrs. Thomas W. Thompson, membership committee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL

Rev. W. Russell Bowie,

Rabbi Emmet A. Frank

Mr. Nelson E. Greene

MEMBERSHIP FORM of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

SEND TO: Mrs. ~~John G. Mackinney~~ Henry Wrighton, treasurer, ~~2819 Mosby Place~~ 303 Aspen, Alexandria

Enclosed are dues for the calendar year 1964

Member $5.00 ___ (single or couple)
(Includes $2.50 for Virginia Council dues)

~~Member $7.00 ___ with New South, monthly publication of Southern Regional Council~~

Interests: JOBS ___ HOMES ___ SCHOOLS ___ MEMBERSHIP ___ OTHER _____

Name: _____
(Mr. and Mrs. please, if possible, because every name helps show support)

Address: _____ Telephone: _____

YOUTH SEMINAR

on

HUMAN RELATIONS

"MY PHONEY PHOBIAS"

Saturday,

May 2nd, 1964

Sponsored by

The Richmond - Petersburg

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

at the

Y.W.C.A.

6 N. Fifth St., Richmond, Virginia

YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Very 1st Meeting: Thur., June 11th, 1964

Where: First Unitarian Church
Floyd and Harrison Sts., Richmond, Va.

When: 7:30 P.M.

Initial Advisors: Mrs. Babara Glenn, Miss Beth Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Gresham, Father Stein, Mrs. Hilda Warden, and Mrs. Mona Cascino.

This Space is given FREE for
NOTES, NAMES, and NUMBERS

Acknowledgements

Y.W.C.A.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Richmond, Virginia

Va. Council on Human Relations

and

all those wonderful people and/or parents who have worked so hard

Please Tear This Off and Drop In "The Bucket"

I know a Youth Council on Human Relations is anxious to be formed, launched, and successful.

Sure, I'm interested . . . . . ☐

Certainly, I'll be there . . . . . ☐

I'm truly sorry, but I can't make that particular night . . . . . ☐

Yes, I'll be glad to help with some 'phoning . . . . . ☐

I know some adults who might help us . . . . . ☐

No, thank you. . . . . ☐

NAME: _____ **PHONE:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

SCHOOL: _____ **GRADE:** _____

My parents are ☐ are not ☐ members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

PROGRAM. . .

Morning:

10:00 - REGISTRATION and
OPENING ICE CRUNCHER

10:25 - SONG "Go Tell It On The Mountain"
(while being seated in the Auditorium, please)

10:30 - PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

WELCOME: Rev. Heslip Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

INTROUCTION: Mr. Glenn Lee, just another Teen-Ager

10:45 - "MY PHONEY PHOBIAS"
Mr. Henry Marsh,
A pretty good lawyer

11:15 - EXPLANATION OF MECHANICS . . .
Miss Beth Bennett and Mrs. Catherine Gresham, Teen-Age Program Directors of the Y.W.C.A.

11:30 - LUNCH (not much, but it's cheap)

●

Afternoon:

12:10 - BELL to remind us all to go to our 1st Discussion Group Location. Check for your location on your name tag, and please do stay with your Group for all four sessions!

12:15 - SESSION I

1:00 - SESSION II

1:45 - SESSION III

2:30 - SESSION IV

3:15 - PANEL for open discussion
(Back to the auditorium, please)

3:45 - COKES, COOKIES and a CLSOING HOOTENANNY

4:00 - THE LAST WORD
SONG "We Shall Overcome"

***

NOW. . .MEET OUR LEADERS. . .

CLAUSTROPHOBIA

Mrs. Robert A. Turpin
Somebody's Mother
Mr. Rondal Edwards
Guidance Councilor at East End High School

COMMUNIPHOBIA

Lt. Col. Al Ledebuhr
A Chaplain at Fort Lee
Mrs. Geneva Edwards Walker
She's very warm and friendly

SOCIOPHOBIA

Dr. Donald Reed
A Phobophobe
Mr. Bob Telford
A very nice guy

WHAT I CAN DO

Mrs. Ramona Craighead
A teacher, but nice
Father Stein
Boy, does he have ideas!

WE SHALL OVERCOME

We shall overcome, We shall overcome
We shall overcome someday
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe
We shall overcome someday.

Truth will make us free. . . . . .

We'll walk hand in hand. . . . . .

We are not afraid. . . . . .

The Lord will see us through. .

We Shall Overcome. . .

***

YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Suggested Aim - To widen our experiences; to meet kids other than those in our own crowd; to be able to talk together freely about many of our common problems; and to sample the new world.

Organizational Meeting . . . . . Thursday, June 11th, 1964
Place . . . . . First Unitarian Church, Floyd and Harrison Sts.
Time . . . . . 7:30 P.M.
Initial Advisors: Mrs. Babara Glenn, Father Stein, Mrs. Hilda Warden, Miss Beth Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Gresham, and Mrs. Mona Cascino.

Those eligible to join? Any interested Richmond, Henrico. or Chesterfield High School Student.

rond Times-Dispatch

Editorials Page 12
Columns Page 13

Richmond, Virginia, 23211, Sunday, May 10, 1964

LWD ✓
LM ✓
PAC

Little Change Seen as Result Of Rights Bill

By Allan Jones

A Virginia civil rights leader said yesterday he doubted whether many Negroes in the state's metropolitan areas would seek to utilize on a mass basis the opportunities that would be opened to them upon passage of the civil rights bill.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, explained that the legislation will have little effect upon most facets of community life in the larger cities of Virginia.

Compliance is Urged

He suggested that the time has come for responsible community leaders in Virginia—even those who are vehemently opposed to the civil rights bill—to call for compliance with the legislation.

"The idea of defying the law until it is proved constitutional is contrary to the way a society operates," Mr. Lee said. "People should abide by the law until it is proved unconstitutional."

Local communities have never been so independent that they haven't had to obey state laws, and the states have never been so independent that they haven't had to abide by federal laws, Mr. Lee continued.

"It is apparent to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be worked out by competent local leaders in every situation."

"Virginians have always prided themselves as law-abiding citizens and while other states, both to the north and south of us have had some extreme problems and have experienced clashes between Negro citizens and law enforcement officers . . ., we of Virginia have had only one such instance, in Danville, and this is a record for which we should be proud."

Rural Changes Foreseen

While Mr. Lee said the bill would have little effect on Virginia's metropolitan areas, he said it would result in a "complete about-face in the customs and practices in many facets of community life" in some rural communities.

He said that in Danville there has been no desegregation at theaters, hotels or major restaurants, and "very little communication" between the leaders of the community.

He said he could see no reason or grounds for any person to resist the law by denying services to those who seek them in accordance with the lgislation.

Approval Is Predicted

Mr. Lee said he has been advised by responsible officials in Washington who have had years of experience dealing with legislative matters that the bill being filibustered in the Senate will be approved next month, probably around June 10.

Most Virginia Negroes would elect not to demonstrate against those businessmen who have denied them services, but some Negroes would press for the services outlined in the bill upon its passage, Mr. Lee said.

There will be the temptation among the more militant Negroes to move immediately to establishments which have steadfastly denied services, Mr. Lee said.

These people would have a right to do this under the law, and no one would tell them not to, Mr. Lee said.

Race Issue Presented To Students

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, told approximately 75 college students yesterday that they must help bring the race issue out in the open.

"I challenge each of you in your homes, in your schools and in your total community activities to help the people of Virginia get the race issue out from under the rugs and out of the closets and on top of the table, where it can be dealt with fairly and objectively without emotion," he said.

The meeting was sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg Area College Council on Human Relations. Students from 13 colleges throughout the state attended the meeting at First Baptist Church.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Lee, was "to explore ways and means for college students to work together for improved human relations."

The area college council and a compus council at the University of Virginia are affiliated with the Virginia Council. Officials hope to establish councils on additional campuses.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH 5/18/64

'Baptist' Running Last In Civil Rights Race

Editor, The News Leader:

"Civil Rights" horse race line-up:

Catholic jumped the gun and off at fast clip.

Episcopal off and running in hot pursuit.

Presbyterian foaming at the mouth and with 55 Richmonders laying on the whip is determined to place or show.

Methodist off to slow start, but with some coaxing from jockey is picking up speed and hopes to finish fourth—four years.

Baptist? Perhaps didn't hear the starting gun and still at the post. Maybe has decided to wait for next race. Tsk tsk.

R. C. SHAVER.

Crewe.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER 5/15/64

COLGATE-ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL
Alumni Bulletin
May 1964

Alumnus Thomas Richards, director of the Men's Service Center at Rochester, is this year on sabbatical leave at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. In writing of his experience which soon comes to an end there, Mr. Richards calls attention to "alumni who merit a line or two in the Alumni News." We share portions of his letter.

"**Heslip Lee** is the Executive of the Human Relations Council, and, as such, occupies an extremely sensitive position in this community. I have observed his work and have been much impressed with his candor, honesty, good humor, as well as his devotion to the cause of full citizenship for the Negro. He is fond of saying: 'My name is Lee. I was born in Georgia. And I am a Southern Baptist Minister—so how can I lose?' He has developed into a negotiator par excellance, and is equally at home with whites and Negroes alike. He is particularly popular with student groups. We have had him at Virginia Union on many occasions, interpreting the Negro revolution to visiting student groups from Cornell, Williams, Bucknell, etc. He is an unusually gifted person, just right for the job, and the manner in which he traces his own growth and development from fundamentalism in Georgia to CRDS, then back again to Virginia to work with and for the Negro, is amazing, and I know CRDS would and should be proud of him.

Va.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

June, 1964

M E M O

TO: VIRGINIA LAWYERS

FROM: HESLIP M. LEE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VCHR

A Consultation of Virginia Lawyers was held in Richmond on January 11, 1964, sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations. We felt this to have been an outstanding occasion in the development of better understanding between men of the legal profession who were in attendance.

Some of the addresses made by well known men in the field of Law, as well as comments from others in attendance, were made available for reproduction. Literature and helpful materials were distributed at the meeting.

We have prepared about one hundred packets, which we can now offer you, a Virginia Lawyer, at only the expense of reproducing and mailing.

The price for each packet is $1.00 and includes approx. fifteen pieces of the material mentioned above. To obtain yours, please send $1.00 (if check, make payable to the Virginia Council on Human Relations) in the enclosed envelope.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

July 21, 1964

To: Local Council Presidents and VCHR Board

From: Heslip M. Lee

Re: Establishing a Co-ordinating Committee for Community Relations

Most communities have many concerned groups who feel that they should be doing something to encourage and assist in compliance to the Civil Rights Law.

May I suggest that our local councils take the initiative in calling a meeting of community groups for the purpose of establishing a co-ordinating committee on Community Relations. We suggest that this committee not be too large (perhaps six at the most) and that it include representatives of organizations only which have memberships made up of local community personnel.

Suggestions for invitation to the meeting: Presidents of local Council on Human Relations: NAACP; League of Women Voters; Council of Church Women; Council of Catholic Women; Council of Negro Women; and any community group which has shown a genuine concern for civil rights.

A suggested statement of purpose might be:

"To bring together influential and interested persons and representatives of concerned organizations within our community for the promotion of better human relations and equal opportunities for all citizens;

To explore ways by which we may work together for compliance with the Civil Rights Law, and especially to find ways to cooperate with National, State, and City public agencies, as well as with private organizations and agencies concerned with a smooth transitional period following the passage of the Civil Rights Bill;

To decide upon methods whereby we may be more influential in assisting our local community in any way, or to any degree, in continuing the policy of providing better opportunities in education, housing, employment, voting rights, and the use of all public facilities and accomodations for all our citizens without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, and especially in providing opportunities for better understanding and respect among our citizenry regardless of ethnic, cultural, racial or religious backgrounds or persuasions."

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

RUTH C. HARRIS
Certified Public Accountant

2816 Edgewood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

ELgin 9-6586

July 21, 1964

To the Board of Directors
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I have audited the cash receipts and disbursements records of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the six months ended June 30, 1964, and submit herewith my report consisting of comments and a statement of receipts and disbursements with related exhibits and schedules as follows:

Exhibit A - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Exhibit B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - General Fund
Schedule B-1 Miscellaneous Receipts
Schedule B-2 Salaries
Schedule B-3 Office Equipment Purchases, Rentals, Maintenance, Repair
Schedule B-4 Miscellaneous Disbursements
Schedule B-5 Special Project Expenses
Schedule B-6 Special Project Salaries
Exhibit C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Field Fund
Schedule C-1 Personal Services
Schedule C-2 Miscellaneous Disbursements
Exhibit D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Special Project Fund
Schedule D-1 Salaries
Exhibit E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Special Prince Edward Project Fund

My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

The statements reflect only the net effect of non-budgeted items in the general fund. Total recorded receipts and disbursements are reconciled with statement figures in the comments.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements, together with comments, presents fairly the recorded cash transactions of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the six months ended June 30, 1964, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ruth C. Harris
Certified Public Accountant

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1964

RECEIPTS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS PAID ON 1964 QUOTA

COUNCILS	1964 Quotas		Amount paid as of June 30, 1964	
ALEXANDRIA	$2,000.00		$2,154.50	
ARLINGTON	1,100.00		540.75	
BLACKSBURG	500.00		290.00	
CHARLOTTESVILLE	1,400.00		573.00	
DANVILLE	600.00		170.50	
FAIRFAX COUNTY	2,200.00		2,001.90	
FREDERICKSBURG	400.00		390.00	
HOPEWELL	300.00		42.50	
LYNCHBURG	600.00		219.90	
MERCER-TAZEWELL	350.00		109.75	(error was made in last report)
NORFOLK	1,000.00		115.00	
PENINSULA	600.00		115.00	
RADFORD	100.00		52.50	
RICHMOND-PETERSBURG	3,000.00		1,531.90	
ROANOKE	600.00		208.50	
ROCKINGHAM	500.00		240.50	
WILLIAMSBURG	500.00		340.00	
GENERAL AND NEW	1,000.00	General)	200.85	
		Franklin)	37.50	
Totals	$16,750.00		$9,334.55	

COMMENTS

RECEIPTS

Total cash receipts accounted for, amounting to $16,523.83, include, in addition to receipts of $11,164.99 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and reimbursements for expenses incurred:

Memberships and contributions refunded to local councils	$ 654.80
New South subscriptions	503.00
Special Project income	3,855.38
Lawyers' consultations	342.92
Board and committee lunches	31.00
Reimbursements for postage and printing for local councils	68.57
	$5,455.67
Less Richmond-Petersburg Council dinners and annual meeting fees offset against amounts due Virginia Council (non-cash transfer) for postage and supplies	96.83
	$5,358.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Total cash disbursements accounted for, amounting to $18,332.65, include, in addition to disbursements of $12,973.81 shown in the statement, the following non-budgeted items and reimbursed expenses:

Refunds to local councils	$ 169.82
Richmond-Petersburg Council expenses	70.95
Lawyers' Consultations	342.92
Special Project expenses	3,855.38
New South subscriptions	503.00
Board and committee lunches	31.00
Reimbursements for:	
Printing	56.14
Office supplies	45.47
Telephone	4.00
Rent	175.00
Postage	105.16
	5,358.84

EXHIBIT A

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

	TOTAL	General Fund	Field Fund	Special Projects Fund	Special Prince Edward Fund
RECEIPTS:					
Memberships	$2,752.08	$2,752.08			
Contributions	7,907.25	4,678.25		$1,929.00	$1,300.00
Southern Regional Council Grants	3,600.00	3,600.00			
Foundations	6,750.00			6,750.00	
Miscellaneous Income	13.38	13.38			
New South Subscriptions	8.00	8.00			
Receipts for Mrs. Boyle's Book	16.50	16.50			
Annual Meeting Receipts	96.78	96.78			
Total Receipts	$21,143.99	$11,164.99	---	$8,679.00	$1,300.00
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Salaries and Payroll Taxes	$16,847.34	$7,075.93	$4,894.71	$4,876.70	
Travel Expenses	1,752.54	670.81	650.43	431.30	
Office Expenses	5,590.62	3,959.76	1,460.31	170.55	
Programs	40.48	40.48			
Miscellaneous	412.80	21.00	67.80	324.00	
Lawyers' Consultation	119.33	119.33			
Memberships Refunded	86.50	86.50			
Special Project Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Prince Edward and Danville Stories	2,048.12				2,048.12
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$27,897.73	$12,973.81	$7,073.25	$ 5,802.55	$2,048.12
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	($6,753.74)	($1,808.82)	($7,073.25)	($ 2,876.45)	($ 748.12)
CASH BALANCE, Jan. 1, 1964	$17,636.51	1,936.88	11,013,27	2,552.68	2,133.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964	$10,822.77	128.06	$3,940.02	$5,429.13	$1,385.56

On Deposit As Follows:

$ 128.06	State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts
3,940.02	The Bank of Virginia
5,429.13	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company
1,385.56	The Bank of Virginia
$10,882.77	TOTAL

EXHIBIT B

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS:			
Memberships		$ 2,752.08	
Contributions		4,678.25	
Southern Regional Council Grants		3,600.00	
Sale of Books and Literature		2.00	
Miscellaneous (Schedule B-1)		11.33	
Non-budgeted Items:			
New South Subscriptions	$ 8.00		
Receipts for Mrs. Boyle's Book	16.50		
Annual Meeting Receipts	96.78		
Richmond-Petersburg Council Dinners	.05	121.33	
			$11,164.99
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries (Schedule B-2)			
Executive Director	$4,945.73		
Secretaries	1,940.39	$6,886.12	
Payroll Taxes		189.81	
Travel Expenses - Executive Director		595.04	
Travel Expenses - Other		75.77	
Office Expenses:			
Office Supplies	874.24		
Printing and Mimeographing	493.76		
Telephone	492.49		
Books and Literature	143.43		
Postage	735.53		
Rent and Utilities	366.09		
Office Equipment - Purchases, Rentals, Repairs, and Maintenance (Schedule B-3)	719.71		
Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	120.75		
Bank Service Charges	13.76	3,959.76	
Programs:			
Board and Committee Meetings		40.48	
Lawyers" Consultations		119.33	
Miscellaneous (Schedule B-4)		21.00	
Non-budgeted:			
Memberships Refunded	$86.50		
Special Project Expenses (Schedules B-5 and B-6)	1,000.00	1,086.50	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$12,973.81
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			$ 1,808.82
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			1,936.88
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964			$ 128.06

(On Deposit in State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts)

Schedule B-1
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Refund of Salary overpayment in 1963 to Executive Director	$11.33

Schedule B-2
SALARIES

GROSS SALARIES:		
H. Lee, Executive Director		$4,999.98
L. Lee, Secretary		1,750.00
E. Adams, Secretary		116.00
Total		$6,865.98
Less Taxes withheld to be remitted next quarter:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	$ 22.96	
Federal Withholding Taxes	68.10	
State Withholding Taxes	66.39	157.45
		$ 6,708.53
Add taxes withheld in 1963, remitted in 1964		177.51
		6,. 886.04
Add error in overpayment - Mrs. Adams		.08
Per statement		$6,886.12

Schedule B-3
OFFICE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES, RENTALS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIRS

Equipment Purchases:		
Typewriter	$254.80	
Addressograph Storage Units	26.55	281.35
Equipment Rentals		125.16
Equipment Maintenance and Repairs		313.20
Per Statement		719.71

Schedule B-4
MISCELLANEOUS

Photographs	21.00

Schedule B-5

SPECIAL PROJECT EXPENSES
(Paid From Deposits in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts)

Salaries (Schedule B-5)	$ 3,734.66
Payroll Taxes	97.88
Travel Expenses	489.60
Telephone	158.76
Printing	195.84
Directory	10.00
Supplies	41.24
Office Equipment	127.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,855.38
Receipts for Special Project Deposited in State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts	3,855.38
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts, Per Statement	$1,000.00

- -

Schedule B-6

SPECIAL PROJECT SALARIES

Gross Salaries:		
H. Caravati	$3,000.00	
R. McLarty	1,050.00	$4,050.00
Less Taxes to be remitted from Special Fund:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	48.94	
Federal Withholding Taxes	165.30	
State Withholding Taxes	101.10	315.34
Per Schedule B-5		3,734.66

EXHIBIT C

Virginia Council on Human Relations
MARSHALL FIELD FOUNDATION FUND
(Virginia Equal Job Opportunities Project)

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For The Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS			NONE
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Personal Services (Schedule C-1)			
Director	$4,599.74		
Secretary	124.31	$4,724.05	
Payroll Taxes		170.66	
Travel Expenses		650.43	
Telephone		286.64	
Postage and Telegraph		145.59	
Office Supplies		220.41	
Office Overhead		225.00	
Books and Literature		34.65	
Contractual Services		548.02	
Miscellaneous (Schedule C-2)		67.80	
Total Disbursements=			$7,073.25
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			7,073.25
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			11,013.27
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On Deposit in the Bank of Virginia)			$ 3,940.02

Schedule C-1
PERSONAL SERVICES

Gross Salaries		
Director	$4,458.34	
Secretary	125.00	
		$4,583.34
Total		
Add taxes withheld in 1963, remitted in 1964		183.93
		$4,767.27
Less taxes withheld to be remitted in next quarter:		
State Withholding Taxes:		
Director	42.50	
Secretary	.69	43.19
		$4, 724.08
Less underpayment in error to Mr. Shinert-		.03
Per Statement		4,724.05

- -

Schedule C-2
MISCELLANEOUS

Businessmen's Conference at William Byrd Hotel	$ 67.80

EXHIBIT D

Virginia Council on Human Relations

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND*

STATEMENT OF CASH RECRIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS:		
William C. Whitney Foundation	$1,750.00	
National Methodist Church	1,200.00	
New World Foundation	5,000.00	
Contributions for Development Project	729.00	
Total Receipts		$8,679.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries (Schedule D-1)	$4,713.75	
Payroll Taxes	162.95	
Travel Expenses	431.30	
Telephone	170.55	
Fund Raising Institute Membership	24.00	
Refund to David Scull for Advance to Dr. Krebser	300.00	
Total Disbursements		5,802.55
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS		2,876.45
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964		2,552.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On deposit in the Consolidated Bank & Trust Company)		5,429.13

*Formerly the William C. Whitney Foundation Fund

Schedule D-1
SALARIES

Gross Salaries:		
M. Finch	$ 619.99	
H. Caravati	3,000.00	
R. McLarty	1,050.00	$4,669.99
Less Taxes withheld to be remitted next quarter:		
F. I. C. A. Taxes	12.69	
Federal Withholding Taxes	165.30	
State Withholding Taxes	102.48	280.47
		$4,389.52
Add taxes paid on salaries paid from general fund during first quarter:		
F. I. C. A. and Federal Withholding Taxes	214.24	
State Withholding Taxes	101.10	
Taxes withheld in 1963, paid in 1964	8.89	324.23
Per Statement		$4,713.75

EXHIBIT E

Virginia Council on Human Relations
SPECIAL PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY PROJECT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS			$1,300.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Prince Edward Story:			
Contract Payments		$1,000.00	
Danville Story			
Contract Payments	$1,000.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses	48.12	1,048.12	
Total Disbursements			2,048.12
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS			748.12
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1964			2,133.68
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1964 (On deposit in the Bank of Virginia)			$1,385.56

Fairfax County Council on Human Relations

Rec'd 8/12/64

July 24,1964

John H.Brown,Jr., Director
Office of Tutoring Services
Health and Welfare Council
1101 M Street, N.W.
Washington 5,D.C.

Dear Mr.Brown:

In response to your memo of July 17, we are attaching, in duplicate, our proposal for tutoring services which we could offer with funds from the Economic Opportunities Act.

To give you a picture of our program as it has functioned up to this point we are also enclosing two copies of the report we presented to the Fairfax County School Board in September 1963, covering the period 1961-63. (Additional copies are available if you wish more.)

Last year (1963-64) we tutored approximately 200 children, primarily Negro pupils who had transferred to desegregated schools. Altogether there were 430 Negro children in such schools. About 125 volunteers served as tutors.

This coming year (1964-65) there will be over 800 Negro pupils in desegregated schools. It is hoped through pending court action brought by the NAACP that the last of the 2500 Negro children in our school system will be fully integrated by the beginning of the 1965-66 school year.

Our experience indicates that from one-third to one-half of the transferred Negro pupils apply for tutoring help, at all grade levels. We therefor expect requests for assistance from the parents of at least 350 children this coming year.

Since administration of the program as well as tutoring services have been completely on a voluntary basis, in a county which is very big in area and population, we have been limited in the group we can help. It will be quite a problem to tutor the numbers we expect to apply if we have no funds for personnel and material. The tutoring problem is particularly serious because of the cultural and educational lag of Negro pupils, and the stiff competition they face when they transfer to schools in which the overwhelming majority of children come from middle-class white families. Lack of middle-class housing for Negro families has meant that with few exceptions the Negro children in our school system come from economically marginal and culturally deprived homes, with all the attendant educational and social problems. We

should be opening our tutoring services to all the 2500 in the public schools, especially since we expect full integration within a year.

Moreover we have not even touched the problem of helping the white children from disadvantaged homes, who suffer the same difficulties as their Negro fellow-pupils in a school system geared to the rate of progress of middle-class, high-achieving students. In 1960, according to the census of that year, there were 6200 families -- 10 percent of the total -- whose annual income was below $4000, of whom 3000 had an income below $3000. We estimate therefor that at least 4000 to 5000 school-aged children are living in families at the poverty level.

Largely through our efforts the School Board has decided to set up a pilot program next year for a small number of school-aged children from disadvantaged homes. However there has been and will be no program within the school system to help elementary or secondary school children who achieve poorly because of economic or cultural deprivation. Our tutoring program is the only one in the county under either public or private auspices which is helping these youngsters.

On July 23 representatives from all six tutoring areas met to discuss what we could do if we had funds from the Economic Opportunities Act. We agreed that an expanded and strengthened tutoring program could and should reach out to meet the needs of disadvantaged children of both races, rather than be limited, as it has been in the past, to Negro children. We can expect that parents and teachers will refer from 500 to 700 children for help. Under the attached plan of action we believe that we will be able to help this number of children, through individual and small group tutoring sessions. We plan to cover the county through ~~inxinx~~ eight or nine tutoring areas, with a tutoring chairman and a parent chairman in each area, whose functions will be similar to those outlined in our report of September 1963.

We hope this background will be helpful to you in evaluating our proposal.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Cora Fisher

Coordinator of Tutoring Services

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Outline of Proposal for Tutoring Services Under Auspices of Fairfax Council of Human Relations, With Funds From the Economic Opportunities Act

Mtns, Rpts, etc.

A. Name of Organization

Fairfax Co. Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Cora Fisher, Coordinator of Tutoring Services
Box 418, Route 1
Fairfax, Va.
CR 3-0044

B. Individuals to be served

White and Negro pupils from disadvantaged homes in Grades 1-12 in Fairfax County public schools. (Ages 7-18.)

C. Type of tutoring

Individual and small group tutoring after school hours and Saturdays, either in the homes of tutors or pupils, or in central meeting places, such as churches or schools. Usually each child is tutored once a week for 1½-2 hours, but more frequent help is given if needed and tutors are available. In one area (Vienna) a study hall is attended twice a week by each child. Our approach is supportive of the school, which we recognize as the basic source of the child's education.

D. Staffing needed

1. Administration

Two full-time experienced coordinators, one for the north end of the county, the other for the south end, who will

a. work as tutoring chairman in one of the 8 or 9 local areas

b. handle, for his half of the county, public relations with churches, civic groups, other groups; recruit tutors; obtain sponsors for special activities

c. work closely with the schools administration for the

purpose of achieving full coordination of the tutoring activity and the school program

d. develop a parent education program, to strengthen parent interest, and parent encouragement and support of the child's efforts, and to enlarge parent participation in the program

e. help organize and strengthen local area administration, and evaluate local programs.

2. Professional teacher consultation

Six experienced teachers on a half-time basis, to act as teacher consultants; three on the elementary level, three on the secondary level; assigned specific geographic areas to

a. give guidance to tutors who request help in evaluating a child's problems, needs and progress

b. help secure and distribute needed teaching materials

c. set up tutor-training programs

d. act as liason with teachers and guidance counselors

e. develop parent discussion groups

f. develop plans for field trips, library activities, and other activities designed to enhance a child's experience

E. Scope of operation

The proposed program will operate through 8 or 9 local area groups, covering the entire county. Referrals of from 600 to 700 children are expected, from school personnel and parents.

F. Cost

1. Staff salaries:	2 full-time coordinators @ $8000	$16,000
	6 half-time teacher consultants @ $3300	19,800
2. Materials		1,200
3. Clerical assistance, postage, telephone, etc.		1,800

4. Rental of buses for field trips, payment for transportation to and from tutoring sessions, as needed	1,200
TOTAL	$40,000

Note: No allowance is made for rental of office space, which is expected to be contributed by churches.

R-P COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER
July, 1964

ANNUAL

Family Outing

WHEN??? FRIDAY, JULY 31 . . . .FROM 4'til 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

WHERE?? HANOVER WAYSIDE . . . ON ROUTE 301, About 6 miles north of Richmond city limits, on right (same place as family outing last year). Shelter is in from the highway several hundred yards.

FOR WHOM??? ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The COST: A Box Lunch (served around 6:30) for $1.25
Children under 10 years, $.75.

There are facilities for baseball, volley ball and fishing (bring own fishing equipment). Come as early as you can and join in the fun. Group singing will follow the supper hour. If 6:30 is too early for you and you have reserved a box, it will be waiting at whatever hour you can come.

Make reservations by July 27, by sending the reservation form below, or phoning either Mrs. Nancy Boney, 2923 Seminary Ave., Richmond (355-5808), or the Council office (648-4445).

Mrs. Nancy Boney, Reservations
2923 Seminary Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Please make _____reservations in my name for the Family Outing on July 31. _____ Adults; _____ Children.

Check enclosed _____(Payable to VCHR).

I will pay at the picnic _____)

Name_____Address_____

N E W S

Report on June 30 Meeting.... It was a warm night, but it did not hinder the dedication of over one hundred people who came to hear Mr. Walter Dotts speak on the "Historic Origins of Prejudice". His emphasis was on children and their realization of their own human worth and dignity. The Ebenezer Baptist Church surpassed the Country Club of Virginia and the Commonwealth Club in the quality of refreshments.

BAD NEWS . . . The Richmond-Petersburg Chapter's Treasury is very, very ill. We need MORE members! Mr. Joseph Bright has done an excellent job, but our committees have been active and activity calls for money. Our state assessment is also higher this year and we are way BEHIND.

IT IS UP TO YOU . . . The Civil Rights Law will not solve all the problems of good human relations. It is, what we might say, our CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY to join, renew or persuade another to join in the work of VCHR. We have much to do, but it takes hands and hearts and money to do it. Send your $5.00 membership NOW (additional contribution if possible) to 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia - 23219.

BEGIN NOW . . . Talk up our September 30th Program. John Howard Griffin, author of BLACK LIKE ME and many magazine articles, will be the speaker. We want every seat at the Mosque comfortably filled. Tickets will soon go on sale for $1.00 each. If Harrisonburg can get 2,000 people, Richmond can get 5,000. Goldwater fans, and members of the John Birch Society are welcome - we are not prejudice and could do them a favor. Already the president has been asked for tickets from Norfolk, Powhatan and Goochland County. The president promises to sell at least 200 tickets - how many will you sell?

We have some lovely ladies who attend our meetings from The Hermitage, 1600 Westwood Avenue. They must come and go by cab. Could we have volunteers to drive them? Call El 5-5721 and offer your services to Mrs Williams.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT . . .Karl Marx said that "religion was the opiate of the people". Many rural and middle class people in his day professed religion, attended services, Bible lessons, prayer meetings, novenas and other forms of public and private worship. In Marx's eye these people were drugged by religion as they had no time to notice the dire need existing in the masses of tenant farmers and factory laborers. Because these "religious" people ignored or didn't notice their neighbor, Herr Marx and his followers have cost this world thousands of lives and billions of dollars. He did not solve the problem. In the United States one fourth of our country is below normal standards. Men, women and children are cold, hungry, lonely and haven't the bare necessities. Through religion and Human Relations we must work for the betterment of our people. Civil Rights and the Negro are only a part, an integral part however, of the vast problem confronting Human Relations Councils. Will your conscience allow you to be drugged beyond the recognition of the condition of your neighbor? What are you - Priest, Levite or Samaritan?

REMEMBER . . .(1)Family Outing - July 31. . .(2)Plan now to hear John Howard Griffin - Mosque - September 30. . .(3)Your membership dues and contributions are vitally needed.

Rec'd 8/26/64

ES METV MA✓ MM-file

"WHAT CAN WE, AS MINISTERS, CAN DO IN REGARD TO RACE RELATIONS AS THEY EXISTS IN OUR DAY?"

By Heslip M. Lee

1. Build a fellowship and respect among ourselves as ministers.

2. Broaden our scope of service to include all mankind and all social structure.

3. Listen to the critics, confess our sins and learn from them.

4. Re-read church history; re-read the literary prophets; re-read the confessions of St. Augustine; re-read Dietrict Bonhoeffer, etc.

<u>What can we do in our church communities in Virginia</u>

1. Keep a list of all those within your church whom you know to be willing to accept all people regardless to race, creed, color or national origin.

2. Keep another list of those whom you know to be segregationists, red-necks or Birchites, etc.

3. Keep another list of those who indicate at any time that they are willing to discuss calmly this problem of race relations.

4. Keep group 1 before the public as speakers, committee men in political, or civic responsibility when you have the opportunity to recommend or suggest. Never recommend group 2 to community responsibility.

5. Working with other ministers, help form a council on human relations, using group 1 as your nucleus, and working group 3 into this as visitors as much as possible.

6. Use your influence to suggest groups 1 and 3 as leaders of your local church program. Work on all groups seeing that these are invited to attend inter-racial meetings of any kind or to hear Negro speakers. Too many people try to convert red-necks and lose the contributions which groups 1 and 3 could make in the meantime.

7. Women and youth of the church usually are subjected to good materials and programs. Capitalize on using any of these before the entire church.

8. Do something about Christian Education. This, in my opinion, has been the greatest weakness of the church.

9. Get laymen who speak out for race relations to allow their speeches to be published and distributed. People listen with respect to what a lawyer or doctor or businessman says on the subject.

10. Have Missionaries and International students speak and lead discussions as much as possible. Insist on these feeling free when they speak.

11. Discuss with your deacons, elders, ushers, etc., the duty to accept all people who might desire to worship in our church. Be prepared not to have a scene should Negroes visit our churches.

12. Demand and keep a free pulpit, using it as a minister of God always.

13. See to it that your church library is well stocked on the right books in the field of race relations. Announce good Television programs which are scheduled on the subject.

14. In eating with groups, always suggest going to a desegrated restaurant. Do the same concerning movies, playing golf or any other activity where there is an opportunity.

OTHER THINGS WHICH SOME CAN DO

1. Be willing to serve on Mayor's bi-racial commissions or on Boards of integrated groups.

2. Never refuse to bring the invocation or benediction or speak for any worthy group, thus establishing an image within the community of being a minister to all.

3. Make it a practice to participate in discussion groups where there are Negro Civil Rights leaders as participants. Keep abreast of the movement. Know what motivates these groups.

4. Take a good Negro Magazine and newspaper. Know what Negro leaders are saying. Read good books by Negro authors, such as FIRE NEXT TIME, by James Baldwin and THE NEGRO REVOLT, by Louis Lomax. Refer these to your groups 1 and 3.

5. Write letters of encouragement to all persons who are being attacked for their courageous stand, including politicians (if any), businessmen, and state, national and judicial leaders.

6. Congratulate all businesses which desegregate, and do the same where merit employment is begun as a practice.

7. Sponsor church workshops on "The Churches' Role in Human Relations".

8. Adopt resolutions as a Ministerial Association supporting open occupancy in housing, merit employment, first class citizenship for all in the use of the communities public facilities, etc.

In fact, the goal, it seems to me, is to emancipate ourselves from fear of speaking and participating, and become involved in the only revolution which you and I as a minister may ever live to see.

Va- AV ✓ MM

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH - Tuesday, September 8, 1964

Schools Equal to Those in Rest of State Are Urged in Prince Edward County

Times-Dispatch News Bureau

FARMVILLE, Sept. 7 — A white Virginia civil rights leader urged about 400 Prince Edward county Negroes and a few whites Monday "to see that the school system which opens tomorrow is made equal to the school systems in other parts of Virginia."

Prince Edward public schools will open Tuesday for the first time since the 1958-59 session.

"Anything short of a first-class system of education will be giving you one of less caliber than you deserve," said the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, a Baptist minister of Richmond and executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. He addressed the annual county NAACP Labor Day dinner and rally.

The civil rights law and the lifting of barriers on voting rights represent new opportunities for Negroes, he said. But he warned them to be on guard against "new subtleties" of discrimination which he said are possible in a state where leaders seek "to go as slowly as possible."

Prince Edward is the only county in the nation which kept its public schools closed for several years rather than desegregate. The public schools will be opened Tuesday under order of the federal judiciary. About seven whites are expected to attend classes with about 1,600 Negro pupils.

Emphasis was placed on the Negro voting registration drive by speakers during the outdoor, fund-raising rally near Darlington Heights, about 12 miles from Farmville.

Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria, campaign manager for his brother S. W. Tucker, who is running as an independent for the Fourth congressional district seat, attended to help in organization of registration teams in the three weeks remaining before voter books close. His brother, S. W. Tucker, is a lawyer for the NAACP with offices in Emporia and Richmond. He opposes Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt, incumbent congressman and chairman of the state Democratic party.

Tucker said that less than 20 per cent of the potential Negro voters in Prince Edward have registered. He urged all eligible Negroes to register, remarking, "You wouldn't have had those public officials in office to raid the treasury after midnight and probably wouldn't have had the closed school situation" if all had voted.

Fund Disbursement

He referred to the disbursement of about $180,000 of county tuition grant funds on the night and morning of August 4-5 to white parents sending their children to the private, segregated schools here.

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, county Negro pastor and state NAACP president, also struck a political note when he said, "As a private citizen I want to say without hesitation that all Negroes and all well-wishing whites throughout this country will not want to vote for Goldwater," who, he said, "represents every reactionary force in America."

In the main address, Mr. Lee noted that the reopened public schools will have an integrated faculty and an integrated student body. This, he said, shows that "neither massive resistance, tuition grants, the State Pupil Placement Board, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties nor tokenism are able to prevail against you or against the American ideals to which you are dedicated.

"Come tomorrow," he said, "let's let history show that more Negroes are enrolled in an integrated school system in Prince Edward county than anywhere else . . . and that there are more Negro teachers in integrated public schools here than anywhere else."

Richmond News Leader, Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]

'Color Blind' Hiring Urged By 10 Signs

Billboards calling for nondiscriminatory hiring policies have been put up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations

The 10 signs located at strategic points around Richmond say only "Be color blind—hire the best man." The slogan is accompanied by a reproduction of a color-blindness test chart.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the council, said another 20 signs will be put up in the Norfolk and northern Virginia areas.

The first local signs were put up yesterday.

Mr. Lee pointed out that the fair employment practices provision of the Civil Rights Act will take effect in about 10 months.

He said the VCHR has obtained "excellent" co-operation from business leaders around the state in its job development campaign, which is being operated by the state headquarters and the council's 32 local affiliates.

Excerpts from P.E. Co. speech which Times-Dispatch didn't use

Let history show that Virginia, the state most obsessed by law, has been one of the slowest to do anything about observing the law in the exact spot which brought forth the interpretation of the law.

Let history show that as the other side of the coin and the end product of states rights; whereas, in Virginia's behavior toward Prince Edward County, states rights can be clearly seen as the right to create a state of affairs where more people outside Virginia were more willing to assist P.E. citizens than Virginians themselves.

Let historians show that the President of the U.S. did far more to assist P.E. than Vas. Governor.

Let historians show that the U.S. Attorney General was far more interested in education in P.E. than Vas. Att. General

Let historians show that the National and District courts were far more interested in relieving the abandoned public schools in P.E. than Vas. Courts.

Let historians show that a lawyer from Yankee land, William Vanden Heuval, was far more interested in justice in P.E. than Vas. Bar Assn.

Let historians show that Philanthropic Foundations from over this Nation were far more interested in financing schools in P.E. in 1963-64 than was the Va. state Government.

Let historians show that Michigan State University with money from the U.S. Dept. of Education was more interested in testing children in P.E. to determine the amount of damage done by four years of no schools than were all the Colleges of Virginia and the entire State Board of education and its General Assembly.

Let historians show that men like Neil Sullivan, Long Island, Dudley & Maynard felt honored to give a year of their lives to P.E. while most Vas. hardly knew they were here nor did many seem to care.

Let historians show that Dana Tyson, a Methodist Missionary to the Phillipines simply left her position and came home to teach in P.E. feeling this to be of more significance to her Christian Vocation than to remain in the Phillipines.

Let historians show that the Phillipine people felt the same way and stated that as long as we of the U.S. had such conditions that Mission work simply didn't make sense and that these same Phillipinos collected the money necessary for Dana Tyson to come home.

Come tomorrow, let historians show that there were more Negro children enrolled in integrated public schools in P.E. County than in any other Southern School system.

Come tomorrow, let historians show that P.E. County had more Negro teachers in integrated public schools than any Southern school system.

Let historians show that you, the people of P.E. Co. have had more perserverence, patience, and confidence that your cause was right and just than any community elsewhere.

Let historians show that neither "massive resistance", "tuition grants", pupil placement boards", "defenders of state sovereigny & individual liberties", "tokenism nor any of the other measures which have been developed over the past 13 years have been able to prevail against the true American ideal to which you are so dedicated.

Rec'd 8/31/64

TPL
VJ
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NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

September 1964 Editor: Mrs. G. A. Eddy, 931-3172

SO MUCH HAS HAPPENED since last we met or corresponded that I shall not attempt to cover the news. The Civil Rights bill has become law and a presidential campaign is under way. We held our first ACHR picnic (previously planned ones having been rained out) in June at the brand new Fort Ward Park in Alexandria. About 40 members with children and guests ate under the trees, played scrabble, horseshoes, volleyball, baseball -- according to age, sex, taste. A highlight was a baseball game which came into being among the four and five year olds. A number of students transferring to George Washington High from Parker-Gray were our guests.

OUR SEPTEMBER MEETING will be omitted because our member, Dr. Clair Cook, who was to speak to us will be campaigning for his boss, Sen. Hartke of Indiana. And many of our members will be campaigning right here at home. Furthermore, another important city function takes place September 24, our usual meeting date, and you are earnestly requested to attend:

Thursday, September 24 Annual Citizens' Forum of Alexandria Community Welfare Council
Subject: Neighborhood Services: an All-America City approach to poverty
Fairlington Presbyterian Church, 9:30 AM to 2 PM

Come, learn about a creative, practical approach with new ways of helping people help themselves up and out of poverty. A specific target area in Alexandria has been chosen and you will hear what encouraging results Washington has been getting in their neighborhood project and what we could do here.

You will receive a more detailed announcement from the Welfare Council, but please save the date - September 24, 9:30--2. (If, by chance, you don't receive your announcement by September 15, call KI 9-4447.)

- -

ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE ADULTS IN VIRGINIA voted in the 1960 presidential election. In this same election, only 75% of the registered voters of Alexandria voted. That is, only one-third of Alexandria residents of voting age voted for President and Congressman. If we could get more Alexandria residents registered to vote AND more of them out on election day, a big vote in Alexandria could determine our next Congressman AND which Presidential candidate will receive Virginia's electoral votes.

DO YOU KNOW WHY IT IS EASIER TO REGISTER NOW in Virginia than it has been since 1902? Because there is no poll tax for federal elections (President, U. S. Senator, U. S. Representative) and you can register UNTIL October 3. (Note:

In 1902 the present Constitution of Virginia was adopted which required a poll tax to be paid six months in advance of election. As Carter Glass announced, its purpose was to disenfranchise the Negro.) Only requirements now to vote in federal elections: you must be over 21 and have lived in Virginia for 1 year and in Alexandria for 6 months by November 3, 1964.

Register at the Registrar's Office, Room 101, City Hall, Royal and Cameron Streets, on Mondays through Fridays between 9AM and 5 PM.

- -

DO YOU WANT TO WORK in a campaign where the civil rights records of the presidential and congressional candidates are so clearly differentiated? Report to your own precinct officials. For those under the Hatch Act who want to work in a non-partisan registration campaign downtown among Negro votes, please call Mrs. Hodgin, TE 6-8540. Men and women are needed to help canvass on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings. There is also a need for transportation to be provided during the week to the Registrar's Office.

- -

I shall be away until September 15 but Col. Johnson (KI 9-5846) and Mrs. Ball (KI 9-6656) will be here to handle the Council's business.

- -

PREVIEWS FOR THE FALL MEETINGS: Save the dates NOW!

OCTOBER 23: Housing meeting with Merlin Myers of the Friends's Metropolitan Housing Program.

NOVEMBER 18 or 19: Joint meeting with Arlington and Fairfax Councils to hear Mrs. Harris of Howard University's Law School, Co-chairman of the President's Committee of Women for Civil Rights, who will speak on civil rights.

* *

REGISTER

GET YOUR FRIENDS TO REGISTER

WORK FOR YOUR CANDIDATE

HELP GET OTHERS REGISTERED

LET'S GET THE BIGGEST POSSIBLE TURNOUT IN NOVEMBER

NEWS from

PA✓ LE✓ BD✓ MM

SEPTEMBER - 1964

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

VCHR RECEIVES NEW STAFF MEMBER - EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 8

Mr. Bobby D. Doctor will begin a one-year assignment with VCHR on September 8. This assignment of an additional staff member was made possible through an arrangement worked out between VCHR and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO), Washington, D.C.

Mr. Doctor is a native of South Carolina, a graduate of South Carolina State College, with a degree in Social Science. He has spent three years in the U. S. Army.

Mr. Doctor is one of seventy-six applicants for a one-year assignment by NAIRO to organizations of which VCHR was one of those approved to receive an applicant.

These applicants agreed to work for one year for $5,000, with an interest in entering the Human Relations' Field as a vocation. The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation will pay one-half of the salary with VCHR paying one-half.

VCHR's Board of Directors had approved this arrangement in the Fall of 1963, specifying that the applicant be a Negro. This was again approved by VCHR's Executive Committee in June.

Mr. Doctor was one of four Negro applicants interviewed by VCHR for this assignment. The applicant is now in a Training Institute, and will bring his wife and child to Richmond to live as he begins his position with VCHR in September.

Mr. Doctor will work with the present staff, and will be available to all local councils upon request. Under the agreement with NAIRO, Mr. Lee, VCHR Executive Director, will serve as Supervisor to the Internee and will be directly responsible in setting up the work schedule for this new staff member.

We urge all local councils to use Mr. Doctor whenever and wherever possible during his assignment with the VCHR staff.

NEW PROJECTS SPONSORED BY VCHR

The following projects are among the many activities being planned and projected from VCHR' Offices:

1. Henry Caravati, Director of Development, has obtained the co-operation of Outdoor Billboard Advertiseing Agencies to display forty displays as follows:

BE COLOR BLIND	man's head	HIRE THE BEST MAN
Va. Council on Human Relations		

2. A state-wide meeting is being planned for at least one representitive from all agencies interested in Civil Rights. Speakers are planned from Anti-Poverty Program and The Community Relation Service, for the purpose of educating as many organizational leaders as possible, and in as many areas of the State as possible of these two agencies.

3. The VCHR office has mailed letters to all local council presidents asking them to take the inititive in setting up in each community a coordinating Committee from all concerned agencies and groups to assist and work together for continued compliance to the Civil Rights Law.

4. The Norfolk Council held a one-day workshop on Tuesday, August 18. Heslip Lee and Miss Mary Finch, staff members of VCHR spent the day with officers and key workers of the Norfolk Council. This was a very profitable occasion, and we would urge all local councils to plan similar workshops and use the State staff for overall planning for broad activities.

RADFORD COUNCIL IS"OFF THE GROUND"

Dr. George E. Mattus, husband of Mary Ann, VCHR Board Member and dedicated worker for better human relations, says that he kept up with the number of visits Mary Ann made to Radford assisting them in organizing a local Council on Human Relations. George says the trips numbered nineteen. VCHR staff members made several visits to Radford also, and many times most people wondered if the Radford group would ever make it, or, as some have said, "get off the ground".

Radford Council is making it, and they are "off the ground". This group is deeply involved in activities of the community, seeking to make theirs a community of good relations among all its citizens by getting to the bottom of their problems - problems which are very much like those of any other community.

Mr. Lee addressed a History Class at Radford College at 9:00 a.m. on the morning of August 14; addressed a group of community leaders there at noon; met with the local council's Executive Committee for a dinner meeting and addressed the Radford Council on Human Relations (about sixty in number), at 8:00 p.m. At this meeting the council voted to establish a scholarship fund for a deserving Negro to attend college and over $100 was donated at the meeting to initiate the drive. Also a committee was appointed to work on Voter Registration. Dr. Robert McGovern and his efficient staff of officers and enthusiastic membership is an encouragement to all those who make from one to nineteen trips to any community for the purpose of encouraging local community people to work for better human relations.

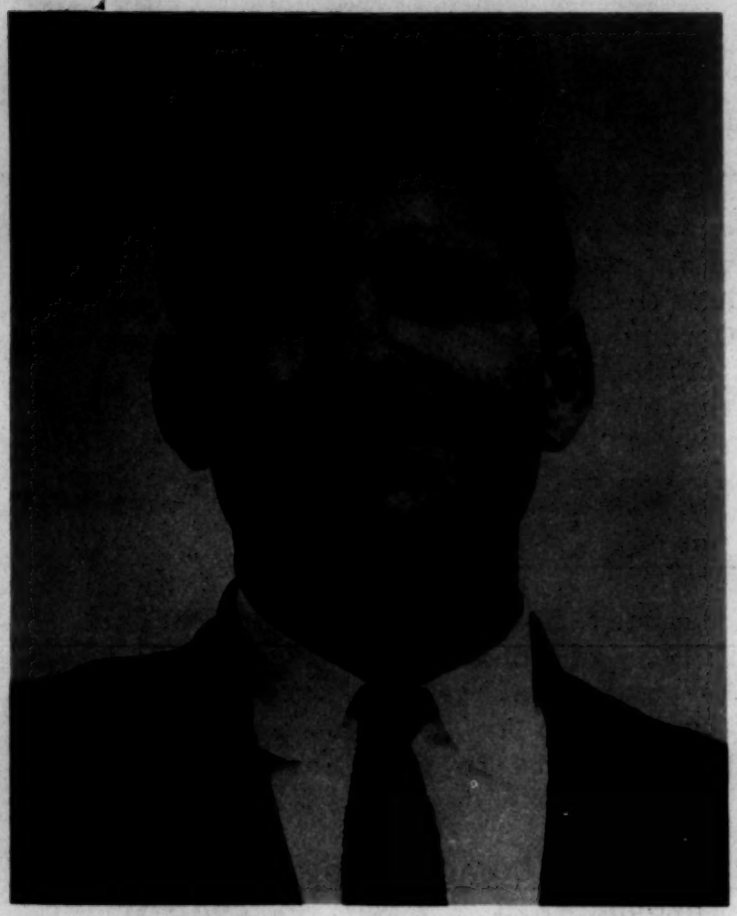
What about Mary Ann Mattus? She is at it again. Dr. Mattus has not reported the number of trips yet, perhaps because she is still making them to Giles County where a group is meeting regularly.

MANASSAS TO HOLD ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

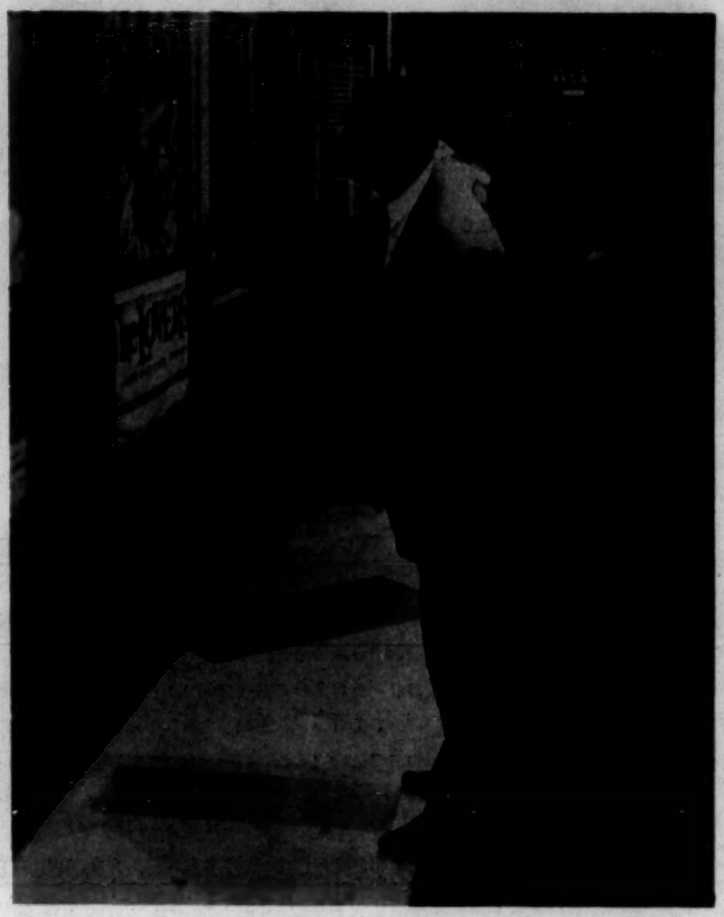
Due to the "home work" of Mrs. Louise Brown, member of the Manassas Bi-racial Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, a Council on Human Relations is now underway in Prince William County. Mary Finch spent several days in the Manassas area in April in answer to an invitation from Mrs. Brown, and was able to introduce the business and community leaders to the work of VCHR. Heslip Lee and Miss Finch attended a community meeting in June to discuss the importance of each community establishing a local council. On Wednesday, September 23, at 7:00 p.m., an organizational meeting has been scheduled to be held at Lake Jackson Lodge with VCHR Staff and selected local leaders from Northern Virginia assisting in the establishment of a local council in Manassas.

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL IS MORE THAN A TEA DRINKING GROUP

Those who have sometimes felt that local councils only meet for tea would find their theory exploded by looking in on the Fairfax County Council (and others, for that matter). Listed below are the ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL Committees working within the FFC Council: Day Care Center; Membership; Employment; Home Visits; Hospitality; Housing; Library; Literacy; Neighborhood Groups; Newsletter; Program; Public Accommodations; Public Affairs; Publicity; Recreation; Refreshments; Saunders Moon Community Center; Schools; Tutoring; Welfare; and Youth Groups.
For information on any of these committee activities, write the VCHR office.



Mr. Griffin as he is today.



Mr. Griffin disguised as a Negro.

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN

Author of Such International Best-Sellers as THE DEVIL RIDES OUTSIDE, NUNI and BLACK LIKE ME . . . A Skillful Reporter, Daring Investigator, Passionately Concerned about Inhumanity and the World's View of America as the Land of the Free . . . A Superb Speaker.

In 1961, John Howard Griffin, with medical assistance, the support of his family and full knowledge of the law, disguised himself and travelled as a Negro through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia for several months.

BLACK LIKE ME tells the story of his experiences in both paper back book form and in a full-length movie which was released on May 15, 1964, with James Whitemore playing the role of Mr. Griffin.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

how ironic!

Hear MR. JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN speak at **THE MOSQUE**
MAIN AND LAUREL STREETS - RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 8:00 p.m. SPONSORED by:
Richmond-Petersburg Chapter - Virginia Council on Human Relations

$1.00 donation - Tickets may be obtained from the Office of the VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 17 East Cary Street - 648-4445

RICHMOND-PETERSBURG COUNCIL INVITES ALL COUNCILS TO HEAR OUTSTANDING SPEAKER, MR. JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

On another page of this newsletter, details of the Richmond-Petersburg Council's September 30 Program are given. Everyone is invited to hear Mr. John Howard Griffin, author of BLACK LIKE ME, at The Mosque, Main & Laurel Streets at 8:00 P.M. A $1.00 donation is all that is necessary. Tickets may be obtained from the VCHR office prior to the date of the program, or, at the ticket window of the Mosque at the time of the program. You will not want to miss this event. BRING YOUR FRIENDS AND FAMILY.

VCHR BOARD & LOCAL PRESIDENTS TO MEET SEPTEMBER 30 IN RICHMOND

The VCHR Board of Directors and local council presidents will meet on Wednesday, September 30, at 10:30 a.m.EDST, at Schrafft's Virginia Inn, located at the intersection of U. S. 301 and Interstate 95, at Richmond's City Limit, North. Those desiring to remain for the program at The Mosque at 8:00 are urged to do so, and to fill all seats in your automobiles for this occasion.

FINANCIAL PICTURE OF VCHR'S REGULAR BUDGET FROM LOCAL COUNCILS

LOCAL COUNCIL	1964 QUOTA	Amount Paid Thru Aug. 1964	Per cent of Quota Paid
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$2,219.50	111.00
Arlington	1,100.00	587.75	53.4
Blacksburg	500.00	372.00	74.4
Charlottesville	1,400.00	1,023.00	73.1
Danville	600.00	170.50	28.4
Fairfax County	2,200.00	2,099.40	90.9
Fredericksburg	400.00	390.00	97.5
Hopewell	300.00	42.50	14.2
Lynchburg	600.00	236.80	39.5
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	164.75	47.0
Norfolk	1,000.00	190.00	19.0
Peninsula	600.00	122.50	20.0
Radford	100.00	55.00	55.0
Richmond-Petersbg	3,000.00	2,043.26	68.1
Roanoke	600.00	249.50	41.6
Rockingham	500.00	240.50	48.1
Williamsburg	500.00	350.00	70.0
General & New	1,000.00	286.35	28.6
Totals	$16,750.00	$10,846.31	64.1

If we were to be on schedule, then we should have received 66% of the budget by August 31. This means that we are in rather good shape, however, may each of us make our own conclusions concerning our responsibilities for the remaining four months.

The Washington Post SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1964

Jefferson and the Racists

Racist groups who have so conspicuously failed to recruit respectable living public men into their ranks continue their deplorable attempts at recruiting posthumously the great Americans of the past on the basis of quotations, often out of context, and frequently in disregard of different views stated at different times.

Abraham Lincoln, whose whole life was a testament to his belief in the Negro and his freedom, has been hauled into company for which the living Lincoln would have had nothing but detestation, by a single quotation singularly at war with all his other statements. Thomas Jefferson is now made the object of a similar draft on the basis of quotations from his celebrated *Notes on the State of Virginia* or subsequent paraphrases of the views given there. The substance of those opinions was that he thought the Negro should and would ultimately be free but he doubted the wisdom of emancipation without deportation because of the "deep-rooted prejudices of the whites; ten thousand recollections by the blacks of injuries they have sustained."

(Notes on the State of Virginia, Institute of Early American History Edition, page 138.)

Thomas Jefferson did venture the opinion "as a suspicion only" and on the basis of his observation, that the Negroes were inferior to the whites in the endowments both of mind and body. But he also said:

> "The opinion that they are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination, must be hazarded with great diffidence. To justify a general conclusion, requires many observations, even where the subject may be submitted to the Anatomical knife, to Optical glasses, to analysis of fire or by solvents. How much more then where it is a faculty, not a substance, we are examining; where it eludes the research of all the senses; where the conditions of its existence are various and variously combined; where the effects of those which are present or absent bid defiance to calculation; let me add too, as a circumstance of great tenderness, where our conclusion would degrade a whole race of men from the rank in the scale of beings which their Creator may perhaps have given them." (Ibid, page 143.)

An interesting evidence of Jefferson's views on the capacity of Negroes for full rights of citizenship, at war with any notion of inherent inferiority, was a bill he is believed to have introduced in the Virginia legislature in May, 1778, providing that Negroes who served in the army during the war "be entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any subject of the State." *(The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University Press, Vol. 2, page 24.)*

A letter to Chastellux in 1785 voiced doubts about Jefferson's earlier suspicion of Negro inferiority or the inherent character of any inferiority that did exist. He said:

> "I believe the Indian then to be in body and mind equal to the white man. I have supposed the black man, in his present state, might not be so. But it would be hazardous to affirm that, equally cultivated for a few generations, he would not become so." *(Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. VIII, page 186, Bergh edition.)*

The abilities of Benjamin Banneker, Washington surveyor and mathematician, always interested Jefferson. In a letter to him on Aug. 30, 1791, Jefferson said:

> "Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren, talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded conditions of their existence, both in Africa and America." *(Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Bergh, Volume VIII, Page 241.)*

He wrote to Chastellux about Banneker on Aug. 30, 1791, as follows:

> "I am happy to be able to inform you that we

have now in the United States a Negro, the son of a black man born in Africa, and a black woman born in the United States, who is a very respectable mathematician. I procured him to be employed under one of our chief directors in laying out the new federal city, on the Potowmac, and in the intervals of his leisure, while on that work, he made an Almanac for next year, which he sent me in his own handwriting and which I enclose to you. I have seen very elegant solutions of Geometrical problems by him. Add to this that he is a very worthy and respectable member of society. He is a free man. I shall be delighted to see these instances of moral eminence so multiplied as to prove that the want of talents observed in them is merely the effect of their degraded conditions, and not proceeding from any difference in the structure of the parts on which intellect depends."

Jefferson frequently felt compelled to write and explain that his views in the *Notes on the State of Virginia* were the expression of a doubt and not of a certainty about Negro capabilities. To Henri Gregoire, he wrote on Feb. 25, 1809:

"Be assured that no person living wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a complete refutation of the doubts I have myself entertained and expressed on the grade of understanding allotted to them by nature, and to find that in this respect they are on a par with ourselves. My doubts were the result of personal observation on the limited sphere of my own state, where the opportunities for the development of their genius were not favorable, and those of exercising it less so. I expressed them therefor with great hesitation; but whatever be their degree of talent it is no measure of their rights. Because Sir Isaac Newton was superior to others in understanding, he was not therefore lord of the person or property of others. On this subject they are gaining daily in the opinions of nations, and hopeful advances are making towards their re-establishment on an equal footing with the other colors of the human family." *(Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Bergh Edition, Page 255, Vol. XII.)*

It is clear that for a long time after the publication of the *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson increasingly mistrusted his own tentative opinion on the inferiority of the Negro. By 1788, he was writing to Edward Bancroft to say that he intended to make on his permanent return to Virginia a remarkable experiment to determine the extent to which apparent Negro inferiority was innate or environmental. He proposed "to import as many Germans as I have grown slaves. I will settle them and my slaves, on farms of 50 acres each, intermingled, and place all on the footing of the Metayers of Europe. Their children shall be brought up, as others are, in habits of property and foresight, and I have no doubt but that they will be good citizens." *(The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University Press, Volume 14, page 492.)*

Such views, of course, would have outraged the white supremacists who are now trying to put Jefferson on their side. They would have made him a more likely object for the reprisals of the White Citizens' Council than an object of recruitment into it. Were he alive, he would surely spurn with contempt the company of the Negro-hating racists who quote him for their own purposes. His views on slavery were always ahead of his time. His sentiments on the means of emancipation and the capabilities of the Negro were conservative. Everything that is known about that great questing intellect and its lifelong pursuit of new truth suggests that Thomas Jefferson, if he were alive today, would have views on racial problems as far ahead of our time as his views in the 18th century were in advance of that period. The racists never will be able to claim him as their own, or quote him persuasively, as long as history can set against all the conjectures of the *Notes on the State of Virginia*, and all his tentative doubts about the faculties of the Negro, the single phrase from the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that "all men are created equal."

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR GENERAL FUND

Covering Period
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964

Cash on Hand June 30, 1964	$ 128.06	
RECEIPTS, JULY, AUG. SEPT.		
Memberships	441.50	
Contributions	1,632.76	
Southern Regional Council	1,800.00	
Whitney Foundation	1,750.00	
Miscellaneous	254.82	
Total Budgeted Income		$6,007.14
MISCELLANEOUS (Unbudgeted)		
NEW SOUTH	64.00	
Books (SPB's)	22.50	
Council Refunds	53.00	
R-P Picnic	5.75	
Ticket (R-P Mosque Meeting)	2.00	
1965 Budget	21.50	
Total Income unbudgeted		168.75
TOTAL INCOME, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER . . .		$6,175.89

* * * * * *

DISBURSEMENTS, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964

Salaries (Plus Taxes)	$3,708.02	
Matching Payroll Tax	63.43	
Travel	236.99	
Office Expenses:		
Rent	405.00	
Lights & Water	54.65	
Telephone	353.15	
Printing	224.58	
Postage	172.16	
Equipment (rental, purchases, repair) .	49.87	
Literature	106.08	
Supplies	165.61	
Miscellaneous	228.20	
Disbursements from General fund, July, Aug. Sept.		$5,764.74
DISBURSEMENTS (Unbudgeted)		
NEW SOUTH	64.00	
Refunds (Inc. R-P. Picnic $5.75)	64.25	
Books (SPB's)	77.00	
Ticket (R-P Mosque Meeting)	2.00	
Total Unbudgeted disbursements		207.25
TOTAL INCOME JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1964 . .		$5,971.99
BALANCE ON HAND, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964		$ 203.90

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - FINANCIAL REPORT CONT'D

LOCAL COUNCIL QUOTA INCOME

LCOAL COUNCIL	1964 QUOTA	AM'T PAID THRU SEPT. 30
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$2,224.50
Arlington	1,100.00	597.75
Blacksburg	500.00	380.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00	1,055.50
Danville	600.00	170.50
Fairfax County	2,200.00	2,175.40
Fredericksburg	400.00	400.00
Hopewell	300.00	42.50
Lynchburg	600.00	236.80
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	164.75
Norfolk	1[illegible],000.00	235.00
Peninsula	600.00	122.50
Radford	100.00	55.00
Richmond-Petersburg	3,000.00	2,127.26
Roanoke	600.00	272.50
Rockingham	500.00	253.50
Williamsburg	500.00	365.00
New and General	1,000.00	366.35
	$16,750.00	$11,244.81

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From July 1, 1964 to September 25, 1964

CASH ON HAND June 30, 1964		$ 5,429.13
Development Project Contributions		3,570.50
Total		$ 8,999.63
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 3,012.84	
Payroll Taxes (Matching S.S.)	41.70	
Travel Expenses	216.52	
Office Expenses:		
Telephone	152.95	
Printing	15.90	
Postage	134.37	
Equipment (Maintenance)	35.00	
Auditing Service	12.00	
Supplies	6.90	
Literature	52.55	
Miscellaneous:		
Photos	5.15	
Writing Brochure	54.39	
Billboard Advertising	299.95	
Total Disbursements		$ 4,340.22
CASH BALANCE - SEPTEMBER 25, 1964 (On Deposit--Consolidated Bank & Trust Co.)		$ 4,959.41
ACCOUNT BALANCES:		
National Methodist Church	$ 782.45	
William C. Whitney Foundation	1,750.00	
Development Project	2,426.96	$ 4,959.41

Recd 11/10/64 TA AU MM

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

November 1964 Editor: Mrs. G. A. Eddy, 931-3172

NO, WE HAVEN'T CEASED TO EXIST!... but so many of the Board and members have been busy with campaign responsibilities that we omitted the October meeting and cut the Newsletters to a minimum. Now here is a special event we can all join:

NOVEMBER MEETING Thursday, November 19 NOVEMBER MEETING

Joint gathering with the Arlington and Fairfax Human Relations Councils

Dr. Patricia Harris, law professor at Howard University, co-chairman of the Women's Committee on Civil Rights appointed by President Kennedy, will speak on her experience with some practical projects of the "War on Poverty"

Coffee at 7:45 pm, the program begins at 8:15 pm at the John Calvin Presbyterian Church, Columbia Pike in Annandale. (Take Route 7 to Bailey's Crossroads, turn left, go about two miles to church on left -- across from Belvedere Elementary School.

- -

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY DAY LUNCHEON: Wednesday, November 18, 12 noon, International Inn. Mr. Charles Horsky, Presidential Advisor on Capital Affairs, will speak. You are encouraged to attend and encourage equal opportunity. Tickets are $5.00 and reservations can be made to the Washington Urban League, 626 Third St. NW., DC. We are one of the sponsoring organizations of this city-wide event which has been held since President Eisenhower started it in 1956.

- -

OPEN OCCUPANCY in apartments in Northern Virginia: Any of you who live in apartments in the area or who have friends who do and would like to work on this, please phone Mr. Bert Lazerow, JA 5-2179, of the Northern Virginia Fair Housing Committee. He would also like namesof anyone who lives in McLean Gardens in Washington (owned by Fairmac Corporation which owns Fairlington. Two Negro families have moved into Fairlington, but the Committee wants to move both these projects beyond the token state.

- -

ADOPT A COMMUNITY CENTER PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI: is the subject of a letter to us from the son of our members, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Harris. Young Tom is working at the headquarters of COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) in Jackson and wrote to ask if we could help find a group who might support a community center. Do you know possibly of people new to civil rights who might like the very personal relation of being in direct contact with a Mississippi community center which offers education, hope, clothes, books, recreation to Negroes who are struggling for their civil rights? Any ideas? Tell them to Mrs. Eddy.

- -

SCHOOL COMMITTEE: suggests you might like to attend the School Board meeting on November 18 at 8 pm. "Program for the Four Schools", (the special program for culturally deprived) will be described by Dr. Vinogradoff, Director of Psychological Services, and Mrs. Aurania Nichols, Elementary Supervisor.

- * -

NOVEMBER MEETING -- THURSDAY EVENING, THE 19th, at 7:45PM.

LWDV
AUV
mm

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

REPORT ON LOCAL COUNCIL QUOTAS FOR 1964

COUNCIL	1964 Quota	Amount paid
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$2,304.50
Arlington	1,100.00	764.75
Blacksburg	500.00	460.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00	1,110.50
Danville	600.00	233.00
Fairfax County	2,200.00	2,457.90
Fredericksburg	400.00	400.00
Hopewell	300.00	300.00
Lynchburg	600.00	347.70
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	164.75
Norfolk	1,000.00	347.50
Peninsula	600.00	272.50
Radford	100.00	108.25
Richmond-Petersburg	3,000.00	3,019.26
Rockingham	500.00	348.50
Roanoke	600.00	309.50
Williamsburg	500.00	456.00
New and		Franklin 47.50
General	1,000.00	General 701.25
Totals	$16,750.00	$14,153.36

Send to H. Caravati
list of all officially sponsored
bi-racial committees in
South.

Send copy of Sherman
pamphlet - also -

ABOUT THE RICHMOND-PETERSBURG CHAPTER...

Our Past -

In 1956 a handful of dedicated people met to form the Richmond-Petersburg Area Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. In the seven years since that first session, membership has grown to more than 700. The local chapter, one of 20 in the State, has provided a rallying-ground for persons who are deeply concerned about bettering human relations in our community.

Our Present -

Because the Virginia Council on Human Relations works closely with the Southern Regional Council, the Richmond-Petersburg Chapter receives the benefits of communications with the growing group of people throughout the South who are working for complete democracy in such areas as schools, public facilities, employment, voting and housing. Through individual endeavor and study - action committees, the local council is working to foster understanding and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all people in the community.

Our Future -

Although our goals are closely allied with the several other organizations working in our community for racial harmony, we feel that our methods differ and our function is unique. The Chapter's first president, Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., describes our purpose as a continuing one:

> "After the last legal battle for equal opportunity is settled, the need for the ...Council on Human Relations will be just beginning, for the Council provides situations and occasions where Virginians of good will can meet in friendly surroundings, crossing lines of race, national origin, religious faith, color and sex, to deal with current intergroup adjustments. With its emphasis on orderly change, it recognizes that tomorrow morning will not see the day of promise for everyone. But while it works for its early realization, it invites all those who are committed to the bases of our democratic heritage ...to share in its concern and program".

We invite your membership, your contributions and your participation. We sincerely believe that your support of the Richmond-Petersburg Council on Human Relations is an investment in democracy.

AN ADVENTURE IN UNDERSTANDING

1963-64 Program

Richmond-Petersburg
Area Chapter

Virginia Council
on Human Relations

Providing an opportunity for concerned persons to quicken the conscience of the community and secure basic human rights for all through

education
communication
negotiation
persuasion

April 30, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Hanover Christian Church
1723 Hanover Avenue

OPENING DOORS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES

Panel: Attorneys Noel Hemmendinger, Alexandria and
S. W. Tucker, Emporia and Richmond
Merwyn Johnson, Union Theological Seminary
Calvin Jones, Virginia Union University
Moderator: Dr. William Kennedy

* * * * *

May 28, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Schauffler Hall, Union Theological Seminary
3400 Chamberlayne Avenue

REPORT FROM THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director

Chairman: Dr. Tinsley Spraggins

* * * * *

June 13, Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
St. James's Episcopal Church
1205 W. Franklin Street

JUDAEO-CHRISTIAN ETHICS IN RACE RELATIONS

Panel: Rabbi Benjamin Eisenberg, Temple Beth Israel;
The Most Reverend Ernest Unterkoefler, Auxiliary Bishop, Richmond;
The Rev. John Brown, Ginter Park Presbyterian Church
The Reverend Wendell Russell, Westwood Baptist Church
Moderator: Dr. Peter Mellette

* * * * *

July 30, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
First English Evangelical Lutheran Church
1605 Monument Avenue

DIALOGUE ON PREJUDICE

Speakers: The Rev. Emerson Schwenk, First Unitarian Church
Dr. Robert Williams, Dean, Virginia Union University
Moderator: Mrs. John Collison

* * * * *

August 27, Tuesday

FAMILY OUTING AND PICNIC
Details to be announced later

* * * * *

September 24, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
First Unitarian Church
Harrison and Floyd Streets

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS
Wiley Branton, Director, Voter Registration Project, Southern Regional Council

Chairman: Mr. Harry L. Cohn

* * * * *

October 29, Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Virginia Union University

1 in 1,000: A PROGRESS REPORT ON OUR SCHOOLS

Co-Chairmen: Mr. John Collison and
Dr. W. M. T. Forrester

* * * * *

November 19, Tuesday, 6:15 p.m.
Second Presbyterian Church
13 N. 5th Street

ANNUAL MEETING

Speaker: State Senator Leroy Johnson
Georgia State Legislature
Chairman: Mrs. J. M. Hart
Dinner Reservations required: $2.00

* * * * *

January 30, Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
First Baptist Church
Boulevard and Monument

MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN VIRGINIA
Gregory Shinert, Director Equal Job Opportunities Bureau, Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Chairman: Mr. Robert Conklin

* * * * *

March 30, Monday, 8:00 p.m.
St. Phillip's Episcopal Church
2900 Hanes Avenue

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT NIGHT
"What's Ahead for Africa"
Dr. G. McLeod Bryan, Professor of Philosophy,
Wake Forest College

Panel of African students
Chairman: Miss Elizabeth McWhorter

Open Meeting for the Community
Early Spring, 1964
Featuring a nationally known speaker

Richmond-Petersburg Area Council
on Human Relations
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Won't you join us?

Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Virginia

I/we apply for membership in the R-PCHR. Enclosed is the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)
2.00 New South (monthly periodical)
____Additional contributions

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

PHONE_____

* Contributions to the Council are exempt for federal income tax purposes.

I am interested in serving on the following committee(s):

Education — Merit Employment — Publicity — Clerical
Public Facilities — Housing — Program

Officers

President, Dr. Isabelle Rogers
1st Vice President, Dr. E. F. S. Davies
2nd Vice President, Program Chairman, Mrs. Timothy Miller
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hilda Warden
Recording Secretary, Miss Virginia Payne
Treasurer, Mrs. L. Wayne Batty

Standing Committees

Ways and Means, Mr. Henry Caravati, Chairman
Education, Mr. John Collison, Dr. W. M. T. Forrester, Co-chairmen
Public Facilities, Mr. Lewis Booker, Chairman
Publicity, Mr. William Moll, Chairman

Directors

Class of 1963

Dr. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Jacob Cohn
Dr. E. F. S. Davies
Dr. E. E. Haddock
Mrs. Floyd Overby
Mrs. Isaac Ridley
Mr. Holmes Rolston
Dr. W. Taliaferro Thompson

Class of 1964

Mrs. John J. Daly
Dr. W. M. T. Forrester
Mr. Newman Hamblet
Mr. Lewis Held
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Dr. Clyde V. Hickerson
The Rev. Clement J. McClintock
Dr. James F. Nicholas

Class of 1965

Mr. Henry L. Caravati, Jr.
Dr. Connolly C. Gamble
Mrs. LaVerte W. Jones
Mrs. A. G. Richardson
Dr. Alma Stegall
Dr. Frank G. Sayers
Mr. Clarence L. Townes, Sr.
The Rev. Edward Meeks Gregory

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THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Schrafft's Virginia Inn, Richmond, Virginia
February 13, 1965 10:00 a.m.

MINUTES

Executive Committee

Present:

Mr. Carl E. Auvil
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Mrs. George A. Eddy
Dr. Rachel Henderlite
Dr. E. B. Henderson
Mr. M. C. Martin
Mrs. George E. Mattus
Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss
Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Mr. David H. Scull
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Atty. Lawrence D. Wilder

. . . . . .

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., presiding

Call to order

Dr. Brown explained that the meeting of the Executive Committee was called to do two things:

1. To take up matters that might be better taken up in the committee than in the Board Meeting, and

2. To determine the procedures regarding any matters that will come before the Board.

Item I. The misunderstanding between the Legal Counsel and the Council as to the terms of his service.

A motion was made and properly seconded that a letter be sent the legal Counsel and the matter placed in the hands of the new president. The motion was passed.

Item 2. Finance and the Councils Relations with Mr. Caravati

Dr. Brown explained that efforts of Mr. Caravati to raise money from businessmen had not achieved the hoped for excess, that the

expenditures of the effort were in excess of the receipts, that there was no income from the effort in the month of January, and that since he had assumed the duties of Acting Executive Director, he had not worked at the task of making contacts with businessmen. Dr. Brown advised further that Mr. Caravati had also been working on the formation of a State-wide Student Organization and had sought foundation aid for its support.

After much discussion, the sense of a motion containing the following elements was made, properly seconded and passed:

The president be authorized to negotiate with Mr. Caravati

(a) to be relieved of all responsibilities until March except one
(b) to concentrate entirely on contacting the business community
(c) to remove the deficit
(d) to prepare a report to the Foundation
(e) to negotiate with him on a salary of $9,000 a year with the possibility of a sliding scale salary in the future.

Mr. David Scull was given the task of phrasing the motion.

Item 3. The Formation of a State-wide Student Organization

This project, to cost $21,400 a year was discussed at length, particularly in the light of the Council's limited funds.

A motion was made and properly seconded that all new projects that would commit the VCHR to financial support must be approved by the Executive Committee before they are launched.

The motion was passed.

A motion was made and properly seconded that the student project as presented not be pursued at this time, that further foundation approach be deferred and use only existing funds and staff for that purpose. The motion was passed. (Meeting adjourned.)

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Schrafft's Virginia Inn - Richmond, Virginia

February 13, 1965 11:00 A.M.

Minutes

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations met immediately after the Executive Committee meeting adjourned, with Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President, presiding.

Board Members Present (40)

Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Sr.
Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
The Rev. Chester T. Ashby
Mr. Carl E. Auvil
Mr. M. I. Binswanger
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Dr. G. W. C. Brown
Dr. L. Clyde Carter
The Rev. C. M. Cofield, II
Dr. Edna M. Colson
The Rev. Beverly R. Cosby
Mr. H. O. DeWitt
Mrs. George A. Eddy
Dr. J. M. Ellison
Mrs. Eugene Foster
The Rev. Curtis W. Harris
Mr. Abreham Hecht
Dr. Rachel Henderlite
Dr. E. B. Henderson
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Mr. Henry E. Howell, Jr.
Dr. Edward C. Kollman
Prof. John A. Lapp
The Rev. R. Baldwin Lloyd
Mr. Edwin Lynch
Dr. R. R. McDaniel
Mr. M. C. Martin
Mrs. George E. Mattus
Dr Sam E. Moffett
Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss
Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Mr. David H. Scull
Mr. Carroll I. Tod
Mrs. Samuel Troy
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Att. L. Douglas Wilder
Mr. J. B. Woodson
Dr. Philip Y. Wyatt
Mr. Thomas W. Young
The Rev. H. G. Knight

Staff Members Present (5)

Mr. Bobby D. Doctor
Miss Mary D. Finch
Mr. Abner E. Lee
Mrs. Laura M. Lee
Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty

Presidents of Local Chapters or their Representatives Present (9)

Mr. Roger P. Bristol, Charlottesville
Mr. Bernard F. Epps, Hopewell
Mr. Lewis H. George, Pearisburg
Mr. J. Sidney Holland, Fairfax
Mr. Herbert M. Kulman, Blacksburg
Mr. Harold D. Lehman, Rockingham Co.
Rev. John J. McMahon, Richmond
Mr. Leland D. Peterson, Norfolk
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., Peninsula (Also member of Board)

Visitors Present (4)

The Rev. Robert Lee Combs (elected at this meeting as Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations)
The Rev. Heslip M. Lee (former Executive Director)
Professor Ed Peeples and Miss Pat Knight, College Council Representatives

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., called the meeting to order and presented the proposed docket for adoption. A motion was made and properly seconded to adopt. The motion was passed.

Dr. Brown extended a cordial weldome to all present and especially to the new Board members, who were individually recognized. He expressed grief and sympathy for Mr. Henry L. Caravati and his family because of the death of his son in the recent plane crash. A motion was made and properly seconded that the secretary prepare a sutiable resolution to the family and that it be spread upon the records of the Council. The motion was passed.

Minutes of the previous Board meeting: A motion was made and properly seconded to approve the minutes and to dispense with the reading of the same.

Report of the Nominating Committee on Board Members - Dr. Rachel Henderlite (see attached)

A motion was made and properly seconded to adopt the report. The motion was passed.

Report of the Personnel Committee - Dr. Thomas H. Henderson (see attached)

Dr. Henderson informed the Board that his Committee had interviewed two persons for the position of Executive Director, that the supply of qualified persons was limited because of which, in the past, the Council had to develop persons in the position. Everyone, except Mr. Rilling

was a minister and had had no experience in this type of work before. Mr. Henderson moved that the Rev. Robert Lee Combs be elected as Executive Director. The motion was properly seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Combs on behalf of his family and himself expressed appreciation to the Board for indicating their confidence in him. He asked for its support which he would endeavor to justify.

Report on Proposed changes in By-Laws - Mr. Carl Auvil, Chairman (By-laws, with changes as adopted, attached)

Local council presidents are encouraged to meet with the Board. Mr. Auvil moved the adoption of the revisions of the Constitution as amended on the floor. The motion was properly seconded and passed.

General

A motion was made and properly seconded to pay for removable sign to be made for the front of the office at 17 East Cary Street. The motion was approved.

Dr. Brown presented letters of application from three groups desiring application as chapters of the VCHR.

Moved approved	Nov. 25	a letter from the Prince Edward Council
unanumously		a letter from Ashland, The Hanover County Council on Human Relations
	Jan. 2,	a letter from Petersburg: The Friends of Petersburg.

A motion was made and properly seconded that the first two above be accepted. The motion was passed. After some discussion a motion was made and properly seconded that the Petersburg group also be accepted. The motion was passed.

Luncheon 12:30

The Board of Directors meeting continued during the luncheon period. The former Executive Director, Mr. Heslip M. Lee honored the meeting with his presence. Mr. Carl Auvil paid him a tribute in the following words:

An Appreciation of "Happy" Lee

"For dedicated service for three and one-half years as Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. For inspiration, dedication, good humor, hard work, and the right work at the right time.

For never-failing spirit in the face of massive apathy on the part of many of his fellow-Virginians to the problems of human relations in their midst; and for patient efforts to get them to understand the sources and evils of their own blindness to the needs and rights of others.

For leadership of our efforts to improve the opportunities and secure the rights of citizens of all races in Virginia.

We hereby express our appreciation, our deep regret at his departure from our state, and our best wishes for his success and continued contribution in his new work."

A motion was made and properly seconded to approve the above resolution. The motion was carried.

Mr. Lee responded graciously, spoke of how much he enjoyed the work with the Virginia Council and of his hopes in the new position. He was given a standing ovation.

An address by Dr. Aubrey Brown, outgoing president of the VCHR, was warmly greeted and with responding applause in recognition of his excellent service as president of the Council.

Report of the Nomination Committee on the Officers of the Board of Directors for 1965 - Dr. Rachel Henderlite (see attached)

A motion was made and properly seconded to adopt the report. The motion was approved.

Mr. Scull presented Mr. Robert Lee Combs, the newly-elected Executive Director who made a statement of acceptance and of his hopes for the work in Virginia. His statement was greeted with applause.

Mr. Scull, as newly elected president, made an inspiring address. He said it was fitting that at this time a business man should be elected president of the Council. He spoke of his hopes, gave a number of general ideas as to program, reviewed the present program of the Council and the possibilities of programs other than racial ones, e.g. foreign travel in corporation with other state councils, spoke of the importance of research and the state of the Councils finance.

Afternoon Session - 2:00 P. M.

Report of the Finance Committee --Mrs Eddy (see attached)

Mrs. Eddy reported that the Sourthern Regional Council has cut by $2,250 its grant this year and this is the only Council that gives the VCHR funds for general operation. Foundations do not. True, the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation (through NAIRO), pays half of the salary of Mr. Bobby Doctor, but this is given for a special function. A motion was made and properly seconded that the proposed budget be adopted. The motion was carried.

Mr. Scull read the motion regarding Mr. Caravati passed in the Executive meeting in the morning:

"The Board (a) acknowledges its appreciation for Mr. Caravati's work as Acting Executive Director since December 7, 1964.

(b) Requests Mr. Caravati, upon his return to work, to resume his responsibilities as Director of Development.

(c) Directs the President, in consultation with the Chairman of the Finance Committee and such others as he may invite

to negotiate a satisfactory future arrangement with Mr. Caravati, having in mind the following points:

(1) It is essential that commitments made to the Field Foundation be fulfilled with respect to contacts with business firms to the best of the Council's ability.

(2) The Council has spent $6,000 on this project more than it has received in individual, business, and foundation contributions and the council is not in a position to further subsidize this activity. Although it fully realizes the non-monetary value of many of the contacts.

(3) Future salaries of all staff members must be in line with that of the Executive Director."

Virginia College Council on Human Relations: A Proposal - Panel

There was a presentation by a panel consisting of Miss Patricia Knight, Messrs. Ed Peeples and Bobby Doctor of a proposal to establish a strong Virginia College Council on Human Relations. Mr. Peeples stated that there are 62,000 sutdents in Virginia. Over 800 students had signed petitions requesting the establishment of this organization.

Considerable discussion of the proposal took place. A motion was made and properly seconded to endorse the college council principle and support the idea for a period of approximately three months with the cash available from the Whitney Foundation and any other contributions given for this purpose and make Mr. Doctor available for as much time as possible; that during this preiod efforts be made to concentrate on some typical college campuses so as to present to ourselves and to foundations something concrete; and that the Executive Committee be authorized on the basis of this three month period to approve an approach to one or more

foundations for larger range grants, encouraging the college council to help finance themselves through college communtuy chests and other available sources.

The motion was passed.

Reports by Staff Members

Miss Mary Finch and Mr. Abner Lee made brief statements on their activities.

Mr. Bobby Doctor stated that under the Civil Rights Act, he had made a survey of 14 cities in Virginia and that he had reports on the same with regard to education, employment, etc. November 2, 1964 - January 2, 1965 was the period of the survey. Most of the work that he did on the college council project was done on his own time -- Saturdays, Sundays and nights.

Adjournment 5:00 P.M.

Respectrully submitted,

Harry W. Roberts, Secretary

The Virginian-Pilot

Monday, February 15, 1965 Page 1

Pastor's New Post

(Continued from Page 17)

Combs the VCHR was looking for a new executive director.

"I think you would be a good man for the job, and I am going to recommend you," Dr. Brown told the 34-year-old Presbyterian pastor.

Five days later Combs was asked to come to Richmond to meet with the VCHR's personnel committee. It wasted no time in making up its mind: Combs was notified Feb 3 that he had been chosen for the job.

"Since then," he said Sunday, "my life hasn't been the same. I've been constantly on the go."

Chances are the young minister will continue on the go for some time to come. For as the VCHR's executive director, he will be travelling to all parts of the Old Dominion, working closely with the council's 33 chapters, including one in Norfolk.

And as executive director, Combs will have the principal responsibility for carrying out the VCHR's mission.

A biracial organization with more than 4,000 members, the VCHR seeks to obtain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia, regardless of race, through a program of factfinding, discussion and responsible action.

To Combs, the greatest problem in human relations in Virginia today is "the lack of communication between the races." He hopes to improve this communication through "person-to-person encounter" which would help "tear down the barriers of mistrust and fear between races."

For this reason, Combs is deeply interested in a project recently launched by the VCHR to improve racial understanding among college students. Three staff members are currently working with more than 1200 students at about 20 campuses in the state. The project's ultimate goal: to establish a Virginia College Council on Human Relations supported by the VCHR.

In Combs' opinion, such a council could be vitally important to the state's fuure development. "Today's students, both white and Negro, will be tomorrow's leaders."

The young minister is also concerned about "the great danger" resulting from the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. As he sees it, this danger is complacency.

"Many people think the job is done now the bill is passed," Combs commented, "but it is really just beginning. We still have a long way to go, in my opinion, to develop a climate for real economic growth in Virginia."

The Virginia council's new executive director is a North Carolinian by birth. A native of North Wilkesboro, Combs attended Davidson College before entering Union Theological Seminary in Richmond to study for the ministry. He was ordained in 1955 and spent two years as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Plymouth, N.C. before moving to Norfolk.

His wife, the former Elsie R. Hunter, is a native of China Grove, N.C. The Combs have three children, a boy, Lee, 13; a girl, Pamela, 9; and a boy, Ray, 4.

After eight years in Norfolk, the Combs family is reluctant to leave, but "very happy" about the pastor's "tremendous decision" to join the VCHR.

In accepting the executive directorship of the council, Combs felt, as he put it in a letter to his congregation here last week, that he could "make a constructive contribution in our society in the midst of the tensions and anxieties of our day."

For if his new job presents a great challenge, it also, in Combs' opinion, offers a great opportunity — that of building a new and better South.

"We're not living in the Dark Ages anymore," Combs declared Sunday. "We've got to go forward."

VCHR Director

Pastor's Post Altered His Quiet Expectation

By Stuart Blackford

NORFOLK—A month ago, the Rev. Robert Lee Combs of Quires Memorial Presbyterian Church here fully expected to begin his ninth year as pastor March 1. Instead, he will begin a new life in a new city. For March 1 is the date Combs will take office in Richmond as executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The VCHR announced his appointment at its annual meeting last weekend.

Rev. R. L. Combs

Combs' appointment is a direct result of a luncheon he attended at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College on Jan. 21.

The luncheon was attended by a group of white and Negro ministers in Norfolk who recently started meeting monthly to discuss their mutual problems and concerns.

Dr. G. W. C. Brown of Virginia State also attended the Jan. 21 luncheon, and he informed

(See Pastor's, Page 27)

Norfolk Va.

Rev. Combs To Direct Council

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia Council on Human Relations announced Saturday that the Rev. Robert Lee Combs of Norfolk has been named its new executive director.

Combs, pastor of Squires Memorial Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, succeeds the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, who resigned to accept a position in North Carolina. Lee is director of the Salisbury-Rowan County Community Development Council.

Announcement of the appointment was made at the council's annual meeting here.

Elected president of the group at the session was David H. Scull of Annandale, president of Turnpike Press.

Other officers elected were Harold O. Dewitt of Williamsburg, John A. Lapp of Harrisonburg, Mrs. George E. Mattus of Blacksburg and M. C. Martin of Danville, vice presidents; Dr. Edna M. Colson of Petersburg, secretary; and Dr. J. Rubert Picott of Richmond, treasurer.

Combs has been pastor of Squires Memorial Presbyterian since 1957. He is president of the Ingleside Elementary School Parent - Teacher Association, a member of the executive board of Ingleside Civic League and a member of the Christian Relations Committee of the Synod of Virginia.

Scull, the first businessman to head the council in its 10 years of existence, is clerk of the Langley Hill Friends Meeting in Fairfax County and past chairman of the planning committee of the first two Friends national conferences on race relations.

He succeeds Dr. Aubrey N. Brown Jr. of Richmond, editor-publisher of the Presbyterian Outlook, who retired after serving two years.

In his farewell address, Dr. Brown reviewed Virginia's reaction to the 1964 Civil Rights Act and said "there are some areas of the state that have not reflected a spirit of compliance." He said this is "chiefly because they have not yet faced the inevitable testing.

"There are some indications that the summer of 1965 may bring such tests, but whether it does or not, eventual compliance must be faced."

Whether the decisive test comes this year or next, he said, "it will come."

(Advertisement)

Norfolk, Va

The Ledger-Sta , Monday, eb. 15, 1965 3

Pastor Takes Va. Human Relations Job

REV. ROBERT L. COMBS

NORFOLK — The Rev. Robert Lee Combs, for the last eight years pastor of Squires Memorial Presbyterian Church, has resigned his pastorate to become executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. He begins his new work, March 1, the ninth anniversary of his arrival at Squires Memorial Church. His offices will be in Richmond.

The minister's selection for work with the biracial organization is the result of a meeting he attended at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College Jan. 21. He was told by Dr. G. W. C. Brown of Virginia State that the Virginia Council was in need of an executive director. A recommendation by Dr. Brown that the Rev. Mr. Combs be chosen was accepted by the council.

The Rev. Mr. Combs is a native of North Wilkesboro, N.C., and attended Davidson College. He is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and came to Norfolk from the First Presbyterian Church, Plymouth, N.C.

Rec'd 2/16/65

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NEWSLETTER
OF THE
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

February 1965 Editor: Mrs. G. A. Eddy, 931-3172

FEBRUARY MEETING 8:15 pm Thursday, Feb. 25 8:15 pm. FEBRUARY MEETING

Who: Major Russell A Hawes, Chief of Police in Alexandria

What: will speak on "The Police and Civil Rights"

Where: Fair-Park Baptist Church, 1819 N. Quaker Lane (corner of Crestwood Drive). (At intersection of King Street and Braddock Rd., turn right onto Quaker Lane, go less than half a mile to church on right. Turn right onto Crestwood Drive, left into parking lot. Meeting will be in Fellowship Hall of Educational Building, across Crestwood from "boat" sanctuary.)

THIS is an obviously important subject. It is the first time we have asked Major Hawes to be with us. Come and bring friends so that we will have a good audience and create a good impression on our police chief.

ANY REASON WHY YOU CAN'T WORK ON THE FAIR HOUSING PLEDGE CAMPAIGN? Sponsored by churches and synagogues of Northern Virginia and the Northern Virginia Fair Housing, this is a major effort to ask as many people as possible to sign this:

"I believe that any person, regardless of race, religion or national origin has the moral right to purchase or rent a home anywhere. I urge financial institutions, home builders, apartment owners and real estate brokers to do business without racial or religious discrimination."

If you believe in fair housing, you can give a few hours or a few dollars. CallMr. Young (931-6789) if you live west of Quaker Lane, Mrs. Hodgin (TE 6-8540) if you live between Quaker Lane and the railroad tracks, and Col. Johnson (KI 9-5846) if you live downtown.

DON'T MAKE US NAG YOU to join up. Dues are on a calendar year and are due now for 1965. Your membership shows your support for the Alexandria and Virginia Councils. "Put your money where your mouth is." A membership committee is again functioning under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas Thompson-- Mrs. Ray Stewart, Mrs. Stan Meisler, Mrs. Arthur Goodkind, Mrs. Owen Malone, Mrs. Ruth Taylor, Mrs. Elsa Rosenthal. Thank you, ladies, for your help.

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Send to: Alexandria Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treas.
303 Aspen Place, Alexandria

_____$5.00 membership (Single or couple, includes $2.50 for Va. Council dues)

Name: _____
(Mr. & Mrs. please if possible -- every name helps show support

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Interests: Jobs__ Homes__ Schools__ Membership__ Other_____

(New South will be solicited directly by Southern Regional Council.)

SPEAKING OF MEMBERS, we welcome new members: Mr. & Mrs. W.E. Montague, Bethesda (her works in Alexandria); Mr. & Mrs. Frank Campbell, 2412 Crest Drive; Miss Nancy and Mr. Robert Kubal, 323 Duke Street. If you are a neighbor, how about inviting them to the next meeting? Since when did you recruit a new member? A brochure is enclosed as ammunition. New members are needed to make our work more effective here and to give evidence of public support in Virginia which braces up other councils and encourages foundations to give us money.

MONEY TALKS: The Board, the Finance Committee and the Virginia Council are most grateful to the following additional people who have made gifts to the Virginia Council:

the Bernsteins	Mrs. Cox	.Mrs. Lewis	The Philip Smiths
Miss Burke	the Hodgins	Mrs. McCoy	Mrs. Wiecking
the Claytons	Dr. Kevin	the Mulligans	

This brings our contribution to date to the Virginia Council to $1,120 inc. state dues. Our quota is $2,000. Your Finance Committee to whom you should be duly appreciative are: Mrs. Clayton, chmn.; Mrs. Newman, Mr. Lanpher, Mrs. Sonosky, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Muirhead. If you have not yet contributed, you may send a tax exempt check made to VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS to our treasurer, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, 303 Aspen Place.

!News Flash! the new Exectutive Director of the Virginia Council will be Rev. Robert L. Combs, a Presbyterian minister of Norfolk for the past seven years and a native of North Carolina. We are hoping to snap him up for our March meeting. Your financial support of the VCHR gets him off to a good start.

OUR HOME STUDY- PARENT HELPERS PROGRAM is starting with about 15 volunteers. This is our tutoring program where volunteers help other people's children with their homework. It is the first of its kind here, although 275 children are being tutored in Fairfax by 175 tutors and hundreds in Washington. We are collaborating with Minnie Howard and George Mason Schools and the Seminary Civic Association in Mudtown. We are offering help to all children in the community by grades, two nights a week. Hours are 7-8:30 one night a week per volunteer. MEN are particularly needed. This is a vital kind of direct, personal help to children. Call Mrs. Prentice, TE 6-0930. Spread the word among your friends. She could also use some administrative help if you are intimidated by tutoring.

SIGNS OF CHANGE: The annual banquet of the Alexandria Chapter of the NAACP was held in January at the George Mason Hotel.

Apologies for having omitted to report the significant event of the appointment to the School Board in June of Mr. Ferdinand Day. His wasthe first appointment by City Council of a Negro to a major city board or commission. His long-time leadership in the city is thus appropriately recognized. Congratulations also go to another of our members who was appointed, Mr. Robert A. Wood.

SIGNS OF NO CHANGE: Mr. Nelson A. Greene was not appointed to the Housing Authority. This is the third vacancy in three years in which a qualified Negro candidate has been ignored. Interesting, isn't it, that there is no Negro member of the Housing Authority which supervises public housing and urban renewal?

NOMINATIONS ARE IN ORDER for secretary and two elected directors. Please help our Nominating Committee: Mr. Dwyer, 931-3668; Mrs. Rose, OV 3-3520; and Mr. Day, OV 3-0810.

REMEMBER: FEBRUARY 25 --Major Hawes MARCH 25 -- Annual Meeting!

VIRGINIA STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE
Hampton, Virginia

March 6, 1965

For those not familiar with the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee, it is an embryonic organization for it was born at the termination of a conference about "The Upper South" which was held at Hampton Institute on December 3-5, 1964 and sponsored by S. N. C. C. The organization which is not formally affiliated with any civil rights organization has representatives from nine colloege and universities at the present.

The three major objectives of the organization are:

1. To establish and increase communications among colleges students about the civil rights movement in Virginia by monthly meetings of the elected representatives from participating colloges and universities.

2. To plan for a Spring Conference.

3. To do research and to plan and/or participate in a Summer Project for Virginia.

164 East Avenue
Hampton, Virginia
March 6, 1965

Dear Civil Rights Activists,

The Central Committee of the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee will meet on March 13, 14, 1965 in Hampton, Virginia at the Unitarian Church, 16 Eaton Street. We were unable to obtain permission to hold the meeting on the campus of Hampton Institute.

One purpose of the meeting will be to continue to formulate plans for the various types of projects that we could work in during the Summer Project for Virginia's Fourth Congressional District. Committees from Hampton Institute, Mary Washington College, Virginia Union, Medical College of Virginia, Longwood College, and the University of Virginia are scheduled to give project reports. Another purpose of the meeting will be to plan the Spring Conference which is scheduled to be held at the University of Virginia tentatively on April 3-4. Please note change of date.

Besides the campus representatives several experienced civil rights leaders in and out of the Fourth District have also been invited to assess the project and provide additional information.

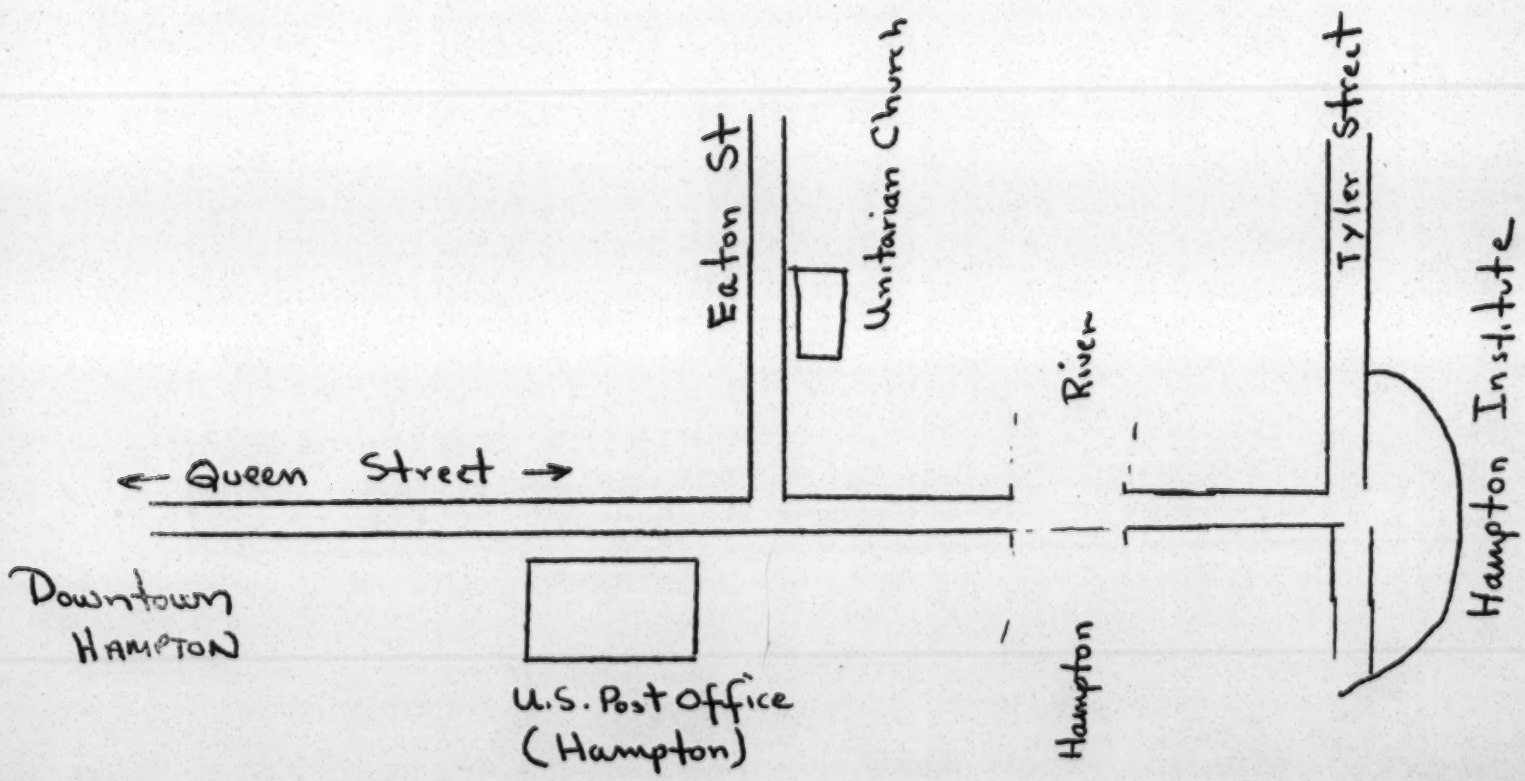
The meeting will begin at approximately 2:00 p. m. at the Unitarian Church. At this meeting accomodation arrangements will be made for those staying over night.

A reminder for those who wish to attend the performance of NINA SIMONE, Saturday night to send their $2.25 for a ticket.

Sincerely,

Bill Towe

William (Bill) Towe



PWL LWDV PAV AU MM-file

SPRING CONFERENCE

of

Virginia Student Civil Rights Committee
April 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1965

host
Students for Social Action
University of Virginia

Tentative Agenda

Friday April 2, 1965

5:00-7:00 pm	Registration Cabell Hall Auditorium
8:00 pm	Keynote Speakers: Fannie Lou Hamer, representative of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Two Virginia Students
9:30 pm	Discussion groups in Cabell Hall

Saturday April 3, 1965

11:00 am	SPeaker: Mr. S.W.Tucker, lawyer, NAACP legal staff in Virginia, candidate for Congress in 1964 from the 4th Congressional Dist.
1:00-5:00 pm	Discussion groups in Cabell Hall
8:00 pm	Concert in Cabell Hall, The Freedom Singers

Sunday April 4, 1965

11:00 am	Speaker: John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
1:00pm	Discussion groups in Cabell Hall
3:00-4:00 pm	Final meeting in Cabell Hall

Discussion groups will be led by: Virginia students, Virginia political leaders and representatives from the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Council of Federated Organizations, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

Discussion group topics will include: the Political Structure of the State of Virginia, Housing and Health Standards in Virginia's Blackbelt, Education in the Blackbelt, the Virginia Electorate, the Role of the Community Organizer, Education in Prince Edward County, Voter Registration in Virginia, Civil Rights and the Law, Alabama-Mississippi and Virginia?, What is a Freedom School?, The Virginia Student Civil Rights Committee, the Student Movement at Hampton and its significance for the Southern student, etc.

Registration - Fee-$2.00(pay when you get here

Name_____ Age_____ Sex_____ Major_____

School Address_____Home Address_____
_____ _____

School Telephone_____ Home Telephone_____

Do you need housing at U. Va.?_____
(We presume most people do; however, some girls are required by their schools to stay at "approved homes" and presumably will make their own arrangements)

Housing will be furnished free of charge. Meals are available in the cafeteria at reasonable prices.

Are you interested in or committed to working in a summer project in Virginia this summer? interested_____ not interested _____ committed_____

If you are interested can you pay (App. $200.00 for summer) your own way?_____

Or do you have a group, church, or contact who will pay your way?
_____

If you were paid subsistance wages could you work?_____

Would you consider working a year with VSCRC if you were given a scholarship to return to school the following year?_____

Send to:

Howard Romaine
Port-a-Ferry Farm
RFD #3
Charlottesville, Va.
Phone- 456-3137

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZER

The questions, what are we going to do when we get into a community this summer, and why are we in this community, i.e., what is our role here?, and how are we going to go about doing whatever we decide to do? were raised at the February meeting of the Virginia Student Civil Rights Committee. One answer, which is a partial reply to all of these, was given by Stanley Wise, representative from SNCC. This paper is an attempt to summerize what he said, what others in the meeting added, and what the basic principles are which underlie this answer. Hopefully, this paper will give some idea of what we want to do and why we feel that we ought to do it. It cannot be taken as an adequate representation of Stanley's position since it is largely drawn from memory and, hence, necessarily transposed to some extent by the author's own ideas. Finally, it should not be taken as the final position of the Virginia Student Civil Rights Committee since many members may not agree with my interpretation. However, I hope that it can serve as a point of departure for discussion and that it will give some idea of our purpose and ultimate goals. Also, I believe that it can at least get us off to a start in answering the questions outlined above.

Stanley's speech came primarily, I believe, as an objection to our discussion which, at that point, was assuming that we were going into a community to give them something. That is, our attitude resembled what is known historically as the "white man's burden," which has been and still is characteristic of the opinion of the 'western world', especially the white developed nations, toward the non-western world, especially the non-white underdeveloped nations. Only now, this was the attitude of an integrated group of college students toward less educated and poorer people. What we seemed to be discussing was, what program are we going to choose which will help these people, i.e., what are we going to give them, voter registration, community centers, etc.? In simple language, we were trying to decide for people whom we had never met what was their good. What we were doing, then, was quite similar to what the southern white planter is doing when he maintains that it is much better for Negroes not to vote because he knows how to take care of them, he knows what they really need, and how to make them happy. It was this assumption on our part of presuming to know what is best for others that Stanley challenged.

Instead, Stanley questioned is not our role more nearly that of a catalyst and a helper? If a community organizer seeks to address the needs of the people, then he is defeating his own purpose if he decides before he goes into the community what its needs are. Although it might seem that this position removes one necessary part of any political or social movement, namely, some sort of structured program, it has a ~~or~~ standardized approach to problems without having a particular program which is to be imposed on the people. This formal approach is not a rigid formula, but an aid to thinking out how one can help the community meet its own needs. For example, assume that the community wants the worker, to aid in setting up a voter registration program; how to go about this can be analyzed in the following manner:

Needs	Offers	Function	Programs
Voter Registration and Education	Find out what you know Find out what they know Classes Information Experience at polls Not able to vote-why What to do	Help them to face problems Demonstrations Help them to deal with problems	Take people to polls Voter registration classes Freedom Democratic Party Mass meetings

One lists the needs which the community presents. Then, one tries to enumerate what can be offered to meet this need. Then one's own function in meeting this need is listed. The final result is a program; hopefully one which places emphasis on the role of the people in helping themselves, and which is designed to build up local leadership and ultimately to eliminate the organizer.

One prime example of this is the development of the Freedom Democratic Party in Mississippi. People who were denied access to the normal channels of participation in the Democratic Party, (the sole party of import in Mississippi), set up, with the help of organizers, their own party, parallel to the regular one. They held precinct, county, district and state conventions. They voted, caucused and drew up

platforms. For the first time in recent Mississippi history Negroes took an active and forceful part in shaping their political destinies. By coming together they developed the sense of solidarity and purpose so necessary to a political movement. Furthermore, a structure with grass roots support was set up so that the people themselves could establish and perpetuate a claim to a permanent role in Mississippi politics.

Other needs and possible answers are listed below:

Needs	Offers	Function	Program
Food	Welfare Office	Presenting the problem	1. Aid from North a. Communication b. Send representatives to appeal to Northern groups 2. Organization and transportation to Washington to ask for aid.
Community Center	Recreation Dept. 1. Local 2. State 3. National	Assistance 1. Writing letters 2. Organizing people 3. Securing transportation	1. Get them to see representatives 2. Get them transportation
Job Opportunities	See Gov't. Bureaus	Demonstrations	1. Mass meetings 2. Newsletters 3. Send representatives to Elected Officials 4. Provide Information 5. Get transportation

The implication of this analysis is that we, as college students, have in our acquaintance with "democratic institutions" and our grasp of academic skills, the means to aid a community to mobilize itself. If we do not know how to go about filling a need--and we very often have a better knowledge of where to go than we might realize--we have the academic tools or the contacts to find out where to go. Our role is to address the needs of the people, to act as a catalyst to organize people around the need, and to research and think out methods of meeting this need.

The philosophy of organizing which does not prescribe the needs of the people, but rather tries to discover the needs and adapts to them, does not deny the necessity for forethought about and planning for what the probable needs of the community will be. One can predict, for example, from our statistics on the Fourth Congressional District that the people there need increased participation in voting, aid to opportunities, additional legal and medical services, etc. Thus, some things can be done beforehand to prepare and inform the organizer as to how these needs can be met. This we have tried to accomplish by writing research papers which have been duplicated and are available to all organizers. Thus, the idea is to prepare oneself as well as possible to cope with general problems, but to remain prepared to adapt the "answers" to the particular community.

The presuppositions of these principles of social change are that men are capable of governing themselves, that the inherent value and dignity of the individual must be respected, and that democracy and democratic practices can be made to work. The insistence upon not dictating to the community testifies to an awareness of each individual's right to determine his own destiny and of our respect for each person's dreams. The practice of utilizing or attempting to utilize the institutions of government for the betterment of the people reveals an insistence that democratic institutions can and will work.

These principles have very practical applications. For it is simple psychology that human beings will react to any attempt to meet their basic needs of food, shelter, education, etc., with at least as much

enthusiasm as abstract appeals to their rights and duties as citizens. Also, by organizing people around basic human needs, one can perform an educational function in demonstrating how the government and other agencies can and do help people to meet their needs. If the agencies are not functioning correctly, or if Negroes are segregated from or ignorant of the programs, the reasons for their separation can be made crystal clear. The relation of the Negro and poor white's political weakness to his economic exploitation and deprivation are points that can constantly be pointed out. A practical appeal can be used to help in creating the understanding of the roots of the economic and social injustice inflicted upon the poor. Such an understanding is necessary in building indigenous leadership with the vision and the will to suffer the hardships necessary for the achievement of equality.

Howard Romaine

Paul
This report is for your files
R. T. Coombs
MM
AM

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

April 24, 1965

1. Since coming to this position on March 1, I have visited the following councils on human relations within the state: Ashland, Alexandria, Danville, Hopewell, Norfolk, and Richmond. My observation from these visits are:

(a) Ashland is just starting. They are top heavy with professors from Randolph-Macon College, and need more businessmen and lay people. As a council just starting, they have much work to be done in the future.

(b) Alexandria seems to have overcome. I feel that they probably need even more of a missionary spirit to realize that beyond the bounds of Northern Virginia we have not overcome and that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done.

(c) Charlottesville. Good job very active -

(d) Danville. My observations here were good. I was disappointed, however, to find that the ministers are not participating in the work there. The people are really trying and have made some great plans for future work.

(e) Hopewell is a small and a struggling chapter, but they are doing a real job in the city.

(f) Norfolk council is weak. I was appalled at a remark made by the past president that "we do not make any soliciation of funds". I feel the real answer to this area is to get work started at Portsmouth and Virginia Beach and maybe Norfolk will do even more, because Norfolk is our larger metropolitan area.

Richmond Council is very active in some areas, but still not any break-through in housing. There are some break-throughs in the field of employment.

Attendance at all these meetings has been very low.

2. I have had meetings with interested people in Virginia Beach and Portsmouth. Virginia Beach requests organization and VCHR state affiliation. They have a constitution and have elected officers - have committees ~~that~~ are already at work and are making progress in collecting dues.

Portsmouth is still in the preliminary stage. They have no organization at this time, but do have a few there paying dues to the state office. A second meeting is to be held in May in connection with a visit that I will be making in the area, in order to take another step forward in this first real bi-racial effort in the city of Portsmouth.

3. Further observations as I travel over the State...In Portsmouth we had great anxiety as I visited a restaurant with some Negro friends because of the jeers which we received. In Danville I came across a restaurant that had reservation signs on all their tables. This was in one of the most outstanding motel-hotels in the city.
In Keysville, on my return from Danville at a truck stop where I stopped for coffee, a price list was on the wall "T-Bone Steak $25.00; Ham and eggs $20.00; Hamburger steak $20.00; Hamburger, plain, $1.00"etc. "Prices are subject to change without notice". Feelings are apparently very strong against any kind of infiltration by outsiders to instigate change.

In Richmond there are improvements in many ways - but we need to keep probing at employment and put forth more efforts in order to make some breakthrough in housing.

The City Council in Norfolk is very unsympathetic with our work.

4. VCHR Staff (a) Mr. Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development. It was with regret that the President of VCHR and the Executive Director accepted the resignation of Mr. Caravati, effective on April 15, 1965. We are grateful to him for his tireless and dedicated efforts in trying to win friends among business men for the VCHR. My observations here are: I believe that this is still a field that needs to be explored. Perhaps the timing has been wrong.... I am sure we have learned lessons and I hope that we will continue this work, maybe exploring other ways of doing the job.

(b) Mr. Abner Lee, Equal Job Opportunity in the Richmond area continues improvement due to the efforts made by Mr. Lee. He constantly interviews applicants for jobs and matches them with requests from employers. This is becoming a major project in this area due to the July, 1965 effective date of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He has fine dedication and is doing a real service for the VCHR. He is costing us $1.00 per year salary, plus ten cents per mile travel expense.

Staff Reports cont'd

(c) Miss Pat Knight and (d) Mr. Bobby Doctor have been spending most of their time on the project of the College Council on Human Relations. There are now 17 colleges campuses represented on the project and five organized. They have mailed their first Newsletter. The project that we have approved by the Executive Committee is for a project in Prince Edward County - The Woolman Reading Method - called "Operation Catch-Up", in which students from the colleges in the State of Virginia will go in to P. E. and teach children how to read. As I see it, although there is no money coming in as a result of this effort, this is among the most important work that we are doing at the present time! Here is the real future of Virginia. Here, it seems to me, is the future Virginia Council on Human Relations.

These college students are ready to go forward in the area of human relations. I find that these college students really put us to shame in relationship to the adult attitude in their efforts for better human relations. These college students are ready to go forward and they can magnify their efforts into a strong and great organization on college campuses which can eventually pay off in the long run, - not in dollars and cents, but in changed opinions and with people who can benefit the over-all work of the VCHR.

(e) Miss Mary Finch, Director of Extension, has been visiting in many areas of the state - Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Petersburg, Northern Virginia, Crewe, Appomattox and Farmville. She continues to give us excellent work as she goes and visits individuals in her never-tiring efforts to promote better human relations all over the state. A very valuable service, and is costing us nothing due to a source of funds from the National Methodist Headquarters in New York.

5. Projects, as I understand the situation right now. These are listed in our Newsletter - namely; Education, Employment, Voter Projects, American Citizenship, High School Councils, and College Councils, Housing, Law Enforcement. One that does not appear in the Newsletter, is the seeing to it that we monitor and implement the Civil Rights Act of 1964 - that they are being enforced and upheld, and that the Economic Opportunity Funds, as they come into the various localities, are administrated and handled in accordance with the law. We can render a very valuable service to our government to see that this is not a means of continuing a segregated policy by employing Federal money.

6. I believe it has been a failure on the part of the Virginia Council due to the climate in the past, and maybe due also to the attitude and approach, not to promote themselves, as a legitimate organization in every news media possible and is open to them in the state. I believe quite strongly that it very essential that we have and continue on a monthly basis, a newsletter that filters down to the local level to the individual, news from the state office as it is occurring throughout the state in the area of human relations. This is a valuable tool in the hands of councils and individuals as we continue to move forward in the area of human relations. There are many things that still have not been successful - many areas that we have not overcome. I believe that we need to look at the medium of TV and newspaper advertisement, radio advertisement, something in the realm of the safety council has used, something that we can get before the people that will catch their attention, and they can remember whether they agree with it or not. Something like "buckle up your seat belt for safety" in this category. Maybe we could have a phrase like "Promote your council on human relations in order to prevent racial tragedy" or some similar phraseology that a public relations man would really work on to get before the public the job we are doing, the job we have done and the job we want to continue to do.

7. I believe that there is a very real need for councils on Human Relations. Our work has not been completed. I believe that we want to convince people that we are very essential and necessary, as a part of the future Virginia. It can only be done by an adequate staff, by support of an adequate program, and by continued financial wupport. It is impossible for any person, including myself, to work and to operate under the cloud that there is no money available and that we cannot implement the good ideas that are coming forward in the field of human relations, because we no not have the money, and I realize this, but we have got to make up our minds - are we really sold on human relations, are we really for it? If not, let us close this office down and quit or else let us get behind it and move forward, and let us put on a program and have an office that will really get a job done in the State of Virginia.

8. I believe we need the following things:

A. Personnel

1. We need an Assistant Director. Preferable a Negro, one who can give a portion of his time to continue the college work and where he can also go and visit other areas of the state due to the fact that the Executive Director cannot be every where at the same time. We need to continue a person

Personnel cont'd.

on the payroll for recruitment and enlistment from the State office. In order to encourage new councils on human relations throughout the entire state and to be receptive of groups that want to organize in their areas, and even at times to go into a locality and try to encourage organization such as the eastern shore, which is far behind in the field of human relations. We need to look at this almost as real missionary work.

2. We need at least two paid secretaries. One of these to be responsible for bookkeeping and administration and sort of a general office manager, and another to act in the capacity to help anyone on the state staff in their secretarial needs.

3. We need to continue someone like Mr. Abner Lee, who is responsible for merit employment. There is a real need for a job to be done in this area. For the first time we are able to do something to eliminate the lack of experience, inadequacies, non-skill, and the cultural lag among Negroes. Discover ways whereby we can help.

B. Financing:

We need to come up with some real way of financing the VCHR. I am not sure of the answer. Mr. Caravati was not successful. Maybe it was because the climate was not right. Maybe it was because if unknown reasons. But something was not right and something needs to be done in the development area. Financial development that will put VCHR on a more sound financial basis. The only suggestion that I have is maybe to approach a professional fund raiser, investigate a contract where it would not cost us anything, except maybe a fee to be paid to him on the basis of how much money he actually raised.

C. VCCHR:

VCCHR needs to be continued. This is of real value to us and we need to do everything we can to support these students in their work. We need aw worker in this area. Maybe this worker could also include another project to start on the high school level, to encourage high school councils on human relations.

My remarks have not been made to offend anyone, to step on anyone's toes, if I have done so. I realize that I am inexperienced in the field of human relations, but yet I see it as a new-comer, and I see it with a deep feeling of dedication, of wanting to get a job done and believing that a great job needs to be done, and am believing that there is a real place yet, for councils on human relations. The fact that we need more support than we have had in the past.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMO TO: Presidents and Treasurers of Local Councils, Board Members
From: Mrs. George A. Eddy, State Finance Chairman
Date: April 26, 1965

Greetings and salutations:

Here is the first quarter report on quotas. We are doing better than one quarter of the $16,750, 1965 total for local Councils. This is deceptive, however, because several of the larger Councils have already contributed much more than a fourth of their quota. The figure for you to concentrate on is your quota. Many thanks to the thirteen local Councils which have given a fourth or more of their quota - and special congratulations to Prince Edward County for $100.00.

Our barebones budget for 1965 is $27,000 of which $17,000 is for salaries. Our only foundation grant is from the Southern Regional Council and this was cut for 1965 to $5,000 because they need money for Councils in Mississippi and Alabama. The $16,750 from local Councils is imperative.

Alas, the Development Project under Mr. Caravati has not produced funds from businessmen for which we hoped and it has been discontinued. He presented the case for the Virginia Council to some three hundred businessmen, primarily in Richmond, in person and by educational correspondence. We believe it has been good public relations. We were given grants and special gifts to finance this Project completely apart from our operating budget.

We have no prospects for foundation grants for the operating budget and are now strictly on a "do-it-ourselves" basis. Big foundations do not usually give to general budgets. There are, however, smaller local personal and business foundations which you might do well to approach for $100 and upward on the basis of work your local Council has done, is doing and will do. You can make a good appeal based on local work as an example of what the Virginia Council does. This could help you meet your quota and even provide much-needed additional funds for the budget. An approach to business and civic leaders outside the Council can be "We have not asked for outside support but now we must. We might have asked you for $100 ($50 or what not) for each of the last five years. How about $500 now?"

I cannot stress too often, however, that financial support from local people is essential both for the state budget and foundation support.

President Scull, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Adams of our Board and myself are making a special appeal to some Northern Virginians. We have written fifty businessmen who have never directly participated in the Council and others whom we hope will respond. We asked ten civic and business leaders to join us in signing the letter. Could you try this and adapt some of the letters I have sent previously?

Special note: Outgoing officers, please pass on to your successor the memos on money I have sent you, especially the draft letters. Don't let a vacuum in responsibility occur. Incoming officers: Please get these files which are designed to help you raise your quota.

Query?? Have you thought of giving a theatre benefit as a fund-raising method? Arlington raised several hundred dollars at a little theatre benefit which also provided opportunity for pleasant socializing.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1965 - March 31, 1965

INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 1,398.78	
Contributions	4,547.90	
Southern Regional Council	1,250.00	
Miscellaneous	81.66	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	12.50	
Council Refunds	345.10	
Board Luncheon	106.00	
SRC Travel Refund	64.68	
Boyle Book	34.00	$ 7,840.62
On Hand January 1, 1965		1,815.77
TOTAL INCOME		$ 9,656.39
LESS EXPENDITURES:		
Salaries	$ 2,309.29	
Matching Taxes	92.40	
Travel	397.83	
Office Supplies	248.64	
Office Equip. & Maintenance	56.45	
Telephone	329.52	
Rent, Light and Water	441.82	
Postage	511.00	
Printing	86.70	
Literature	52.00	
Miscellaneous	177.13	
Cost of Moving Exec. Dir.	308.75	
Unbudgeted:		
New South	4.00	
Council Refunds	367.10	
Board Luncheon	106.00	
Travel Expense to Atlanta	64.68	$ 5,553.31
CASH BALANCE ON HAND - MARCH 31, 1965		$ 4,103.01

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF RECEIPTS FROM LOCAL CHAPTERS IN SUPPORT OF 1965 BUDGET OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS*

COUNCIL	1965 Quota	Amount Paid
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$1,754.00
Arlington	1,100.00	235.00
Blacksburg	500.00	145.00
Charlottesville	1,400.00	803.50
Danville	600.00	256.00
Fairfax County	2,200.00	720.90
Franklin	100.00	20.00
Fredericksburg	400.00	283.50
Hopewell	200.00	40.00
Lynchburg	600.00	167.90
Mercer-Tazewell	350.00	
Norfolk	1,000.00	362.50
Peninsula	600.00	183.00
Petersburg	250.00	64.50
Radford	100.00	43.50
Richmond	2,750.00	1,054.50
Rockingham County	500.00	98.00
Roanoke	600.00	87.50
Williamsburg	500.00	125.00
New & General	1,000.00	
General . . . . . .129,50)		
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista . . . . . 84.50)		353.18
Prince Edward . . . . . 99.18)		
Totals	$16,750.00	$6,760.48

* This report includes receipts received in 1964 and credited to 1965 budget - that total being 813.80

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MAY 4, 1965

(Note to Local Council Presidents of the Virginia Council on Human Relations: "Here's an effective volunteer way of starting an Operation Headstart in your community" Mrs. George A. Eddy, Pres. Alexandria Council)

VOLUNTEERS AID PRE-SCHOOLERS

Garry Cleveland Myers, Ph.D.

("Highlights for Children", mentioned in this article, is a children's magazine which Dr. Myers publshes. He may very well be syndicated in other papers, too, but communications can be addressed to him c/o The Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, Virginia, from which this article is taken.)

It has long been stated that the first six years of a child's life are the most important in determining his later life adjustment and success. Until only very recently little was done in an organized way to provide for children at the pre-school level whose parents, for one reason or another, could not offer them enriched learning experiences.

Nursery schools reached very few children, and rarely reached the children who most needed enriched experiences of the type provided in the nursery schools.

ANTI-POVERTY DRIVE

Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of the present anti-poverty drive will be the support given to providing pre-school experiences for children from culturally deprived backgrounds. It is known that children who enter school without certain language experiences have greater difficulty in school, less chance of graduating from high school, and even lower scores on tests of mental ability.

To combat this, there is today a nationwide drive to provide enriching experiences at the pre-school level for all children.. Many with government support, and some entirely with local support, programs are being developed throughout the country.

NEW SCHOOL PROJECT

One such program of particular significance, is that known as Project Pre-School in LaFayette, Ga. The main feature of this particular project is that it is being operated entirely without government support. It indicates clearly what a local community can do when there are interested individuals, willing to work, who will face the problems squarely and take needed action.

The project was started by Mrs. Gertrude Embree, Director of Instructional Services in the Walker County Schools. Knowing that there were many children in the community who needed more language experience before entering the first grade, Mrs. Embree proposed bringing together small groups of pre-school children to have parents and community volunteers read to them. The children and the adult leaders would then discuss the materials in an effort to overcome the problem of early language deficiency. With only the mere beginning of an idea, Mrs. Embree met enthusiastic approval not only from her own board of education, but from the state department of education and from the publishers of a children's magazine and a publisher of children's books.

Since no money was either available or provided for the project, it was necessary to operate on an entirely volunteer basis. Volunteer teachers were recruited from the LaFayette Woman's Club and the Gamma Omicroni Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi Society. The school board provided space in the basement of a local school.

CITY AID

The city officials volunteered services in making the space suitable for such a meeting, as well as in providing transportation and locating those individuals who might be interested in having their children attend. The school board provided the services of a professional worker who visited in the homes.

Highlights For Children, Inc., contributed many copies of its magazines which could be used in the program and then kept by the children to take home and be enjoyed. More than a 100 copies of children's books from the "Little Owl Series" were donated by Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishing Company. Consultant service was provided by both Highlights for Children and Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Project Pre-School started with five teams of volunteers (two in each team) and 37 children. High school home economic students have charge of the "snack time." A high school physical activities period. The children meet twice a week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for two hours each meeting.

With this type of total community participation in providing pre-school experiences for children, LaFayette, Ga., is assuring children participating in Project Pre-School with an equal opportunity once they enter school. Under the leadership of Mrs. Gertrude Embree, LaFayette, Ga., is a better Community because of Project Pre-School.

(My bulletin, "Why Read to Baby and Young Child," may be secured by sending a self-addressed U.S. stamped envelope to me in care of this newspaper.)

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
May 5, 1965

SPECIAL REPORT FROM: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Taken from "SPECIAL REPORT", by the
Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

The exclusion of Negroes from the administation of justice in the state courts of the South has long been the subject of serious criticism and concern. But little attention has been given to the extent of exclusion of Negroes from the federal courts of the South.

One obvious reason is that, in the conflict between state and federal law on basic Constitutional questions of the past two decades, the state courts have with frequency appeared as the antagonist of the Negro Southerner, and the federal courts frequently as his protector.

This protection has come, however, largely through the overriding decisions of federal appellate courts. As federal jurisdiction is extended, the role of the federal courts becomes ever more vital to the national effort to achieve full justice. .....

Pressured to move civil rights issues out of the streets and into the courts continue. The question has to be asked (and it has already its pertinency in criminal cases) -- what kinds of courts will handle them?

The federal court system in the South, guided by the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals, has slowly demonstrated the ability of a frankly white-dominated institution to deal justly with the broad, crucial questions of race. But now, not just the logic and principles of these very decisions, but all the practical understanding of human dealings that is implied in the term, "jury of his peers," requires a closer look at the racial composition of the courts themselves, as administrators of justice to the individual as well as guardians of principle.

This report deals with employment practices and jury composition of the ...federal courts. It is based on such documentation as there is available plus interviews with lawyers practicing in the federal courts.

I. EMPLOYMENT

The broad patterns regarding the role of Negroes in the federal courts under study in this survey can be summed up in the following statistical table:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL
IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Circuit Court Judges	12*	12	0
District Court Judges	65	65	0
Referees in Bankruptcy	55	55	0
U. S. Commissioners	253	253	0
U. S. Clerks	28	28	0
Deputy U. S. Clerks	321	321	0
U. S. Attorneys	29	29	0
Assistant U. S. Attorneys	158	153	5

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL...CONT'D

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Jury Commissioners	109	109	0
U. S. Marshals	29	29	0
Deputy U. S. Marshals	165	156	9
Secretarial and Clerical	364	**	**

* This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

** Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number, from observation, is quite small.

The circuit court and district court judges are appointed by the President of the United States with consent of Senate. The clerks of the respective courts are appointed by the judges. The judges also appoint U. S. commissioners, jury commissioners, and the referees in bankruptcy. The clerks select their own deputies and clerical assistants, subject to approval of the judges. Assistant U. S. attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General authorizes marshals to appoint deputy marshals.

Exclusion of Negroes from the top positions in the system obviously has the practical effect of virtually eliminating them from lesser positions. The influence on appointments and hiring by southern office holders through political party patronage channels can't be overlooked.

Of the nine Negro southern deputy marshals, there is one in Virginia. Of the five southern assistant United States attorneys, there is one in Virginia. This is at best tokenism.

In no state are Negroes serving in the positons of importance and highest responsibility except in token numbers as deputy marshals and assistant U. S. attorneys.

In lesser positions, ... Negro court criers were noted in Virginia. Some may have been overlooked, but not enough to change the general picture.

In nearly every state, employment of Negroes in custodial jobs are noted. Use of Negro employees designated as "criers" or "messengers" as valets, chauffeurs, and the like was reported.

A respondent in Virginia, when asked if he were describing Negro employment in addition to a deputy marshall and two criers as "negligible," replies: "non-existent."

II. JURY SERVICE

Negroes are called and do serve on petit and grand juries in the southern federal courts. Estimating and evaluating the degree to which they do is of course not an exact science.

But for the very most part, lawyers interviewed in each of the eleven states were not satisfied that Negroes are serving on juries to the extent that they should be.

A Virginia respondent said that from five to seven Negroes might be on a panel of 30, from two to five on a grand jury. A respondent said the number serving on federal juries throughout the state is "not sufficient."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION...cont'd

The respondents described two problems involved in getting satisfactory numbers of Negroes on federal juries. One is whether or not enough Negroes are called for jury service in the first place. The other whether among those called, even if it is a "fair" number, enough Negroes get through the various processes of attrition to do what really counts -- actually serve on a jury.

One often citied reason for a smaller number of Negroes called for jury duty is the lack of knowledge of the Negro community on the part of the mostly white court personnel. (All southern jury commissioners are white.) Prospective jurors are generally selected by a procedure described by the Judicial Conference of the United States in The Jury System in the Federal Courts, September 1960. It involves getting persons of substance to recommend those who might be selected. Often, only white persons make these recommendations. Even the Negroes who make them might not be persons of knowledgeable acquaintanceship in the Negro community. They are often Negroes who happen to come into contact with white persons.

Use of state jury lists was reported in parts of Virginia.

The lawyers interviewed were inclined to attribute the high amount of attrition among prospective Negro jurors mostly to racial circumstances, partly to other casues.

Peremptory challenges by opposing attorneys account for some of the attrition, particularly where the case involves Negroes. Negroes, in the view of defense attorneys, value Negro life and welfare, it seems, more highly than whites. Another reason often cited is economic, and it applies to large numbers of whites as well. Hourly wage earners (unless they have a union contract or other agreement guaranteeing compensatory pay) and persons of low income generally are unable to give up the working time (and pay) that jury service entails. So they get excused if they can. Negroes in disproportionately large numbers, compared with whites, are hourly wage earners and low-income workers in the South.

*****

The broad findings of the study show that a Negro involved in federal court action in the South could go from the beginning of the case to the the end without seeing any black faces unless they are in the court audience, or he happens to notice the man sweeping the floor.

The problem of the personnel of the courts seems easily and obviously remediable. More Negro appointments and hiring are needed. There are reports of political and other opposition when conscientious efforts are made to accomplish this. There are also reports of instances where Negroes turned down appointments or jobs. Negro attorneys are in short supply in the South, but the survey does not indicate by any means that their number or that of other qualified persons has been fully called upon.

The courts seem out of line with the fair employment hiring practices of federal agencies, not to mention the spirit and philosophy of the civil rights statute.

But the employment practices of the court system is not the only, or even the largest, issue. The responsibility for the appointment of federal judges and U. S. attorneys is the President's.

The problem of jury service is more complex. If the impressions of respondents in this survey are correct then a great many more Negroes need

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to be called and to serve on southern federal juries. The widespread reports of non-use of low income and hourly income workers on southern juries raise questions beyond racial considerations. One may not only ask if it is possible under present circumstances to get a federal jury of peers for people who are not white, but also for persons who, regardless of race, are not middle-class.

Proposals have been made to select jury lists much as public opinion poll samples are chosen -- at random in such numbers from lists of all qualified persons so as to get a true cross-section of the community in terms of the various socio-economic factors, including race and income level. Some such fresh approach seems needed.

There is an urgency to this. The goal of non-discriminatory selection of juries is to assure that only the facts and evidence of the cases will affect outcome of a trial. It would be just as much a tragedy if public clamor and legal maneuvering over exclusion of Negroes from juries were to become a factor in the outcome of a trial as when this results from discriminatory bias in the composition of a jury.

Reform of the basic institutions of American Society is compelled by the logic of the civil rights movement. What began as an effort to correct the most glaring inequities of racial discrimination requires that the general structure of inequity be overhauled, looking toward the ideal of liberty and justice for all.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

8 Richmond Times-Dispatch, Friday, May 14, 1965

EAST EYEWITNESS.

'Conservative' Negroes Seen Hurting Rights

Times-Dispatch News Bureau

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, May 13—The Rev. Robert Lee Combs, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, said here Thursday night that "Conservative" Negroes are one problem facing the full achievement of equality among the races in Virginia.

"There are many Negroes who are not exercising the rights and privileges that have been given them by law," he said.

Mr. Combs spoke to about 50 persons of both races at a meeting of the Prince Edward chapter of the Council on Human Relations at the Mercy Seat Baptist Church near Hampden-Sydney.

He added that a large task lies ahead in "changing the climate" in the state.

The local chapter scheduled a meeting for next Wednesday to discuss operation of the Project Head Start program, a federal anti - poverty effort which the group will sponsor in the county this summer.

2 Star Edition only

OFFICERS Mr. David H. Scull, *President* Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, *First Vice-President* Mr. John O. Lapp, Mrs. George E. Mattus, Mr. M. C. Martin, *Vice-Presidents*

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THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
State News

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1965 25

MEETINGS HELD MORE FREQUENTLY

Biracial Group Functions in Prince Edward

By Staff Writer

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, May 14—About 20 whites and 20 Negroes met near here at Mercy Seat Baptist Church, a Negro church about half a mile south of this college community.

The occasion last night was a meeting of the Prince Edward Council on Human Relations, which affiliated about six months ago with the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The biracial meeting in the attractive church building, which dates from 1870, was hardly historic or unique.

And it was far from commonplace in Southside Virginia, which has only two formal human relations groups.

But it was an occasion that is occurring with more frequency in Prince Edward county.

The Prince Edward council is an outgrowth of a study group set up about two years ago. The Rev. Arthur M. Field Jr., pastor of College Church has been a guiding force.

The Mercy Seat Church, with its hard-backed wooden pews and rural flavor appears to be one of five "acceptable" meeting places in the county.

The council says 23 potential meeting sites were surveyed in the county. A spokesman said five churches—three Baptist and two Catholic — agreed to make facilities available. Two groups were reported to have replied "no," and 16 did not answer.

The council meets once a month, except during summer months.

When organized, the council said it had 43 members enrolled. Dr. C. G. G. Moss, the treasurer, says the total now is about 50.

The white members appear to be mainly from the Hampden-Sydney and Longwood College communities.

Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel of Longwood, president since the council was organized, was re-elected last night to a year's term.

Other officers include Edgar Latham, vice president; Mrs. Etta Lee, recording secretary; Mrs. Graves Thompson, corresponding secretary; Dr. Moss, treasurer, and Mr. Field chaplain. All except Mrs. Mrs. Thompson were re-elected.

Last night the Rev. Robert L. Combs, new executive director of the Virginia council, told the group "there are still many battles to be fought. This you in Prince Edward obviously know."

Some battles concerning people of good will "we shall lose, others we shall win. We are still very much in the hell of war for good human relations. . . . But surely we shall win."

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Reading Program Date Set

Special to The News Leader

FARMVILLE, May 14—Remedial reading, the major emphasis of Prince Edward's Community Action Program, tentatively is scheduled to begin June 16th, with a potential to reach 500 children.

The Institute of Educational Research of Washington would direct the program, headed by Dr. Myron Woolman.

Final federal approval is required, however.

The summer period of 2½ months would be financed to the extent of employing 9 reading specialists and 50 student instructors, the latter to be obtained through the Virginia Council on Human Relations, according to Rev. L. Francis Griffin.

FUNDS EARMARKED

About $77,000 is earmarked for the remedial reading project, and $22,000 to anti-poverty program development.

Griffin is co-director with Robert E. Taylor of the Prince Edward Community Action Group, Inc. As co-directors, they are required to devote half-time to the community effort.

In addition, a full-time administrative assistant and a clerk-typist will be employed. A six-office complex is being established, with conference room provided for community consultants, who will be called in as needed to provide assistance in the fields of education, health, welfare and recreation.

The executive committee of the organization includes, besides the two co-directors, Rudolph V. Doswell, S. W. Putney, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Lee, Alton Morton, Warren Scott, A. W. Lewis, John C. Steck, T. C. Hix, Gordon Harvey, and Mrs. Althea Jones. They were drawn from the 63-member steering committee designed to represent a cross-section of all economic and racial groups in the county.

PROCURED CHARTER

"We have procured our charter; we're in business," stated Taylor. He explained, that county plans have only tentative Washington approval, however.

Immediate emphasis is focused on the program development phase of establishing the central operating and co-ordinating office and procedures for the county program.

Anti-poverty financing is on a 90-10 per cent basis. The federal government pays the big part. In Prince Edward the 10 per cent will be made up in building space, free consultation services by college specialists here, and other services or facilities provided through the locality.

Richmond News Leader, Friday, May 14, 1965

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President to Make Decision

Continued From First Page

of an anti-poverty program announced yesterday for the city of Richmond.

The human relations council is the sponsoring group for Project Head Start, a summer program for children from economically deprived families.

Reportedly, the grant for the program here might be approximately $40,000.

Under Head Start, the federal government provides 90 per cent of the cost. The county's share can come from volunteer teachers, buildings for the classes and school materials.

In anticipation of approval of the project, the human relations council is distributing circulars calling for county residents to save and convert used materials for aids in the classes.

For example, leftover rolls of wallpaper, milk cartons, cardboard from laundry-washed shirts, aluminum frozen food containers, discarded clothes, pocketbooks, costume jewelry, and plastic detergent and bleach bottles were among the items suggested.

In addition, empty food cans, broom handles, shoe boxes, old flour sifters, empty spools, scraps of material and yarn, tricycles, wagons, doll beds and other toys also can be used, the circular suggests.

"You can ask to have your milk delivered in cartons," it states. "Cut them in half and save the bottom. Wash in soapy water, so they won't have an odor."

The program is designed to teach basic skills to children entering school for the first time.

"Eighty-five per cent of the children must come from families having an income of under $3,000," Dr. Schlegel said last night.

The Rev. Arthur M. Field Jr., pastor of College Church at Hampden-Sydney, is chairman of the council committee for the project.

Head Start would be one of several summer programs planned for Prince Edward students of various ages.

A planning meeting for the program was set for Wednesday night at 8 at the First Baptist Church.

SITES MENTIONED

Under plans drawn by the Prince Edward group, the program would be conducted at about half a dozen locations about the county. Some public schools and churches have been mentioned as sites, but no decision reached, it was reported.

Plans call for hiring a full-time director, the teachers and other personnel to man the program.

The program was based on enrolling 200 students, but officials concede this many students might not attend. Most presumably would be Negro.

Tentative plans call for personnel to report about June 14, and the eight-week course to begin about two weeks later.

Opossums are the fastest breeding mammal known. America's only pouched animal produces young about 13 days after mating.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

LBJ Slated to Make Pr. Edward Decision

By JOHN GUNN
State Editor

FARMVILLE, May 14—President Johnson personally is expected to make any announcement of approval of an anti-poverty program for Prince Edward county, sources here said today.

An announcement could come shortly.

Normally, approval of projects in the war on poverty comes through the Office of Economic Opportunity or a congressman from the district.

But it was understood the President might disclose approval of a Prince Edward project in announcing the first Head Start programs in the country.

"We had understood the President was to make the announcement last Monday," Dr. Marvin Schlegel told the Prince Edward council on Human Relations last night. "But events in Santo Domingo and Viet Nam may have brought about the delay."

With government officials conceding the publicized war on poverty is off to a slow start throughout the country, the President might choose to make thhe Head Start announcement to spotlight the program.

The county, as a result of its public schools being closed for five years, might be a symbolic area for publicizing the war on poverty, the sources thought. Other Virginia areas also have applied for Head Start funds and are expected to receive approval.

The Prince Edward project would be similar, but on a much smaller scale than one phase

See PRESIDENT, Page 15

OFFICERS Mr. David H. Scull, President Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, First Vice President [illegible] Vice Presidents

Dr. Edna M. Colson, Secretary Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Treasurer

Anti-Poverty Progress Questioned

By HUGH ROBERTSON

A controversy broke out at a welfare conference session today on just how well the anti-poverty program is doing in Virginia.

The inference was made by one member of the audience that Virginia's conservative political leadership doesn't approve the program.

This came from the Rev. John J. McMahon, president of the Richmond-Petersburg Council on Human Relatoins. He said that what is needed for the war on poverty is the endorsement of Virginia's leaders.

"And this has not been forthcoming from any of the political leadership in the state," said Father McMahon.

He said that troubles already had been encountered in setting up anti-poverty programs in Virginia conuties because of a lack of direction from the top.

Robert Lee Combs, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, also stood up. He told the audience of some 100 social workers that the federal government believes Virginians have shown little initiative.

GENERATE INTEREST

Combs said further that the federal government has asked that the Virgnia council see what it can do to generate interest and set up programs. He also said he understood the American Legion had been asked to do the same in Virginia.

As for the council, said Combs, this is a field into which it does not want to enter. Why, he asked, should the federal government have to depend on the council?

The question went to Robert H. Kirby, Virginia's poverty war co-ordinator, and one of three speakers at a session of the Virginia Council on Social Welfare at Hotel John Marshall.

The answer, said Kirby, is that the organizational work for Community Action Programs under the anti-poverty act must be done at the local level. The Economic Opportunity Act does not envisage flowing from either federal or state sources.

It is up to the localities to make a beginning, he said, although his office will help where it can. "We have not and we do not intend to discourage" any program, Kirby said.

The apparent lack of local interest also brought an answer from another of the panelists, Charles W. Fleming, executive director of the Richmond Area Community Council.

LOCAL LEVEL

He told the social workers that for the Economic Opportunity Act to be effective, it would require work on the local level. That, he told them, was partly their job.

Earlier, Fleming had castigated the social workers for their attitudes in publicizing the needs of the poor.

Why, asked Fleming, did Virginia have to wait for the federal government to come up with an anti-poverty program. Why, he asked, had not the social workers, closer than any to the facts of poverty, spoken up.

"Where have we been all these years?" he asked.

'SENSE OF HORROR'

He described Virginia as "this strongly conservative state" that looks "with a sense of horror at federal money." In Richmond, he said, the poor have been "shunted off principally to the East End," which most of Richmond "chose not to see, which we choose to ignore."

Fleming, who has been acting as a consultant to the city's newly-formed anti-poverty committee, said the poor lack "the essential feeling of hope, have no self-esteem" and are "reduced to a struggle for survival."

"But," he told his audience "you have known this all along and remained quiet."

OLD THEORY

There is the old theory, Fleming said, that the poor are poor because they don't want to help themselves, that they could raise themselves if they wanted to.

"And how often do we hear this expressed today?" he asked.

"And how seldom do we social workers stand up and say, 'Boy, this just ain't so.'"

(William E. Weddington of Richmond is elected president Social Welfare. Story on of the Virginia Council on Page 27.)

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Area News
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965

Rec'd 5/17/65

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THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

APRIL 24, 1965 11:00 A.M.

17 E. CARY ST.--RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Present:

Executive Board Members

Mr. Carl Auvil
Mr. Roger Bristol
Dr. Edna M. Colson
Mrs. George A. Eddy
Miss Ruth L. Harvey
Mrs. Geo. E. Mattus
Mr. David H. Scull
Atty. L. D. Wilder
Mrs. J. W. Worrall

Staff

Mr. Robert Lee Combs
Mr. Bobby D. Doctor
Miss Mary D. Finch
Miss Patricia Knight
Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty

Mr. David H. Scull, President - Presiding

Call to Order

Minutes of Previous Meeting

Minutes of previous meeting having been mailed to members of the Board, a motion was made, seconded and carried approving the same.

Reports:

President's Report - Mr. Scull reported on staff meetings held once a month in state office, to which Mrs. Eddy, Mr. DeWitt, Dr. Picott and Atty. Wilder are invited. He also reported on appointments of the committee chairmen and about the need of an additional member-at-large of the Executive Committee in an effort to get the best geographical balance. Mr. Henry Berne, of Warrenton, Virginia, was suggested as the Chairman of the Employment and Business Committee. Suggestions as to the member-at-large are still welcome. It was also recommended that the Rev. John J. McMahon, President of the Richmond Chapter, be asked to serve on our Board.

Report of Executive Director - Mr. Combs presented his written report and in addition thereto mentioned his visit to Charlottesville. Also as a result of his visits, Virginia Beach has requested affiliation. Attention was called to the different projects outlined in the April Newsletter as suggestions to the local councils.

It was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the moral obligation it has to the staff of insurance benefits, including some hospitalization, especially covering those traveling over the state for VCHR.

The resignation of Mr. Caravati, Director of Development, was read and accepted. Whereby, the secretary was requested to write a letter of appreciation to Mr. Caravati, with the hope that he will continue his volunteer efforts on behalf of VCHR. Mr. Caravati is to be requested to make a report on the development project by the Executive Director, and, if not received, will render a report, as best he can, with the assistance of Mr. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder and the Executive Director will fully discuss items as to insurance coverage and come up with recommendations as to minimum coverage along these lines.

Report of Finance Committee - Mrs. Geo. A. Eddy, Chairman, discussed financial reports (mailed 4/27/65), calling attention to the balance on hand in Special Funds. Of the balance of $6,409.28, the sum of $4,500.00 is earmarked as a "Sacred Fund" in that it has to be held for salaries and expenses of Miss Finch and Mr. Doctor and no other purpose. The balance being reserved for the salary of Mrs. McLarty and traveling expenses of Mr. Abner E. Lee.

The Finance Committee is experimenting in an effort to get contributions from the Northern Virginia Area to obtain money for our budget.

Income from 1965 Newsletters were given as follows:

Dr. Brown's Letter		$ 1,740.00
February Newsletter		2,584.00
March Newsletter	(Cost $177.28)	218.00

It was called to the attention of the Executive Committee that we are not in a good financial position and local councils should be urged to meet their quotas. For the record it was stated that the quota of Petersburg, a new council, is $300.00.

Report of Personnel Committee - Mr. Wilder presented the proposed rules and regulations for staff personnel. After some discussion, it was proposed that the President, Executive Director, Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Wilder go over these and come up with a plan in keeping with the size of our staff.

Report of Public Relations & Resolutions Committee - Mr. Carl Auvil. The interest of the Executive Director along these lines has been noted and it is concurred that we continue to move in that direction. Therefore, the following resolution submitted:

> "RESOLVED that we note the frequently reported practice of excessively priced menus for Negroes in Virginia Restaurants as a deplorable effort to evade the Civil Rights Act. We call upon those concerned to come into full compliance with the law through equal prices and service to all. We ask that all who observe or who are victimized by these practices call them to the attention of public authorities or to the Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia."

Motion made and properly seconded to adopt the resolution. Motion was passed.

Report of Local Chapter Activities & Membership Committee - Mrs. J. W. Worrall. It was suggested that a letter go out informing local councils of the availability of committee members, officers and staff to help them with their problems. Also direct approach be made in certain areas for the establishment of new councils.

After discussion of new chapter affiliation, it was agreed that we cannot be in a position to refuse councils, but should put more of our staff time on helping weak councils rather than organizing new ones unless these new areas can carry themselves.

Report of Civil Rights Compliance Committee - Miss Ruth L. Harvey. It was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee that charges of poor service, used of paper cups and plastic utensils and discouragement of patronage are some ways now being used. A survey would pull together information across the state on civil rights compliance. Use of Mr. Doctor's report could be a starting point. Inform the public how simple it is to make a complaint and what to do in certain situations. However, rather than a survey it might be more advantageous to ask what is the next step forward in housing, education, employment, etc.

The workshop planned for the Danville Council was discussed and it was agreed that this should be done in other areas.

Report of Virginia College Council - Mr. Doctor and Miss Pat Knight. Mr. Doctor reported that 5 chapters and a couple of affiliates are in operation. Also there are 17 colleges represented on the steering committee. Miss Knight explained the activities and program planned and outlined their summer program called "Operation Catch-Up," together with their plans for summer seminars. It was reinterated that our identification in human relations be retained as our main purpose or it could be impeded by some of the subjects mentioned, remembering some areas have to be avoided since we cannot cover everything.

The committee accepts the fact that some educational activity is important but asks that it be remembered that what it is called, how it is labelled and who sponsors it should be approached very carefully when VCHR is involved. Inform the Executive Committee what is being done and what it can do to help where there are local chapters. Students of members may also be able to help in the educational program.

SRC has been approached by the Executive Director for funds, with the approval of the President, to continue this program. The committee suggests that contact be made with SRC again before separate funds are solicited so as not to cross the lines of SRC.

New Business:

VCHR and SRC Relationship: Report of the Executive Director on the Southern Regional Council Conference with Executive Directors of Feb. 23-24, 1965, and letter of Mr. Scull to Mr. Combs of March 15, 1965, together with communications from SRC relative to our relationship was discussed, after which the following resolution was offered:

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT we are anxious to maintain the warmest and friendliest relationship with SRC and after being informed of the communications support the position taken by the president and ask him to clear up any misunderstanding which may exist between SRC and VCHR."

Motion was made and properly seconded to adopt the resolution. The resolution was passed.

Federal Money from Economic Opportunity Act - Should VCHR and local chapters request and obtain the same? It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that a local group with which we are in coordination become the action agency rather than our local councils, but if some councils have gone ahead feeling this is the best thing to do, we do not object as long as our purposes are maintained. Also, we want to be in a position to criticize the operations of these agencies if any discrimination exists and could not do this if acting as an action agency.

It is conceded that it is too late to get involved in Operation Head-Start, and that we are inadequate at this late date.

However, the unanimous consent of the committee is that Hopewell be allowed to move ahead in this instance, but it is suggested that they secure another group for general administration and operation of same.

Also, SRC should be informed that we do not feel that we should use Federal Funds at this time.

Status of Newsletter: After discussion, it was agreed that at the most a newsletter should be gotten out every other month and since another one is ready for the end of April, newsletters should be suspended until the early Fall of 1965.

Office Needs:

Secretaries: We will not know until June 1965 whether we can afford two secretaries.

Addressograpg: Contact Dr. Picott with reference to a study on this.

Assistant Director: Recommendation that Bobby Doctor be retained after his internship as Assistant Director at $6,000 annually. This can only be done if a favorable response is received to the College Council. Mr. Combs will use his own discretion in notifying Mr. Doctor of his future with VCHR, this to be done by July 1, 1965.

Anniversary Meeting - Having been turned by Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the question now is whether or not we should make an effort during late Spring or early Fall to have a Special Anniversary Meeting.

Fund Raising - Development Program - Plan on a future committee for work on development. Have fund raising events and find out what we can do to tackle people who are friendly. The experience of many groups is that a share or fee basis will alienate a lot of people. However, Virginia and North Carolina might consider a joint fund raiser and at a later date they can be consulted along this line.

Letter of George A. Lawrence - Roanoke Council:
The Executive Committee wishes to thank Mr. Lawrence for his message as to what he thought the role of the council should be in the next ten years and hopes that the same might be adopted and circulated to the local councils. It was recommended that it be made available to the Board for such use as it may see fit.

New Project - Group Travel:
Thought should be given to doing something social other than race relations. Something else is needed to pull people together. An example is Travel Tours prepared by the American Travel Association affiliatiated with Peoples' Travel Organizations in the European Countries, designed for purposeful travel. Special tours can be arranged. Affiliation can be obtained by the purpose of $100 in stock. Having an integrated group traveling in Europe would be a real desirable role. You will not be allowed to use these savings as an inducement to membership. If we could tie SRC into this, it would be more explorable.

After further discussion, it was decided that since it is too late to plan for tours this summer exploration and affiliation should be made to see if it is feasible to make plans for promoting the same.

Brochure:
Recommendation was made that a fold type be used as in prior years, a draft of which is to be worked up by the Executive Director and submitted to the president.

The Executive Committee directed that a letter of appreciation for the fine service rendered be written to Mrs. Laura M. Lee.

The Executive Committee adjourned at approximately 5:00 p.m., after having designated May 29, 1965, Charlottesville, Virginia, as time and place for the next Meeting of the Board of Directors, and calling attention to the fact that Daylight Saving Time has already commenced in some areas of the State of Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

Edna M. Colson, Secretary

Va- Local Councils

THE ROANOKE VALLEY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS will meet on September 26, 1966 (one week later than usual) at 8:00 p.m. at the Roanoke Memorial Rehabilitation Center auditorium on McClanahan Street in South Roanoke.

A reading version of a documentary hit play "In White America" by Martin B. Duberman will be given. This dramatization, using actual testimony, is unusual, revealing, not to be missed! Members are invited to bring guests.

Beatrice Gushee
Corresponding Secretary
Hollins College, Virginia

The next Executive Board meeting will be held on October 12th at the Central YWCA at 8:00 p.m. Please note this date.

"The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and to respect one another. So, let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics, from the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, 165 EAST 56 STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

WE SERVE THE PUBLIC EQUALLY

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

good business

good sense

AN APPROACH FOR VIRGINIA EMPLOYERS

Why Is Merit Employment Good Business?

•

In searching for an effective way to utilize the total manpower potential available in Virginia and to deal with the changing patterns of community relations, many Virginia employers are turning with increasing success to "merit employment."

Businessmen throughout the state are becoming more and more aware that Virginia is losing many skilled and semi-skilled workers, trained at state expense, because adequate job opportunities are not available on a non-discriminatory basis.

And, as more and more Virginia companies bid for and receive federal contracts, the need for effective and orderly merit employment has become more urgent than ever before.

The time is right for Virginia business to take the lead in developing our manpower potential for industry and encouraging better human relations for our communities. But to do the job successfully requires leadership . . . leadership which must come from the business leaders themselves on a voluntary basis.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

As businessmen and company personnel directors strive to provide that leadership many questions naturally arise:

What have other Virginia employers done about hiring Negroes and other minority groups?

If I begin hiring strictly by merit, regardless of race, creed or color, what problems may I face in my plant, office or community?

Where can I locate qualified minority applicants?

How have other firms with federal contracts complied with the merit employment requirements outlined by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity?

What is a "comprehensive compliance review" and how do I plan it?

What kind of "affirmative action" can I take to show good faith?

Where can I get professional help?

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

How Can the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau Help My Company?

•

To make the transition to merit employment policies based on good business and good sense requires skillful planning and training. When the groundwork is done properly by professionals experienced in this specific field, the transition becomes much smoother for everyone concerned.

To fill this widely-recognized need, the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau has been established by a grant from the Field Foundation, Inc. VEJOB is a private, non-profit professional consulting service for Virginia businessmen who want to hire their employees on the basis of ability alone, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Bureau's primary objective is to help Virginia business make the fullest possible use of our total manpower potential for the greatest good of both business and labor. To do this VEJOB offers three basic services:

1. In-Plant Consulting
2. Employer Conferences and Employee Workshops
3. Recruitment Services

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

Good Business

Good Sense

1. IN-PLANT CONSULTING

The Director of VEJOB is available to all Virginia firms on a consultant basis to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures for merit employment. In his capacity as a professional consultant, the Director will spend whatever time is required in the company office, in plants, at construction sites, or in local communities to help work out solutions to specific problems facing the company. His work may include:

- Reviewing personnel policies with top management and suggesting changes to implement merit employment practices.

- Suggesting methods and techniques for carrying out merit employment, after top management has made the policy decisions.

- Meeting with company management, union officials and/or community leaders to discuss what is involved when they begin to hire or promote minority workers for non-traditional jobs.

- Discussing with plant foremen and office supervisors the details about what happens when a minority worker occupies a skilled or supervisory position for the first time.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

• Helping employment interviewers avoid major causes of minority complaints of discrimination.

• Participating in employee orientation programs, on-the-job, in-service and apprenticeship training as an intergroup relations specialist and resource person.

• Working with labor and management to effect compliance with merit employment programs.

• Designing an "affirmative action" program to afford meaningful "equality control" procedures through all eschelons of company organization and structure.

• Assisting management in a survey of existing minority employees, with a view to utilizing their full potential by means of up-grading and better job placement.

• Serving as liaison between the company, the minority community, minority recruitment sources and the various human relations organizations in Virginia.

In many instances the Director, as the company's professional consultant, will be able to prevent or forestall problems before they become critical.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

2. CONFERENCES

Through a series of conferences, VEJOB will provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to exchange experiences they have had in hiring minority workers. Problems and solutions will be discussed privately and frankly, aiming toward an orderly transition to merit employment.

State-wide conferences will be held by VEJOB for business leaders from every section of the state. These meetings will feature prominent Virginia and national speakers, workshops and training sessions on methods and techniques, and discussions on minority recruitment sources including qualification standards, on-the-job training and cooperation with minority organizations.

Area conferences will give local businessmen the benefit of the same kind of comprehensive program presented at the state meeting.

Industry meetings would deal with problems and experiences of companies in that specific field. These conferences would be called by industry leaders.

In addition, the Director of VEJOB is also available to participate in conferences arranged by other professional or trade associations.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

3. RECRUITMENT SERVICES

VEJOB, working in close cooperation with employment agencies, public and private organizations and schools, is uniquely qualified to help the company find qualified applicants among minority groups.

In time, VEJOB plans to offer screening and testing as well as referral services.

Another important aspect of the Bureau's work is the stimulation of broader training programs throughout the state for minority workers to help them have the required skills and qualifications to compete successfully for non-traditional jobs which are opening to them—and motivating youth to take advantage of every opportunity.

OUTSTANDING VIRGINIA BUSINESSMEN WILL SERVE ON VEJOB'S "BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE"

To help the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau develop its programs and services effectively, a special committee of prominent business and industry leaders throughout the state are being asked to serve in a consultative capacity.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

VEJOB Services to Companies With Federal Contracts

•

Companies seeking to comply with federal requirements for equal employment opportunity will find VEJOB consulting services extremely useful. In this area, the Director can help by:

• Assisting the company in taking the necessary "affirmative action" to be in compliance before a formal review by a federal agency or before award of a federal contract.

• Assisting the employer with forms required by the President's Executive Orders, evaluating them for compliance and recommending any steps needed to bring the company into formal compliance before submission of the forms.

• Conducting a full-scale "Compliance Review" of the company in anticipation of a federal contract award. This review would be a pre-contract survey.

• Investigating alleged discrimination complaints before formal inquiry by a federal contracting agency.

• Recruitment of qualified applicants.

• Functioning as an advisor to management on program requirements, problems and trends.

(Executive Orders 10925 and 11114)

MERIT EMPLOYMENT

GOOD BUSINESS

GOOD SENSE

The Virginia Council on Human Relations, a private, non-profit, tax-exempt organization, of which VEJOB is a Department, undertakes, as a part of its overall program financed by general contributions, to provide without charge certain VEJOB services to communities and to business firms. These include introductory conferences, preliminary surveys, and exploratory investigations.

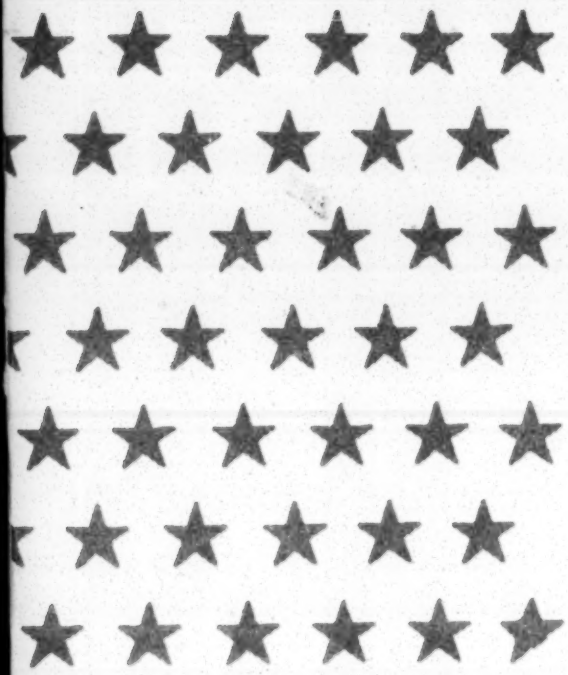
However, VEJOB is expected to be self-supporting, and where more extensive studies or continuing services are requested, a schedule of fees or an annual subscription should be discussed with a representative of the Council.

For more information on how VEJOB can help your company work out a merit employment program based on good business and good sense, please write or call:

Gregory E. Shinert, Director

VIRGINIA EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY BUREAU
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Area Code 703 • MIlton 8-4445



THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AN OUNCE OF

PREVENTION

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARL ESVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVE

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELA

DEATH IN A SOUTHERN TOWN

With military suppression of the Oxford insurrection and restorati peace to Mississippi, lon

Group Works Bett

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Employers will have to actively recruit

The Cou man Relations see ful, orderly transiti cil

inciple stated

Primarily the council serves a place for the exch

VCHR FAVORS ON THE JOB TRAINING

Cool Heads Behind Closed Doors Thought, Planned And Convinced

Non-Discriminat

Hiring Is Urg

Community Must Bear Burden

the choice: progress or anarchy

community level counts most

Progress Cited in Va. In Merit Employment

A Summary of Community Experienc

Attitudes

educate the community

lines of communication ope

KEY TO EMPLOYMENT

Council on Human Relations

Virginia has made more progress in the field of merit e ployment—the hiring of individuals on their own qualities—in the last six months than in the last 10 years.

This was the estimate of Gr recently established Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Racial Solutions Termed Local Jobs

Ultimately, racial problems in the United States are going to be solved only by local governing bodies and responsible citizens, a Justice Department official said here yesterday.

No amount of federal or state legislation is going to remove racial tension and its causes, said Nicholas Katzenbach, deputy attorney general. state attending a day-long conference sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

'Color Blind' Hiring Urged By 10 Signs

Billboards calling for nondiscriminatory hiring policies have been put up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations

The 10 signs located at strategic points around Richmond say only "Be color blind—hire the best man."

Human Relatio Talks To Count

"We have been caught in a whirl of scientific development but as a people we haven't grown in our morals or in the finer spiritual graces." said Heslip Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, at the monthly meeting of the Rockingham Council on Human Relations, in the Community Room of the Rockingham National Bank.

"Those Who Deny Freedom To Others Deserve It Not For Themselves."

A. LINCOLN

FOREWORD

While many communities in the North, such as Rochester and Harlem, New York, and in the deep South, such as Birmingham, Alabama, Albany, Georgia, and Oxford, Mississippi, have been plagued with discord, tension and rioting during the past several months, Virginia can be proud that we have had only one incident within our State of comparable nature.

While there are so many people of good-will within our State, and many groups which have been concerned with improving human relations, we, the Virginia Council on Human Relations, have been dedicated for the past ten years to the work of building better understanding, between all Virginians, regardless of ethnic, cultural, racial or religious backgrounds and persuasions.

VCHR feels that through our thirty-two local councils, located in as many communities throughout the State, and through our state staff of dedicated workers, we have had a part to play in Virginia's ability to avoid conflict, tensions and misunderstandings among our citizenry.

VCHR, furthermore, feels that the time has come for all concerned Virginians to share in both the knowledge of our work, and to be given an opportunity to participate in the many activities of our organization.

To the Virginia business and industrial communities, we dedicate this brochure with the belief that the information herein contained will serve as a stimuli for your consideration to support the over-all work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

STATE AND NATIONAL AGENCIES RECOGNIZE THE HIGH COSTS OF DISCRIMINATION

THE VIRGINIA ECONOMIC REVIEW—July 1963: "The changing economy is having more impact on our educational needs than at any time in our history. 1. The very rapid occupational upgrading taking place and 2. the growing need for persons to be able to adapt to changing jobs within a lifetime in Virginia," are the reasons for the changing economy. "These trends are moving more swiftly in Virginia than in the nation because the State's economy matured more slowly until recent times and is now growing and changing more rapidly than nationally. Because of the change, a strong basic education is required more than ever before along with the need for training during adulthood.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS —1962 Report: "Losses to the Nation's economy result from two factors: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully." The Council estimated that the nation's economy is losing between $13 billion and $17 billion per year in national income as a result of these two said factors. The report further shows that fifty per cent of the nation's Negroes are concentrated in the South, and the South receives approximately 20% of the nation's total income. A conservative estimate is that the South loses from $5 to $6 billion annually because of racial discrimination.

THE PRICE WE PAY

FOR DISCRIMINATION

GREENSBORO *DAILY NEWS*
September 6, 1963

Downtown demonstrations last spring by Negroes seeking a change to integrated facilities in restaurants had an adverse effect in attracting new industry, Chamber of Commerce officials told the Greensboro Human Relations Committee yesterday.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES
September 23, 1963

. . . The severe economic damage caused by racial unrest has forced the city's business community into action. . . . Birmingham is endowed with a rich supply of raw materials and with ample resources of labor. But the flow of new industries into the area was halted by the onset of racial violence. . . . As one businessman puts it: "We have become the world's headquarters for racial violence, and nothing worse could happen to a city."

BUSINESS WEEK
September 28, 1963

. . . Industrial development people admit that the turmoil is frightening away prospective new industry. Sidney M. Smyer, a prominent real estate man who has been active in business groups talking with Negroes, says: "This situation is going to have definite effects on locating further business here [Birmingham]. People aren't going to come where there is trouble —it's hard enough to get them when you have a favorable climate." W. Cooper Green, executive vice-president of Alabama Power Co., sums it up: "Violence hurts—labor violence, criminal violence, racial violence. You have to live it down."

TIME
June 7, 1963

In Birmingham . . .

. . . In Birmingham, retailers have averaged a $750,000 weekly loss, some because Negro trade boycotted stores, some because whites did not venture downtown for fear of possible violence.

BUSINESS WEEK
September 28, 1963

. . . Long-suffering downtown merchants have watched their sales run some 20% under last year's, and lag behind those of most other Southern cities.

"People put off shopping trips," says one store owner. "It goes deeper than just downtown Birmingham. It affects every phase of business, social and civic life in this community."

Adds another merchant: "A solution must be found immediately or Birmingham will be killed as a prosperous city."

And Elsewhere . . .

THE STATE
(Columbia, S. C.)
July 21, 1963

Charleston—The basic story of this city now isn't on the street where Negroes demonstrate. . . .

It involves the dollars and cents that pump the life blood into the heart of Charleston through its long business artery, King Street.

"Since this started in early June, business along the street is off anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent depending on whom you talk to," one prominent retail merchant confided.

"Some of them are literally worried sick," the *News and Courier* [Charleston newspaper] said at one point in an editorial July 18.

NEW YORK TIMES
March 2, 1964

Canton, Miss.—. . . The Negroes opened a boycott against 19 white merchants last January that now threatens some of them with financial ruin. The objectives are "more courteous treatment" for Negro customers, and . . . pressure by the white merchants on county officials to accept Negro voter applicants.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
July 15, 1963

Atlanta—. . . Among those restaurants, hotels, theatres and other places of public accommodation in the South that have begun serving or hiring Negroes, only a few report suffering any lasting consequences. A sizable number, in fact, declare that business has been better than ever. . . .

Mr. Henry Rather [Dallas hotel man] says a recent check of the city's 35 largest hostelries failed to turn up a single instance of lost business because of desegregation.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street
Richmond 20, Virginia
Phone 648-4445

ORGANIZED in the Spring of 1955, the Virginia Council on Human Relations has developed into a state-wide agency working through the techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion for the promotion of improved human relations for all Virginians, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

VCHR WORKS THROUGH ITS STATE STAFF:

Heslip M. Lee, *Executive Director*

Henry L. Caravati, *Director of Development*

Bobby D. Doctor, *General Staff Assistant*

Miss Mary D. Finch, *Director of Extension*

Abner E. Lee, *Staff Associate*

Mrs. Laura M. Lee, *Office Manager*

Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty, *Secretary & Bookkeeper*

VCHR staff is available to any Virginia Community and has worked for the past ten years—

1. Organizing local councils whereby the local community leaders and interested citizens may build better community human relations.
2. Assisting local councils in programming and developing activities related to their local problems.
3. Working with Mayors, City Councils, Chambers of Commerce and community leaders to keep open lines of communication, thus relieving tensions.

4. Negotiating between community groups for a fair and reasonable degree of progress in opening Hotels, Motels, Restaurants, as well as Theatres, and places of public accommodations to all.

5. Providing State-wide consultations and workshops whereby problems and solutions may be discussed on a larger plane.

6. Serving as lecturers and speakers to Churches, Colleges, Civic groups, professional groups, and community meetings.

7. Serving as speakers on Radio, Television and forums, and through Newspapers to the larger community.

8. Working with private and public agencies to build the larger community of concerned for better human relations within Virginia.

9. Attending National meetings and keeping abreast of the National climate and developments in the human relations field.

10. Working with business and industrial leaders of Virginia, sharing information as to how many firms can implement merit employment practices.

11. Moving into communities such as Danville and Prince Edward County, where tensions build up and seeking to assist in removing both the tensions and the cause.

12. Mailing newsletters and thousands of pieces of valuable information and educational material to state and community leaders in Virginia.

UNDER no circumstances do we advocate or participate in demonstrations, boycotts or picketing.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations works at the local community level through its local councils—

Community needs and problems are varied—from the Eastern Shore to Southwest Virginia, from the Potomac to South Hill. It is apparent to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be worked out by competent local leaders in every situation. The Virginia Council on Human Relations recognized that the only valid approach to situations of tension or opportunity are those made by people of the locality.

VCHR seeks to establish local councils on human relations in every Virginia Community, and has succeeded in organizing local groups in the following communities:

Alexandria — Arlington — Ashland — Charlottesville — Charlottesville Youth — Covington — Danville — Fairfax County — Fairfax County Youth — Franklin — Fredericksburg — Giles County — Hopewell — Lancaster County — Lexington — Loudoun County — Lynchburg — Mercher-Tazewell Counties (Bluefield) — Montgomery County (Blacksburg) — Norfolk — Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News) — Prince William County — Radford County — Richmond-Petersburg — Richmond Youth — Roanoke — Rockingham County — University and Colleges of Richmond Area — University of Virginia (Charlottesville) — Warrenton — Williamsburg.

VCHR's local councils provide for the local community as follows:

PROVIDE a meeting ground for all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or political persuasion, where dialogue, a rapport and communication may begin to take place and genuine acquaintances can be made.

ENABLE people from varied religious and professional groups to find a means of effective, cooperative action in community human relations enterprises for the common good, when they may sometimes be unable to do this through present structures of their religious or professional bodies.

DEVELOP a climate of respect, understanding and good-will among responsible community leaders and citizens, wherein local issues can be faced and resolved, thereby avoiding critical stalemates and outside intervention.

EFFECT a vigorous and courageous organization, marked by fairness and good-will, which will be so effective in its work and techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion, that it will neutralize extreme and violent elements before they are capable of damaging a community's life.

DEVELOP programs and methods for the maximum, effective utilization of the industrial and professional skills of all our citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

DEVELOP an organization and programs through which concerned individuals and groups can do something more significant than merely "feeling right" about race relations, brotherhood and the democratic ideal.

LOCAL COUNCILS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE CITIZENS TO DO SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT ABOUT BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS:

I. THROUGH MONTHLY MEETINGS—where all citizens of a community are provided a meeting place where acquaintances and understanding can be realized.

II. THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS—where all community problems can be faced and discussed, and methods found to deal with these under the techniques and methods which build better human understanding.

III. THROUGH SPECIAL COMMITTEES—where citizens, who have felt they should do something constructive for the betterment of community problems, have the opportunity to serve with others of similar attitudes.

IV. THROUGH INTER-GROUP DIALOGUE—where persons can develop a climate of respect for those of different ethnic, cultural, religious or racial background.

V. THROUGH NEGOTIATION—where individual citizens can assist in bringing together people of community influence where lines of communication may be opened and good-will established across community lines.

VI. THROUGH BUILDING AN ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE—within a community which will neutralize extreme and violent elements before the community's life is damaged.

VI.I DEVELOP MAXIMUM STATE ECONOMY—by community effort contributing toward maximum effective utilization of industrial and professional skills of all citizens, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

We are living through a time of transition. Sometimes that transition is smooth and gracious. Sometimes it is violent and tragic.

How can we in Virginia preserve what is finest in our heritage while accommodating to new ways for these new days? How can we make sure the transition in race relations is marked by understanding and humanity? How can we protect the Old Dominion from the bloodshed, the violence, the hatred and the fear that have scarred other States?

How, in fact, can we purchase an ounce of that priceless prevention which is worth incalculably more than a pound of dubious or partial cure?

We have tried to indicate some of the answers in this presentation. We hope as you have read it through you felt that the problems raised and the solutions suggested were your direct concern. It used to be that the field of human relations, and of race relations in particular, was the special province of those we refer to with good-humored contempt as "do-gooders."

Today, it is the province of every citizen, every taxpayer, every businessman. For unless each of us accepts a share of responsibility, the positive climate for growth will be jeopardized.

AN INVESTMENT IN VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS

The task of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is to safeguard that climate for growth and to dispel the dark emotions that threaten it.

We ask your support in fulfilling this task. We ask you to invest in us so that we may meet the growing challenge in Virginia.

Whether your investment is $500 or $5,000, it will repay you in the rich dividends of peaceful cooperation and community harmony.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX EXEMPT

AS AN INVESTMENT in the development of equal opportunities for all the citizens of Virginia and the effective utilization of their industrial and professional skills.

The undersigned subscribes $..... for the year ending December 31, 1965.

Signed: .....

Address: .....

.....

'Radar' Network Set Up to Civil Rights Bill Reaction

A state-wide "radar" network aimed at detecting possible resistance to the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill is being set up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the VCHR, said today the purpose of the effort is to persuade the businesses to comply with the law and to avoid defiance that could create an unfavorable image for Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS ATTEND VCHR'S CONSULTATION OF OPINION MAKERS

Desegregation Negotiated

by VCHR

1964-65 Program

Leadership in the South — business, professional, educational, and political

Organized For The Franklin Area

Southern Responsibilities

Tolerance Is Ask In Race Relations

A State Department official pleaded here last night for more tolerance in race relations dealings with African diplomats.

Speaking at a dinner meeting of the Richmond-Petersburg chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Pedro A. Sanjuan, deputy to the State Department's protocol chief

the Deep South, national unity, world opinion

FACING THE ISSUES

Virginia Council Human Rel

Providing an opportunity

DANVILLE, VIRGI

In the alley between the court house and the jail,

Employm Is Theme of Va. Session

John Hope II, assistant director of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, will address the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations Monday at 8 p.m. at Williamsburg

The theme of the state-wide meeting, which begins Monday afternoon, will be "Developing a Permanent Program of Fair Employment."

ty Council

have demonstrated today to our nation and Virginia that people of good will can work together for human brotherhood."

The Economic Status of Negroes in the Nation and in the South

(Remaining Problems in Fair Employment)

Panel of Experts

We have a responsibility as a corporate citizen to do what we can to make the promise of America come true for all her people and as citizen

Creates stability

WHAT THEY SAY ... about the Council on Human Relations.

DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association — Effective communication between people is the great need of our times. The Virginia Council on Human Relations deserves hearty congratulations for fulfilling this role.

The Most Reverend JOHN J. RUSSEL D.D. Bishop of Richmond — With inner human problems as with any other, negotiation and mediation seem the best answer. TheVirginia Council on Human Relations has exhibited to me its ability for creating this better understanding among all men.

EMMET ALLEN FRANK, Rabbi, Temple Beth El, Alexandria, Va. — The program and objectives of the Virginia Council on Human Relations are highly commendable. They deserve the wholehearted support and encouragement of every patriotic American in the state of Virginia.

DR. THEODORE F. ADAMS, Pastor, First Baptist Church of Richmond — I am sure that many are grateful for any worthy means of promoting understanding and brotherhood across the lines of color and creed. The Virginia Council on Human Relations provides just such a channel for many men and women of goodwill.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Virginia State College, Petersburg — The Virginia Council on Human Relations makes a significant contribution to the cultivation of wholesome attitudes necessary for the solution of the racial issues involved in community problems. Tensions and misunderstandings can be removed, indeed prevented, by the cooperative efforts of people of mutual respect and goodwill.

COL. BENJAMIN MUSE, Manassas Virginia, Former Ambassador to Mexico, Former Member Va. State Senate. — Membership in the Virginia Council of Human Relations enables us to play a part in the greatest movement of our day. We can help to banish racial discrimination and prejudice from our state and nation.

All Memberships and Contributions To The Virginia Council on Human Relations are Exempt for Federal Income Tax Purposes

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPHS

REAL SUPPORT: All of us should be filled with gratitude and encouragement at the exceptional response to VCHR's challenging program. Before we received word of the $5,000.00 grant from the New World Foundation, we had seen a great demonstration by a number of our leaders who agreed to underwrite by loans the $6,000.00 necessary to assure us the financial security to employ the "Director of Development". Then, when the New World Foundation made the grant conditional on our having in hand $6,000.00 before the $5,000.00 is given, we have seen eighteen people give $3,705.00 to inaugurate this new phase of our work which can lead us into tremendous opportunities. To all of these we should be very grateful and to those of you who will help us reach the $6,000.00 goal we are also extremely grateful.

VERY IMPORTANT ITEM - Information Service (Dec. 7, 1963) focusing on the current struggle. (National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 10027, 20¢ each) Lead article: "The Businessman and the Negro", based on the Silberman feature in the September issue of Fortune, to be included in his forthcoming book, Crisis In Black and White (Random House)

WORHTY OF NOTE: In South Orange, N. J., 80 Negro couples and 80 white couples have exchanged visits in each others' homes, in many cases with neighbors and other friends invited in to expand the opportunity of acquaintance. More information can be provided from this office if it is desired.

YOU ASKED FOR IT: So many of you requested the list of people cited in my remarks at our annual meeting who have made outstanding contributions to the field of better human relations--people who at personal loss, risk of danger, and for the most part, outside the compass of the work they are being paid to do--until I list these below:

James Silver, History Professor, University of Mississippi
Charles Morgan, Jr., Lawyer from Birmingham, Alabama
Ivan Allen, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia
J. Ed Burnside, President Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C.
Clarence Jordan, Minister, Americus, Georgia
Charles Kincaid, Advertising man from Charlotte, N. C.
Bert Combs, Governor of Kentucky
LeRoy Collins, former Governor of Florida, and now President of the National Association of Broadcasters.
Colgate Darden, former Governor of Virginia
Donna Mae Humphlett, student editor of Longwood College, Farmville
Gerald McGarrell, Personnel Manager, Corning Glass, Danville
W. Pat Jennings, Virginia's Ninth Congressional District Congressman
John McGeachy, Manager S. & W. Cafeterias, Richmond
John D. O'Connell, newscaster, WXEX Television, Petersburg
Charlie Womack, City Councilman, Danville
Father John J. McMahan, Catholic Priest, Richmond
L. Francis Griffin, Minister, Farmville
JOHN F. KENNEDY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Editor's Note: A copy of Dr. Brown's Address may be had from VCHR office)

VCHR STATE OFFICE NOTES!!!

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER Please jot down 648-4445, 648-4446 & 648-4447 as numbers which will get you in touch with VCHR's state offices.

NEW OFFICE SECRETARY Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty is the new Secretary to Mr. Henry L. Caravati in the state office. Mrs. McLarty was formerly a Secretary in the Law Office of the late Martin A. Martin of Richmond.

NEW VCHR & VEJOB BROCHURES With a completely new format, the new VCHR Brochures will be available March 10. This will be an eight page booklet done on velvet white paper in blue and green ink, and will tell the entire story of VCHR's work. VEJOB has just produced an attractive eight page Phamphlet which spells out the work of this division of VCHR. Both of these were done in the State Office on our off-set printing machine.

LOCAL COUNCIL SERVICE May we remind local councils once again that we shall be happy to do your letterheads, envelopes, and program brochures if you will put together the materials. We shall only charge you for the actual cost to us, thus saving you considerable cost. We have recently done a brochure for Mercer-Tazewell County Council, letterhead for Norfolk Council and letterhead and envelope return for Montgomery County Council.

PROSPECTIVE LOCAL COUNCILS Five new local councils are in the making. Local groups are meeting regularly in Warrenton, Lancaster County, Franklin and Ashland. Also Petersburg has held two meetings with the expectation of forming its own council. Until now Petersburg has been a part of the Richmond-Petersburg Council.

MISS MARY FINCH, VCHR STAFF WORKER is anxious to get into any area of the State to establish contacts and develop group discussion for better human relations. We feel that Miss Finch could also be of great help to many local councils in their efforts to DOUBLE YOUR MEMBERSHIP in 1964. We suggest the following procedure be established with the state office: 1. Ask for Miss Finch to come to your area. 2. Have Miss Finch compile a list of prospective members through contacts with community leaders. 3. Mail a letter to the prospective list of members. 4. The State Office would be willing to follow up the local council's letter with both a letter and a brochure. 5. Send a special invitation to prospective members to join you for a local council meeting as your guests. In any event, please take advantage of the dedicated services of Miss Finch.

FINANCIAL GIVING THROUGH LOCAL COUNCILS on the whole is off to a good start for 1964. Where local councils have appointed a financial committee and have followed through with plans and solicitations, responses have been good and in the case of Alexandria Council EXCELLENT. However, some local councils need to develop plans immediately and help us keep pace with the demands being made on VCHR for services by helping us meet our financial budget for 1964 of $30,000.00 - $16,750.00 designated to come from local council memberships and contributions.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT VCHR:

I. Stuart McElroy, Richmond - I have recently joined the Council on Human Relations because I wanted to become acquainted with the best Negroes in the community and to join with them in the needed programs for bettering our community.

Clifton M. Dunn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - While in Virginia I considered it an honor and my good fortune to be associated, even in a small way, with those who are fighting to bring about true brotherhood and Christ-like love to all mankind.

Mrs. T. H. Daniel, Charlottesville - Personally, the council on human relations gives me a place to stand and be counted as supporting what I think is both fair and Christian. I think it holds the best promise of righteous peace for the future.

DR. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dean of Longwood College, Farmville - Of all the organizations working for Human Rights, VCHR is the one, stable, sane foundation rock. Its all-inclusive interests protect it against selfish partisanship.

B. B. Simmons, MSgt. U. S. Army, retired, Petersburg - The Council on Human Relations is one of the best sounding boards in this State for men of good will to solve their racial differences. Pray God that more of us should be a part of this great movement.

EXCELLENT MOVIES ARE AVAILABLE

Two excellent movies may be obtained at no cost, which make good local programs and grand discussions. You may obtain "Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute" by writing, Miss Joan Titus, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y. The other film, "The Other Face of Dixie" may be obtained by writing Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Frogmore, South Carolina.

AN EXCELLENT TO MAKE YOUR MONEY COUNT DOUBLE FOR VCHR!!!!!

Please clip and mail today to: VCHR, 17 East Cary Street - Richmond, Va.

To enable VCHR to reach its goal of $6,000.00, in order that the $5,000.00 grant from The New World Foundation may be received:

I/we make an investment of $_____, enclosed to this expanding work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I understand this is over and above any pledge or money which I have made or paid toward VCHR's 1964 regular budget.

Signed:_____

Address:_____

MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT, RECORD AND TRANSMITTAL FORM

☐ TURNPIKE PRESS INC., ANNANDALE, VA.

LAST NAME			MONTH	DATE	YEAR	DUES YEAR	CHAPTER
MR./MRS./MISS	FIRST NAME	INITIAL	PHONE			TYPE MEMBERSHIP	
ADDRESS							

TOTAL RECEIVED		PERSONAL DATA	
$			
LOCAL DUES	STATE DUES		
$	$		
LOCAL CONTRIB.	STATE CONTRIB.		
$	$		
SPECIAL PROJ.	NEW SOUTH	OFFICE USE	PREPARED BY
$	$		
LOCAL TOTAL	STATE TOTAL		LOCAL FILE
$	$		
ENTERED	VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS		06415

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Instructions for preparation and use of

MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT, RECORD AND TRANSMITTAL FORM

A supply of these forms will be sent to each local chapter or affiliate. Enough forms should be requested, in multiples of 100, to take care of approximately one year's requirements. The serial numbers will serve as a control within each batch but each new supply will begin with a new number.

The forms may be prepared by the local Treasurer, Membership Chairman, or other official, but during any given period only one person should be responsible for their preparation. While most of the headings are self-explanatory, it will help in maintaining the central file in the state office if all chapters follow these instructions carefully:

1. Name : Type last name in CAPITALS. Indicate joint membership by M/M for Mr. & Mrs. If a married woman uses her given name, write (Mrs.) in parentheses.

2. Date receipt is made out : as Aug 31 62. Please make every effort to prepare and forward forms at least once a week.

3. Dues year. If for calendar year, as VCHR recommends to all chapters, 2 digits only : 62. If for last half of year at a reduced rate : 1/2 62. If local chapter uses a different dues year, show month and year thru which dues are paid : Jun 63

4. Chapter. Use standard 2-letter abbreviation

AR - Arlington	NK - Norfolk
AX - Alexandria	PG - Petersburg
BL - Blacksburg	PW - Prince William
CV - Charlottesville	RD - Richmond
FX - Fairfax	RK - Roanoke
FG - Fredericksburg	SN - Staunton
HN - Hampton-Newport News	WM - Wm. & Mary (Collegiate)
JF - Jefferson (U of Va)	WG - Williamsburg
LD - Loudoun	RI - Richmond Intercollegiate
LY - Lynchburg	VA - Virginia member at large

5. Type of membership : show as one of the following:

NEW	(including any contribution added to dues)
RENEW	(without lapse or change) (including accompanying contribution)
RENEW X	(renewal with some change-address, members of family in membership)
TRANS	(transfer from another chapter)
FORMER	(previous membership has expired) This will indicate card may still be in file.
CONTRIB	(use when person does <u>not</u> wish to be considered as a member, but only as a contributor)
PLEDGE	(additional payment on amount previously pledged)
EXTRA	(member making extra contribution not specifically pledged; current membership dues paid up)

(on PLEDGE and EXTRA cards, dues year, phone, personal data etc. may be omitted)

6. Personal data : space may be used to include business address and phone if desires; business or professional position or special interests if pertinent; past or present local or state Council on Human Relations offices or committee assignments held; offers to do volunteer work; younger members of family interested in youth activities; etc. Wife's first name may be put here if not enough room above.

7. Fiscal data : figures must correspond with total amount received from member in this payment, amount retained by or transmitted to local Treasurer, and amount transmitted to State office including New South subscription if applicable.

8. Office use : do not type in this space, as it would interfere with wording of members receipt on copy 2. PLEDGE and EXTRA payments may be entered in this space by the local office on copy 1, and by the state office on copy 4, of the member's first card for the current year. The new card may then be discarded so that each file keeps only 1 current card for each member.

9. Entered : this space may be checked to show when proper entry has been made from card in account book.

10. Prepared by : last name of local official preparing form.

11. Disposition of copies:
    Copy 1 : maintain in local file
    Copy 2 : type or rubber stamp local chapter address on back and mail promptly to member.
    Copy 3 : if New South subscription is included, transmit to state office; otherwise destroy.
    Copy 4 : transmit to state office with money.

12. Prepare and transmit to state office in serial number sequence. If an error is made and it is necessary to void one form, please mention this with the next batch of cards transmitted.

13. Contributions coming direct to State Office : form will be prepared in normal manner; in "prepared by" space person will enter VC/- with his name or initials. Receipt will be mailed direct to contributor; local copy will be mailed to regular local chapter contact together with check for any money due local chapter.

Va - Met Rept Pub

A council that seeks—through fact-finding, discussion and action—to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

PA

RICHMOND AREA CHAPTER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EDWARD MEEKS GREGORY, President
520 North Boulevard, Richmond 20
ELgin 3-9730

STATE COUNCIL OFFICE
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19
MIlton 9-0872

Dear Friend:

Like all of us, you are doubtless wondering what you can do to make a constructive contribution in the midst of the tensions and anxieties of our day.

There is one organization which you may not have considered which provides a meeting-ground and a bridge of understanding between white and Negro persons who are together seeking constructive ways of promoting the common welfare.

This organization is the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It is related to the Southern Regional Council. The president of the Richmond Area Chapter is Edward Meeks Gregory, curate at St. Marks and a lifetime resident of Richmond.

We believe you will find our activities interesting and highly stimulating. Our meetings bring a deeper understanding of ways and means to contribute effectively to some of the opportunities of the present hour. Our national leaders seem to be of one mind in calling us to make the most constructive efforts possible in this area of urgent need.

Annual dues are only $5 and provide, if desired, the valuable and informative magazine, New South, published by the Southern Regional Council, and the Council Newsletter.

A card is enclosed, offering an opportunity to register your interest in this helpful program. You will be notified of the next meeting where we hope to be able to welcome you into our fellowship.

Sincerely,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Chairman, Membership Committee

The following persons join me in sending you this invitation:

Dr. & Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Baker J. Cauthen
Mr. & Mrs. Bernardin F. Dabney
Dr. & Mrs. Marshall C. Dendy
Mrs. Robert W. Gibson
Mr. Harry R. Jefferson
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Jenkins
Dr. & Mrs. Reuben R. McDaniel
Dr. & Mrs. James R. Sydnor
Dr. W. Taliaferro Thompson

A friend has given us your name as a concerned person who would contribute much to this important program.

LWD ✓
PA ✓
MM

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Feel free to contact any of the following persons concerning human relations or Civil Rights within Virginia.

For general or further information call: Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street Richmond, Virginia. Telephone 648-4445.

ALEXANDRIA

Mrs. George A. Eddy
5235 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia — Phone: 931-3172

Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson
1027 North Quaker Lane
Alexandria, Virginia — Pnone: Ki 9-5846

ARLINGTON

Mr. Stuart Broad
1608 Osage Street
Alexandria, Virginia — Phone: 532-0774 (Home)
Ov 3-0774 (Office)
Or: Du 2-4703, Ext.202

Mr. Carroll I. Tod
1908 North Quintana St.
Arlington, Virginia — Phone: 532-8114

CHARLOTTESVILLE

Mrs. Eugene Foster
137 Mimosa Drive
Charlottesville, Virginia — Phone: 293-7440

Mr. A. J. G. Priest
41 Old Farm Road, Bellair
Charlottesville, Virginia — Phone: 293-4557 (Office)
Phone: 293-4558 (Home)

DANVILLE

Mrs. Henry Bourne
444 Hawthorne Dr.
Danville, Virginia — Phone: 793-6422

Mr. Charles A. Womack
424 Maple Lane
Danville, Virginia — Phone: Sw 3-5670 (Home)
Sw 3-5134 (Office)

HOPEWELL

Rev. William E. Kelley
Rt. 2, Box 694
Chester, Virginia — Phone: 458:9208'

Rev. Eugene C. Ensley
500 Delton Avenue
Hopewell, Virginia — Phone: 458-3115

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Mr. Carl E. Auvil
1113 Nicholson Road
Falls Church, Virginia — Phone: Je 4-4085 (Home
Ex 3-4900 (Office)

Fairfax Cont'd	Mr. Edwin Lynch Spring Lake Farm Burke, Virginia	Phone: Cr 3-0764
FREDERICKSBURG	Dr. Alan S. Pierce 121 Hillcrest Dr. Fredericksburg, Va.	Phone: Es 3-8873
	Dr. L. Clyde Carter 1605 Stafford Ave. Fredericksburg, Va.	Es 3-8038
LOUDOUN COUNTY	Mr. James B. Woodson P.O. Box 912 Leesburg, Virginia	777-4260
	Mrs. Festus Foster Waterford, Virginia	882-5671
LUNCHBURG	Dr. Kenneth Morland 1619 Dogwood Lane Lynchburg, Virginia	Vi 6-5478 (Home) Vi 5-2311 (Office)
	Dr. C. Larson Crowe Sweet Briar College Sweet Briar, Virginia	381-5630 (Home) Du 1-5750 (Office)
MERCER-TAZWEWLL (Bluefield)	Mr. William Sanders (Attn. at Law) Law Bldg. Princeton, West Virginia	425-3535 (Home) 425-8126 (Office)
	Dr. Leroy B. Allen, Pres. Bluefield State College Bluefield, West Virginia	352-7102 (Home) 327-6014 (Office)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Blacksburg)	Mrs. George E. Mattus 1502 South Main Street Blacksburg, Va.	Pr 2-8671
	Mr. Guy Hammond Box 406 Blacksburg, Virginia	Pr 2-9004 (Home) Pr 2-8261 (Office)

NORFOLK-	Mr. John J. Robertson 8356 Capeview Court Norfolk, Virginia 23518	Phone:	583-0863
	Mr.Henry E. Howell, Jr. 808 Maritime Tower Norfolk, Virginia		Ma 5-3076 (Home) 627-2377 (Office)
PENINSULA AREA (Newport News, Hampton)	Dr. Edward C. Kollman Box 6017, Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia		Pa 3-8027 (Home) Pa 3-6581 (Office)
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY (Manassas)	Col. Benjamin Muse Manassas, Virginia	Phone:	Em 8-3517 (Home) Em 8-3711 (Office)
RICHMOND	Father John J. McMahon 811 Floyd Avenue Richmond, Virginia		Co 6-2512 (Home) Mi 8-5879 (Office)
PETERSBURG	Lt. Col Jay W. Worrell, Jr. 1839 Brandon Avenue Petersburg, Virginia		734-2285 (Office) or 734-1381 (Office)
ROANOKE	The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke 3237 Bromley Road, S. W. Roanoke, Virginia		774-3353 (Home) 774-5183 (Office)
	The Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain Hollins College Hollins College, Virginia		Em 6-7631
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (Harrisonburg)	The Rev. Charles E. Zunkel Port Republic, Virginia		GW 1 -
	Mr. John A. Lapp 897 College Avenue Harrisonburg, Virginia		434-2619 (Home)
WILLIAMSBURG	Dr. Thad W. Tate, Jr. James Geddy Addition - Gloucester St. Williamsburg, Va.		Ca 9-5236 (Home) Ca 9-2771 (Office)

Williamsburg Cont'd

	Mr. Harold O. DeWitt 426 Burbank Street Williamsburg, Virginia	Phone: Ca 9-3607 (Home) Ca 9-1000 (Office)
ASHLAND	Rev. Douglas Lawson, Chaplain Randolph-Macon College Ashland, Virginia	798-8372 (Office) 798-8443 (Home)
	Mr. John Howie P.O. Box 661 Ashland, Virginia	798-6191 (Home)
COVINGTON	The Rev. Milton S. Carouthers 601 Midland Trail Road Covington, Virginia	965-316
FRANKLIN	Mr. Christopher E. Rigby, III Ivor, Virginia 23866	Franklin 2-144
FRONT ROYAL		
	Rev. Lawrence Matthews North Royal Ave. & First St. Front Royal, Virginia	Me 5-4465 (Home) Me 5-2936 (Office)
LANCASTER COUNTY		
	Rev. James Wilson Weems, Virginia	438-458;
	Rev. Chester T. Ashby Box 185 White Stone, Virginia	435-4655
LEXINGTON		
	David W. Sprunt, Professor Washington & Lee University Lexington, Virginia	Ho 3-3092 (Home) Ho 3-2181 (Office)
MARTINSVILLE		
	Rev. James Boyce Stanleytown, Virginia	NO PHONE LISTED
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY		
	Dr. Gordon C. Moss Longwood College Farmville, Virginia	Ex 2-5418 (Home) Ex 2 5265 (Office)

Prince Edward Cont'd

The Rev. Arthur M. Field, Jr.
Box 123 - Hampton-Sydney College
Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
Phone: Ac 3-3981 (HOME)
Ac 3-2541 (Office)

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin
P.O. Box 464
Farmville, Virginia
Ex 2-5504 (HOME)

WARRENTON

Mr.Henry Berne
Box 336
Warrenton, Virginia
347-4273

Mr. Jason Paige, Jr.
Carrington Farm
Delaplane, Virginia
346-2128

Mr. Maximillian A. Tuffs
"South Pickett"
Warrenton, Virginia
347-1376

TAPPAHANNOCK

Dr.Elric Stewart
430 Duke Street
Tappahannock, Virginia

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO ____

Creating an Equal Opportunity Commission for the study of methods of improving equal opportunities of all the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of providing for the most effective utilization of their industrial and professional skills.

Whereas, changing conditions have resulted in new patterns of human relations which are of vital concern to the State and its citizens; and

Whereas, there is widespread need for more information and understanding of such conditions and relations, particularly as they concern various minority, racial, and inter-group relations within the state; and

Whereas, our State is currently emphasizing the need for increased industrial development; and

Whereas, effective industrial development is dependent upon the full utilization of the total labor force and skills of our citizens regardless of race or creed; and

Whereas, the state government is the largest single employer and would be greatly assisted by a study in this field; and

Whereas, forty-two of the fifty States of these United States have established agencies charged with similar duties as the one created herein; and

Whereas, the sovereign states surrounding Virginia, including those of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Deleware, each have such Commissions; and

Whereas, the improvement of conditions within this Commonwealth, and particularly of inter-group human relations is necessary to the further economic and educational growth of Virginia; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Virginia, the Senate concurring, that a Commission is hereby created for the study and development of equal opportunities for all the citizens of Virginia, regardless of cultural, racial, or religious backgrounds and the effective utilization of their industrial and professional skills.

The Commission shall be known as THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION.

The Commission shall make its study as comprehensive as possible, with the objective of promoting improvement of equal opportunities for all citizens, and specifically, the Commission will include within its study an analysis and report on the educational and employment opportunities currently afforded to citizens of minority and racial groups in the State.

The Commission shall consider the operations and studies of similar agencies of other States.

The agencies of this Commonwealth shall cooperate with the Commission in the fulfillment of its duties and furnish information upon request.

The Commission shall encourage and aid similar studies within the State on a local basis.

The Commission shall make a report, with recommendations, to the Governor and General Assembly not later than December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and sixty-five.

The Commission shall be composed of nineteen members, all residents and citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia and broadly representitive of the several racial, religious and ethnic groups residing with the State, to be appointed by the Governor.

The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services but in making this study and for the payment of necessary expenses in connection therewith, the Commission shall be authorized to expend any funds which may be provided therefor in the Appropriation Act.

Pg 1 on display

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS ATTEND VCHR'S CONSULTATION OF OPINION MAKERS

A Consultation of Lawyers, sponsored by VCHR, was held on Saturday, January 11, at the Executive Motor Hotel, Richmond, with one hundred in attendance. Invitations to the meeting were extended by F.D.G. Ribble, Dean of the Univ. of Va. Law School; Dudley Woodbridge, Dean of William and Mary Law School; Armistead Boothe, Virginia State Senator and Robert R. Merhige, President of Richmond Bar Association.

Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D. C. was the luncheon speaker. The program incuded three panel discussions as follows:

"Respect for Law and Order and Our Judicial System" led by Harry L. Cohn, Attorney. Panelists included: Dean F.D.G. Ribble, S.W. Tucker, Attorney, and A.J.G. Priest, Univ. of Virginia Law Professor.

"Bi-Racial Commissions" led by Robert B. Millman, Attorney. Panelists included: W. O. Conrad, General Superintendent, N. C. Western Electric Co., and Attorneys Robert H. Cooley and Percy L. Wall.

"The Bar and the Community" led by Richard M. Ballard, Jr., Attorney. Panelists were: Lewis T. Booker, Attorney, and Howard Rogerson, Acting Staff Director of the the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President of VCHR's Board of Directors, welcomed the lawyers and program participants and stated that there would be other such consultations scheduled for the future. Heslip Lee, VCHR Executive Director, read letters of congratulations and regrets at their being unable to attend from many areas of the state, including Governor Albertis Harrison and two former Presidents of the American Bar Association.

At the close of the day's program, the group adopted a resolution which called for lawyers within Virginia to: (1) offer their services in their communities to bring about better communication and understanding among all races (2) use their influence in bettering, on a nondiscriminatory basis, educational and economic opportunities for minority groups (3) elimination of discrimination within the legal profession, and (4) carry out the duties of the legal profession with respect to defendants in locally unpopular causes.

VCHR SPONSORED A CONSULTAION OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

Following a day-long session of missionaries from all denominations being invited to participate, THIRTY-FIVE missionaries signed a resolution which called for the following: That missionaries - keep informed on race relations. . .participate in social changes. . .speak out for good race relations in this country...urge denominational Boards to appoint Negro Missionaries...and that missionaries make known their willingness to participate as a part of their work assignment in emergency measures that seek to deal with the present racial crisis.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

A. SENATORS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL:

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Texas (Tower)
Virginia

TOTAL: 19 votes

B. SENATORS FAVORABLE TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL:

Alaska (Gruening)
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware (Boggs)
Hawaii
Idaho (Church)
Illinois (Douglas)
Indiana
Iowa (Miller)
Kentucky (Cooper)
Maine (Muskie)
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
New Hampshire (McIntyre)
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota (Burdick)
Ohio (Young)
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota (McGovern)
Utah (Moss)
Washington
West Virginia (Randolph)
Wisconsin
Wyoming (McGee)

TOTAL: 50 votes

C. SENATORS NOT STRONGLY COMMITTED:

Alaska (Bartlett)
Arizona
Delaware (Williams)
Idaho (Jordan)
Illinois (Dirksen)
Iowa (Hickenlooper)
Kansas
Kentucky (Morton)
Maine (Smith)
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire (Cotton)
New Mexico
North Dakota (Young)
Ohio (Lausche)
Oklahoma
South Dakota (Mundt)
Tennessee
Texas (Yarborough)
Utah (Bennett)
Vermont
West Virginia (Byrd)
Wyoming (Simpson)

TOTAL: 31 votes

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Milton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
PA
mm

Letter No. # 1 sent in January to over 1,000 business and industrial firms in Virginia.

Dear

You are as concerned as I for the stability and economic progress of our state, despite the possibilities of unrest and occasional social adjustments which we face.

May I suggest that during my years of association with the Virginia Council on Human Relations, I have received much encouragement and personal satisfaction from the work this organization is doing in many dfficult situations. Its primary concern is that of equal opportunity for all citizens of Virginia, and its objective is to support freedom and justice for all men regardless of race or creed. Many of us feel that the time we have spent in the work of this Council is a small contribution to the development of the basic ideals of democracy which were wrought out by the great men of the first formative years of the Old Dominion.

It is our desire to share the knowledge of this work with our fellow-Virginians. We should like to feel free to write you occasionally about it, to send you a piece of pertinent literature, or, in rare instances, to have a member of our staff talk with you personally about the program and to share with you information about its work.

With kindest regards and every good wish, I am

Very cordially yours,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Letter No. # 2 sent in February to over 1,000 business and industrial firms in Virginia

Mr. Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development for the Virginia Council on Human Relations, has suggested that I write you concerning the objectives and accomplishments of the organization.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is dedicated to the principle that Virginians can, and will, work through our problems of inter-group relations by constructive, cooperative action. By inter-group problems we mean misunderstandings and prejudices which exist within our state. To illustrate, we are dedicated to the goal of removing tensions which arise under the guise of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, etc., as well as the solving of our race relations problems which have been accentuated so acutely during the past several years.

We employ the techniques of fact-finding, communication, education, negotiation and persuasion to bring understanding and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all the people of Virginia, and at no time, nor under any circumstances, do we picket, boycott or demonstrate for our aims.

To implement our purposes, we operate through local councils on human relations in over twenty communities within Virginia. These grass-roots, local units, through programs and special committees seek the facts concerning human relations within their own respective communities and foster respect and dialogue between responsible leaders of all groups, thus implementing necessary changes through the techniques mentioned above.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

We are aware that tensions of our day simply will not go away in and of themselves. We are all aware, upon careful reflection, that time will not in and of itself solve these problems, but that it takes responsible and concerned persons working within time to deal intelligently and constructively with our inter-group problems.

Certainly you know, as well, or perhaps even better, as I the serious impact that racial strife and demonstrations, plus a breakdown of communications, has had on the economic life of many communities, including some in Virginia. I am certain also that all of us are more informed and concerned over the over-all, staggering cost of discrimination in America and in Virginia.

In addition to our local community councils, we have a seven-member state staff working from a broader perspective within Virginia. We work with local political, economic, educational and religious leaders; arranging conferences, workshops, group discussions and programs; in addition to sharing information concerning methods, techniques and procedures used successfully by other communities in solving human relations problems. More importantly, however, we seek to help create an atmosphere and climate among local community leaders so that extreme methods of expressing grievances will be both unnecessary and intolerable.

As a private, non-political organization, we feel that we are in a unique position to offer our expanding services to all the people of Virginia. We are anxious for concerned persons, such as yourself, to know of our work, our methods and our aims. We look forward to the opportunity of working with you for better human relations in Virginia.

Sincerely yours,

Heslip Lee

Heslip Lee, Executive Director.

HL:rbm

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Monday.....

Dear Paul:

Enclosed you will find two covers for the brochure which is being prepared for business men.

The guts are now being finalized and it will be completed soon. I thought our mutual friend, Florence Robin, would like to know just what had happened to her effort.

These are great days to be alive if one can keep his balance while working between all the personalities and points of view that being this Executive Director calls for.

In any event, this is sort of a report on something that you were so gracious to give me assistance. For that I am grateful...

Happy

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Officers, 1964-65

President: J. Sidney Holland
Vice-Presidents: David H. Scull, Rev. Wallace E. Costner, Carl Auvil, Mrs. Jacob Fisher
Secretary: Mrs. Lewis Timberlake
Treasurer: Mrs. Max Libman

Board of Directors
(Terms end March 1965)

Kenneth Birkhead, Falls Church
Louis Boone, Chesterbrook
Allison Brown, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Earl Christman, Annandale
Mrs. Bernard Goodkind, Vienna
Mrs. Albert Kassabian, Oakton
Frank Laubinger, McLean
Mrs. Solomon Lee, Lincolnia
Mrs. Max Libman, Vienna
Vic Reinemer, Falls Church
Mrs. Charles Rock, Falls Church
Rev. John Schramm, Annandale
W. Alvord Sherman, McLean
John C. Webb, Fairfax
Taylor Williams, Merrifield

(Terms end March 1966)

Carl Auvil, Falls Church
Mrs. Ray Bronez, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Wallace E. Costner, Falls Church
Mrs. Jacob Fisher, Fairfax
Rev. Robert Gloisten, Falls Church
Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church
J. Sidney Holland, Annandale
Mrs. Augustus Johnson, Springfield
Mrs. Harry Newman, Mt. Vernon
Rev. Thomas Scannell, Annandale
Mrs. Walter Schirmer, Springfield
David H. Scull, Annandale
Stanley Smith, Fairfax
Mrs. Charles Thornton, Annandale
Mrs. Lewis Timberlake, Annandale

PROGRAM OF MEETINGS, 1964-1965
(By Committees Responsible)

May 28. Youth Work
Aldersgate Methodist Ch., Mt. Vernon
June 25. Housing
Cong.-Christian Church, Annandale
July 25. Picnic
Great Falls Park, Old Dominion Drive
August 22. Picnic
Burgundy Farm School, Mt. Vernon
September 24. Schools, Tutoring
Vienna Presb. Church, Vienna
October 22. Employment
Trinity Methodist Church, McLean
November 18. War on Poverty
John Calvin Presb. Church, Annandale
Dr. Patricia Harris, Howard University
Joint meeting, Arlington, Alexandria

December 17. Music. Christmas, Hannukah
Calvary Baptist Church, Fairfax
Bruce Netschert, Guy Collins
January 28. Welfare
St. James Church, Falls Church
February 25. Library. Negro History
Lillian Carey School, Bailey's X-Roads
March 25. Annual Meeting. Dinner
St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Springfield
Heslip Lee, VCHR Director
April 22. Recreation
Fairfax Unitarian Church, Oakton

May Workshop. Public Affairs
To be announced

Meetings start with coffee at 7:45, program at 8:15. Additional topics will be considered when timely. Newsletter or other notice will be sent, and neighborhood carpools arranged. Picnics are from 1:00 to 6:00, with potluck dinner at 2:00.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, 1964-1965

Day Care Center
Mrs. Albert Kassabian 385-8924
Employment
Elliott Perrett 256-9547
Home Visits
Mrs. Modestino Criscitiello ....DU 5-5164
Hospitality
Mrs. Solomon Lee .....CL 6-1138
Housing
Don Patch..... JE 4-2712
Library
Mrs. Lewis Timberlake..... 256-8263
Literacy
Mrs. Ward Allen 765-9510

Membership
Mrs. James Neal 280-2644
202 Chapel Drive, Annandale

Neighborhood Groups
Mrs. William Wrench 321-7044
Newsletter
Editor, Carl Auvil..... JE 4-4085
Mail list, Mrs. Wm. Torrey .... FL 4-9334

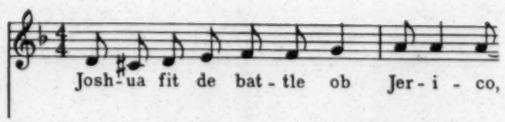
Program
Dr. E. B. Henderson ..... JE 2-6030
Mrs. Albert Hussey .....SO 5-6150
Public Accommodations
Noel Hemmendinger .....SO 5-5825
Public Affairs
Mrs. Morris Fisher 481-7875
Publicity
Mrs. Nicholas Gregory .....SO 5-4788
Recreation
David Theall .....EL 6-7837
Refreshments
Mrs. Charles Thornton 560-1691
Mrs. Jacob Seidenberg .....CL 6-4467
Saunders Moon Community Center
Alan McSurely..... 591-5679
Schools
Allison Brown .....SO 5-7496
Tutoring
Mrs. Jacob Fisher .....CR 3-0044
Welfare
Mrs. Ray Bronez .....SO 5-2346
Youth Groups
Mrs. Malcolm Morrow ..... JE 2-7605

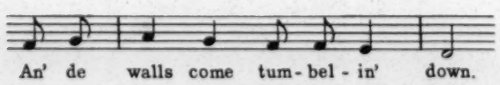
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

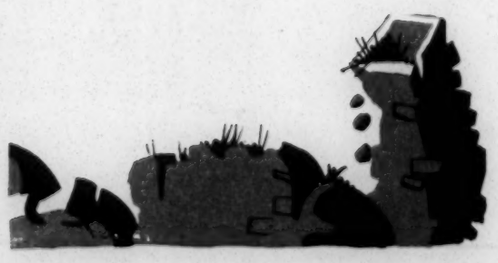
Please enroll me as a Council member. ☐ New ☐ Renewal

Name.....
(Give names of both husband and wife if both are joining; one fee covers both.)
Address ..... Phone .....
Amount enclosed $..... Dues per calendar year: $5 state and local
$3 local only
$7 state and local plus **New South** .....
I volunteer to work with ..... committee(s).
I suggest you send brochures to the following:
Name..... Address ..... Phone .....
Name..... Address ..... Phone .....

Detach and send to membership chairman (see committee list).







FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

P. O. Box 194
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Affiliated with the Virginia Council
on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19

The Council draws its membership from Fairfax County and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church. It works through committee programs, membership meetings, public statements, and other means to support a desegregated community life and to improve intergroup relations. Residents and also non-residents with interests in the community are invited to join. The larger the membership, the more effective will be the Council's influence toward democracy.

From the
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
adopted March 4, 1957

We believe that every individual possesses the inalienable God-given right, as confirmed by the Virginia Bill of Rights and our American Constitution, to equal opportunity for the fullest development and use of his capacities. We recognize that legislation to safeguard this right can be fully effective only in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust, and respect.

Each member of our community shares the responsibility of bringing constructive abilities to bear for the welfare of our country, state, and county. We believe these attitudes can develop fully only as people of different groups work together.

We cordially invite all those who recognize the need for improving human relations within our community to join and actively participate in the work of the Council.

See inside for program of meetings and committee work. To join, fill out tear sheet and send to membership chairman.

The Fairfax County Council on Human Relations was organized in March 1957 and incorporated in November 1958. Membership currently runs to about 700.

Authority for directing the Council program is vested by the membership in the board, which is chosen at the annual meeting in March. A full board numbers thirty, who serve for a two-year term and may be re-elected; fifteen are elected annually. Officers are appointed by the board.

The Council publishes a newsletter which reviews meeting programs, reports committee activities, and covers local items of human relations interest. This is free to members and is also sent to county officials and civic and church leaders.

As an affiliate of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the local group shares in the work of the state organization. With twenty-six Councils already established and others always organizing, the VCHR is actively encouraging good will in communities throughout the state. In addition, its executive director, "Happy" Lee, helps with problems like those in Prince Edward County and Danville, and promotes Council purposes by working with political and business leaders and with newspapers, radio, and television. The Fairfax Council meets an annual quota toward the support of the VCHR.

WHAT The International Club of Richmond is a non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political club, organized under the sponsorship of the Richmond International Council and open to the people of all countries, regardless of race, creed or color.

WHY Its purpose is:

to bring together people of different national backgrounds, living in the Richmond area, and promote greater understanding and friendship among them, through cultural and social activities.

to help residents (native and new) students and visitors to become better acquainted with Richmond and its people.

HOW Through regular monthly meetings for which programs, entertainment and refreshments are planned to offer the members Orientation into the customs, religions, education and governments of various countries. It will provide for an exchange of information, opinions and philosophies of these countries.

In addition to the regular meetings, other special activities will be planned from time to time. These will be organized according to the interest of the members such as tours, sports and hobbies.

WHO Membership is open to American citizens, native and naturalized, residents, students and visitors from other lands 18 years of age and older. Membership dues are $2.00 per year and $3.50 for husband and wife.

WHERE The YWCA, 6 North Fifth St., Richmond, Virginia.

WHEN The second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 P.M.

If you are interested in visiting or joining the Richmond International Club, please complete the form below and mail it to the name shown below.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

Phone . . . . . .

Occupation . . . . . .

Place of birth . . . . . .

Mail to:

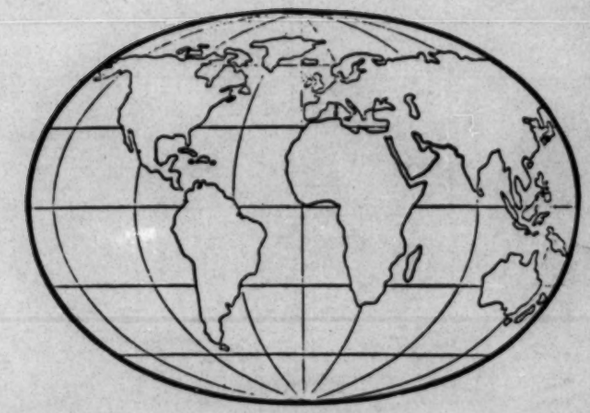
International Club of Richmond
6 North Fifth Street
Richmond, Virginia

For Information call:

Mrs. Anita Lawrence
Phone: AT 8-0693

RICHMOND INTERNATIONAL CLUB
YWCA - 6 NORTH 5TH STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB



RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

PROPOSALS OF THE VIRGINIA COLLEGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

We, the college students of Virginia who are concerned with dynamic growth of human understanding, feel an urgent need for a statewide college organization to act as encouragement to individual students across the state who are similarly inclined, but who need some support in the founding of their own college chapters. It is, with the consideration of the above reason, that we represent this proposal.

I. The purpose of the organization:

To provide an opportunity for understanding among all people who believe in adherence to the Constitution of the United States, regardless of race, creed, or socio-economic level. To promote a greater spirit of brotherhood among Virginia college students through social, intellectual, economic, and cultural dynamics. To attain through fact-finding, negotiation, communication, education, and action projects, equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

II. The Structure:

State Office
- State Coordinator
- Field Consultant

Executive Board:
- Composed of one representative from each college with one vote with reference to policy making.

District Board:
- Composed of college chapters within a certain geographical area, coordinated and established with and by the Executive Board and State Coordinator.

Local Chapter Board:
- Each college that requests affiliation with the State Organization may have its own chapter, with officers elected by that chapter's membership.

III. The Program of VCCHR:

A. Meetings:
A minimum of two state-wide meetings held each year, with meetings of district and local chapters held at the discretion of the chapters. A minimum of two meetings per month held by local chapters is urged.

B. Suggested action projects:
1. Establishment of VCCHR chapters on all 44 campuses in Va.
2. Tutorial programs, voter registration programs, etc.
3. Research of human relations conditions and documentation of research projects in the following areas:
   (a) housing
   (b) transportation
   (c) health
   (d) employment
   (e) education
   (f) attitude of commercial agents, business, industry, and Gov't. officials.
   (g) attitudes of other community organizations and other institutions.
4. Stimulation of the community based on the above research.
5. Cooperative programs with local senior chapters, establishment or guidance of local high school chapters, as well as establishment of rapport between college and community.
6. Publication of a state newsletter reporting action in the field of human relations.
7. All other actions fostering better human relations which do not include demonstrations, boycotts, and/or picketing.

THINGS ARE HAPPENING

ACROSS THE OLD DOMINION . . . . .

Bi-Racial Commissions have been established or authorized in Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Newport News, Lynchburg, Bluefield, Hampton, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Tappahannock, and a three-man white committee in Danville.

Eating Establishments have been opened: Alexandria, Hampton, Charlottesville 50%, Norfolk 5%, Roanoke 10%, Bluefield 2%, Urbanna 1, Portsmouth 10%, Lynchburg 90%, Manassas 2, Newport News 6, Amelia 1, Fredericksburg, Richmond 35 on June 18 and 17 since then.

Hotels and motels have opened as follows: Roanoke 3, Hampton 1, Newport News 1, Norfolk 25%, Richmond 4 or 5.

Theatres are open: Charlottesville, all; Norfolk, all; Warsaw; Newport News, all; Lynchburg, all; Portsmouth, all; Covington, 1; Hampton, all; Alexandria, all; Richmond, all; Fairfax County all; Arlington, all.

Police forces are desegregated: Bluefield, Roanoke, Hampton, Covington, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Charlottesville and Richmond.

White Schools to be opened with Negro enrollments this Fall for the first time:

Albemarle 32	Frederick 6	Middlesex 13
Charles City 6	Greene 5	Powhatan 59
Culpeper 15	Hanover 10	Spotsylvania 9
Danville 10	Henrico 59	Staunton 7
Dinwiddie 7	King and Queen 38	Surry 7
Fauquier 2	Martinsville 1	Prince George 29

In addition, approximately 900 Negro children have been assigned to schools which were previously desegregated. Add to these approximately 1,200 Negro children in formerly all-white schools last year, plus those in areas not using the Pupil Placement Board where the number is not yet announced (Fairfax & Arlington Counties, Charlottesville, Newport News), and the number of Negro children in formerly all-white schools during the coming year may be nearly 3,000.

Human Relations Night at Parker Field, Richmond, Aug. 9, has as its potential goal 10,000 baseball fans. First of its kind, and Heslip Lee speaks of this as having "outstanding potentials in projecting an image".

Here and There . . .

Randolph-Macon Woman's College has announced its own desegregation and Virginia Methodists have called for all their colleges to take this step. . . . John Hundley, a Negro, supervising a staff of 13 in the maintenance of seven City of Richmond buildings, occupies a position always held up to now by a white man . . . . While the Richmond City Fire Department has had Negro firemen for some years, the department has now been desegregated and there are no separate Negro units.

Quote . . . Unquote

It should calm the fears of apprehensive business men to know that the manager of a Richmond Hot Shoppes restaurant has authorized the publication of his statement that since the beginning of operating on an open basis, his business has not fallen below the previous record on a single day!

THINGS ARE HAPPENING . . . . across the Old Dominion.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.

human highlights

Race Issue Presented To Students

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, told approximately 75 college students yesterday that they must help bring the race issue out in the open.

"I challenge each of you in your homes, in your schools and in your total community activities to help the people of Virginia get the race issue out from under the rugs and out of the closets and on top of the table, where it can be dealt with fairly and objectively without emotion," he said.

The meeting was sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg Area College Council on Human Relations. Students from 13 colleges throughout the state attended the meeting at First Baptist Church.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Lee, was "to explore ways and means for college students to work together for improved human relations."

The area college council and a compus council at the University of Virginia are affiliated with the Virginia Council. Officials hope to establish councils on additional campuses.

Lesson For Mother On Integration

A story told by Boston's Cardinal Cushing tells of how children adjust to each other in newly integrated schools. When a little white girl returned home from her first day in an integrated school her somewhat anxious mother began to question her. The child said, "I sat with a little colored girl." The mother continued her query, "Well, what did you talk about? What did she say? What did you say?" The daughter answered, "We didn't say a word. We were both so scared we just sat there and held hands all day."

Darrell E. Davis, comparing public apathy on civil rights issues to the outcry at the President's tugging at ears of a dog: *"Only in America can we be so small minded as to be more aroused over a dog being pulled by his ears than we are by a human being pulled by a dog."*

"I will say this—I repeat it, I have said it again and again: wherever Federal funds are expended for anything, I do not see how any American can justify—legally, or logically, or morally—a discrimination in the expenditure of those funds as among our citizens. All are taxed to provide those funds. If there is any benefit to be derived from them, I think they must all share, regardless of such inconsequential factors as race and religion."

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, press conference, March 19, 1953.

Race Action By Churches Advocated

Missionaries and churches have been urged in a formal statement by a group of 35 Christian missionaries to become more involved in current developments in race relations.

At a Richmond meeting called by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the missionaries stressed their views that experiences and insights from living in multi-racial societies should be shared with fellow-Christians.

The missionaries declared that: "The effectiveness of Christian witness abroad is curtailed by racial strife and discrimination in America."

The statement stressed the importance of finding "ways to encourage and participate in the social changes that are taking place."

Missionaries signing the statement represented six denominations — Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Mennonite, Presbyterian, U.S., and the Lutheran Church in America. They have served in 11 foreign countries.

GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

When a matronly lady was accused of being Communist before a Senate Committee, alleges the Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater, she hit the ceiling. "You call me a Communist because I once lived in Russia," she cried, "but I'm not! I once lived in Germany, too, but that didn't make me a Nazi."

Then, as an afterthought, she added, "In fact, I've even lived in the Virgin Islands."

A VIEW FROM ABROAD

A cartoon in an Italian magazine depicts an African native woman telling two little boys about the world. "On the banks of the Mississippi," she says, "there still live ferocious tribes of white men."

"Civil Rights" horse race line-up:

Catholic jumped the gun and off at fast clip.

Episcopal off and running in hot pursuit.

Presbyterian foaming at the mouth and with 55 Richmonders laying on the whip is determined to place or show.

Methodist off to slow start, but with some coaxing from jockey is picking up speed and hopes to finish fourth—four years.

Baptist? Perhaps didn't hear the starting gun and still at the post. Maybe has decided to wait for next race. Tsk tsk.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

YES, I will be one of a concerned company of people in Virginia to contribute ___$10; ___ $5; or, $ ____ per month to the important work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the next twelve (12) months.

NAME (print) _____

Address _____ Date _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

Please return promptly to:

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.

LOCAL COUNCILS HAVE PAID 50.2% of 1964 QUOTA

$16,750.00 of VCHR's 1964 Budget was subscribed by local councils. As of this date, $8,407.35 has been paid by local councils - or 50.2% of the total. This is a rather good record; however, many local councils have a long way to go in order to meet their quotas.

Please remember that the work of VCHR has become more and more demanding, and we are dependent upon those within Virginia for the support of our basic financial needs. Foundation grants meet the needs for special projects, but the basic operation of the salaries of the Executive Director and his secretary, plus office expenses, must come from Virginians.

Make an all-out effort now to meet your quotas before the summer vacation and slack in financial giving hit us.

The following local councils need honorable mention: Alexandria leads all local councils with 90.7% of its quota paid and more than enough pledged to meet the total. Fairfax County has paid 79%; Williamsburg - 57%; Radford - 50%; Charlottesville - 51%; Fredericksburg - 72%. All others are below the 50% mark.

We realize that money matters are not the most pleasant of subjects. However, we ask you to consider Alexandria Council with a quota of $2,000.00 and already they have paid $1,930.00. Mrs. George A. Eddy can testify to the fact that raising money is not as bad a job as most believe. She would be happy to share with you her simple but effective ways of receiving responses from the Alexandria membership toward the work of VCHR.

ITEMS WORTHY OF NOTE

Henry Caravati, Director of Development for VCHR, has developed some plans for VCHR to work more closely and constructively with all Military personnel within Virginia. More details will be forthcoming as plans are made final.

Also, Mr. Caravati is working with the Presidents of four Negro Colleges, plus several Negro Educators within Virginia, in preparation of a proposal for funds to employ a full time staff member to work exclusively in the field of developing information on, and the implementation of securing job opportunities for college graduates and to study opportunities for scholarships for deserving high school graduates.

The Alexandria Council has made public a "Progress Report on Desegregation in Alexandria 1958-1964". This report includes education, employment, public facilities, housing and Professional Associations. Mrs. George A. Eddy, President of the Council, said, "Most of the obvious barriers are down now, but much remains to be done before we Americans will really be practicing what we preach about democracy, justice and equality of opportunity". For a copy of this report, write Mrs. Eddy, 5235 Polk Ave., Alexandria.

Warrenton Council is sponsoring AMERICA TODAY, a Spring Sememster of Seminars on Contemporary Issues, at Airlie House, for the teachers of Fauquier and adjacent counties in Virginia. The Seminars are conducted by the College of General Studies of George Washington University. For further information about this exciting project write: Mr. J.H. Berne, Associate Director, Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia.

FOR HUMAN BEINGS ONLY, Sarah Patton Boyles' latest book, will be published June 4, by Seabury Press. Phamplet enclosed.

A L L G I F T S T O V C H R A R E T A X E X E M P T

Valuable Helps for State and Local

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEES

Among the many valuable contributions of members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is the accompanying paper on "Public Relations for Better Human Relations."

It is strongly urged that every chapter see to it that the ablest available person is named chairman of Public Relations and is given these pages of valuable suggestions. Occasional meetings of chapter chairmen of PR from across the state would be advisable.

The VCHR is deeply indebted to the following task force for producing this paper:

James S. Brown, Richmond, Chairman

Dr. Clair Cook, Alexandria

Mrs. Walter Lewis, Blacksburg

Mrs. John Collison, Richmond

William J. Moll, Richmond

Bill Mead, Midlothian (now Wilmette, Ill.)

PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS

Basic Questions

I. Publicity and Public Relations - What should be their purposes in the field of human relations?

II. How can we use the means of communications to increase the present effectiveness and status of the Virginia Council on Human Relations?

1. Publicity attitudes and policies. In this field, what should and should not be publicized?

Should publicize - regular reports from merit employment bureau, viewpoints, difficulties, successes, acceptances. Releases should be

planned by a committee after consultation, but news stories should be released by the responsible individual and not needlessly delayed.

Should not publicize - action programs should not be publicized in advance if this would jeopardize their effectiveness.

2. Credit: The whole question of taking or claiming credit for what occurs.

Where specific information is available, credit all groups involved. If in conjunction with others, look to give credit to all involved. Simple, honest, but not over do. Any kind of statement should credit Council as one of the participants if such is the case.

After all, we are concerned chiefly with getting a job done and we must recognize that often no credit will be appropriately given. Rival claims to credit are unseemly and are certainly to be avoided.

3. Relation of state VCHR office to Richmond or other local chapter publicity. What should it be?

State Office

The state office should send to local chapters suggested stories, guide sheets, publicity techniques.

No releases should be made from the state office that are not of state-wide significance. Merit employment program should should be publicized by the state office.

The state office could give local chapters advance notice of speakers coming to Virginia, with the possibility of having speakers visit local communities and publicize that fact. For example, it would be helpful for nationally known speakers to go to Danville, Roanoke, etc., while in Virginia for scheduled meetings.

Washington papers should not be overlooked in lists for publicity from state office.

Local Chapters

Wherever possible, statements and comments should be made in words of local leaders.

If a story seems to have state-wide significance, the local chapter should get in touch with the state office in advance, if possible. This would not preclude such local news being picked up by the wire services.

Suggestion: That copies of all local releases be preserved in a chapter file or scrapbook. Also news clippings dealing with human relations items should be filed whether Council is involved or not.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That each local chapter appoint a publicity chairman who is invited to attend all board meetings ex officio. Publicity committee or chairman should receive reports from all other committees to help publicize their work.

2. That the state board appoint a Public Relations Committee composed of persons having the time and talents in publicity and public relations field. The committee chairman should be in touch with all policy decisions and should, among other duties, advise with local PR committees.

3. Mailed notices of meetings: Some Do's & Don'ts.

Make short, quick time-place announcements.

Notices should go to prospect lists and former members as well as current members.

Timing: If program is planned for a year, send one over-all notice. Then send postcard notice 10 days prior to meeting.

Try to place notices in church and other community bulletins. Should be sent about 10 days in advance.

For Race Relations Week (second week in February) - prepare Race Relations bulletins well ahead and offer them locally to pastors. Should be offered free. Copy should contain coupon for VCHR information and/or membership.

4. General suggestions as to quality of typing, mimeographing and printing.

Should be of best quality.

NEWSPAPERS

5. General approach to editors in regard to news, cultivation of reporters.

Talk with city and managing editors and be referred to reporter in charge of certain area of news.

Publicity chairman should cultivate friendship with reporters, not failing to keep in touch with his supervisors from time to time.

Suggest: Luncheon to which reports are invited. Tell story of what you are trying to do, so they will better understand our news. Here the idea would be to brief them - to help them handle story (never ask them to do so "because this is a good cause"). Contents of briefing should be good - sharp - specific & concrete so that reporter will feel, "This is good for us." Tell purposes, hopes, fears, policy. Possibly call it an off-the-record meeting - unless purpose is to generate news. One ready-made forum for such a meeting is the Virginia Press Club.

Another such meeting with press could focus attention on distinctions of various organizations in field of H.R. Possibly invite leaders of several groups to emphasize differences and harmony in moving toward a common goal.

State and local chapters should try to establish themselves as a good source of news on human relations problems. Seek to get on programs such as men-of-the-church dinners, luncheon programs, etc. Possibly organize a speakers Bureau - locally and state-wide. Explore possibility of developing clearing house for H.R. groups in state.

6. News of meeting: before, after; advance releases.

Local publicity committees should provide advance publicity and if worthy of coverage should tell city editor his reporter and photographer will be welcomed. Should not suggest which reporter should be sent. Let

city editor know if it isn't going to be important.

Important to find out if reporter is coming. If he does, welcome him and offer any help. Handle by telephone if reporter can't come, giving a couple of paragraphs.

Find out policy of local paper on advance stories - if they will use pictures for local or only for out-of-town speakers.

The field is now wide open for good organized P.R. program.

7. Letters to editor strategy; correlation; use of group signatures. Dangers.

- Big jobs - concentrated - organized jobs possible. Planned so all pertinent ideas are presented.

Should be written by different people. Not all the same day.

We recommend that this be part of suggestions to local chapters.

This is one vehicle you can get in paper without cost; is usually as important as an editorial. Should be grass-roots effort without mention of VCHR.

Dangers: bad timing, lack of coordination.

Suggest here the possibility of establishing a regular weekly column in state newspapers. This would be a regular commentary on the whole race relations scene written by some person who can write well and knows the field. This should be an individual connection without relation to the Council. Editors should be provided with two or three advance samples.

8. Feature stories on H.R. activities; illustrations of possibilities.

Feature stories are a good way to publicize continuing activities.

Some should be timed with fund-raising projects.

As many angles as possible - sports, religious, etc. Possible story: integrated festival of arts, publicizing outcome of integrated bowling tournament, story on living quarters of Negro Virginians

baseball players.

Recommendation: Council publicity look into related fields where progress is made for VCHR commendations.

9. General news in H.R. field; deficiencies or playing-down in local papers. What to do.

More or less a waste of effort to confront them. The way we approach them may in time change their policies.

10. Approach to editors in regard to news and editorial policies. Enlistment of community leaders.

Enlistment of community leaders' statements is encouraged, but should not ask them to go to editors to plead for changed policies.

11.RADIO AND TV.

Announcements: send to "bulletin board" of each radio station. Advisable to find out exact name of the station public service announcement periods. Be brief: who, what, when and where.

Coverage of meetings: tell news editors you'd be glad to have meeting covered. Don't expect coverage unless speaker is of some note.

Press conference: Radio and television should be included with papers. Need not be formal . . . can get a few people with speaker at lunch or at a "coffee" in the afternoon. If TV is included, be sure there is adequate space. John Marshall Hotel has a room for such conferences, if speaker is registered there.

Statements by speakers: phone to radio & TV stations in advance or send in writing with release time to coincide with meeting time. (All Richmond stations except one, honor release time requests if possible). Channel 8 will usually give excellent cooperation, as personnel are favorably inclined toward H.R. Council.

Other use of Radio: Have Mr. Lee, prominent H. R. Council members, guest speakers, etc., appear as guest on "Open for Opinion" and "Side-views" (both WRVA). Get tapes of speakers for possible use locally and

across the state.

Following is rough idea of what radio stations would prefer in announcement notices:

(See attachment A - on canary colored sheet at back)

12. Possible special Radio-TV programs on H.R. emphasis.

13-week series: Panels (community leaders; four high school-students; etc.). Foremat: Film on race relations and panel discussion. Newspaper release on what they say. Free time possibility.

Spots: Free time before and after United Nations Programs, for example; before and after national programs - President's speeches, etc., on race relations.

Suggest: Panel on both sides of significant bills in Congress - what Civil Rights Bill really means. Suggest individuals who could and would do this.

Community Forum - full hour Sunday afternoon. First half-hour panel discussion. Second half-hour discuss questions called in.

Constantly look for new faces and new voices rather than repeating the same spokesmen.

Don't overlook FM radio for select audience. It may be free, and time schedule is more open than some others. Often these stations are pressured to fill up time.

Radio Education Program: Announcer read selections from studies such as "From Birmingham Jail."

13. News quotations from meetings; how to prepare and supply.

Phone in advance from written text prepared for delivery later in day or night.

Explore possibility of regular program, adaptable to many localities. Make specific inquiries of radio stations as to what interview programs they have. Then when speaker is coming in have him tape interview.

Recommendation to all chapters: Tape important speeches, feeding to state office for offering to other locals. Possibly tape record major annual speech to send to Danville meeting, for example, including questions and answers.

Someone who had had a personal experience or involvement such as Fredericksburg minister for possible radio-TV interview.

14. Sources of radio-TV material for broadcast; contacts; how to arrange and sponsor.

Become source for possible programs, films, etc., to offer to local PTAs, church groups, clubs, etc.

GENERAL

15. What pamphlets and brochures have proved or would prove effective locally and for the state?

Present brochure commended as long as pictures are applicable. Next brochure could have blank space for imprinting local contact and/or local officers by local chapter printers.

16. What is needed to interpret the Council locally?

Request Public Facilities Committee of local chapter to publicize to council members without comment, lists, of restaurants, theaters, etc., that have been desegrated.

17. Use of testimonials.

Testimonials are impressive. Need more - other than ministers and leading Negro laymen. Need from as many fields as possible to use in ads and membership solicitations.

Suggest personalized membership solicitation letter (from present member to prospect) - provide supply to members.

18. Service of the state office in reprinting and distributing significant news stories and articles.

Very vital. Add to this question the taping of speeches.

19. State VCHR Newsletter.

Criticism and practical suggestions. Prefer old letterhead or VCHR Newsletter. Prefer 2-column for long articles. Might pick up from daily paper some significant story in newsprint to reproduce in Newsletter. Recommend more white space. Consider selective mailing to other lists than members. Send Newsletter to prospect list for 6months, with continuing efforts to enlist their membership.

20. Suggestions about accompanying advertisement. (below)

This advertisement might follow something of the form suggested below, or it might be an open letter addressed To Concerned Virginians; or To Concerned Virginians Who Read the (name of paper).

I F . . .

--you want to see public schools open in PE County

--you favor equal opportunities for all individuals

--you oppose oppressive laws that keep persons below the level of human dignity

--you want to see public facilities made available to all citizens without demonstrations and street action

--you want all Virginians to share in the economic growth and development of the state according to their merit and ability . . .

. . . then, YOU ARE IN SYMPATHY with the Virginia Council on Human Relations, which has 23 chapters and many hundreds of members across the Commonwealth.

State Board Members

// excerpts from newspaper VCHR & other items //

Even if no local chapter is in your area, you can support and encourage this important movement.

Return coupon

Northern Virginia may produce better returns than other areas, therefore this would not provide a realistic test as to what advertisement would produce in contributions and new members elsewhere. Ad should have strong local interest unless run in Washington paper.

Smaller, repeated, ads with changing copy and identifying mark suggested, like Unitarians ad in TD. Unitarians ad designer is member of VCHR.

Suggested copy variation:

If -
Your -
Here's what Joe Brown says about _____

Whether or not you want to join VCHR -- you can contribute - get local testimonial and change testimonial for each locality. Adjust ad for community. Show local chapter time and place in the ad. Location . . . same page each time . . . across from Editorial page (unless testimonial is from sports figure, for example). Recommend developing a symbol for use in ads.

Remember: if an advertisement does not pull as anticipated, this does not prove that advertisement is or cannot be profitable. It may merely suggest that the ad was not well conceived or well written or well timed . . or . . .

# # # # # #

//Radio stations would prefer announcement notices something like this //

For RELEASE (date)
TIME: _____

TO: PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT

FROM: (group name)

CONTACT: (person)

Phone: (Business): (Home):

Address

* *

IN THIS PORTION OF THE PAGE PUT:

Brief outline of event . . like

MEETING (JULY 15th) RICHMOND MOSQUE 8:00 PM
NO ADMISSION CHARGE

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

SPEAKER: HARRY SWARTZ, Executive Director of Farge

(national association for Water Power)

SPONSORED BY (group name)

SPEECH TITLE "Water Power for Everyone"

IN THIS PORTION OF THE PAGE PUT:

N E W S D E P A R T M E N T RELEASE (date and time)

Dr. Harry Swartz will be speaking Thursday July 15 at the Mosque. Dr. Swartz. . . a former fire fighter and now Executive Director of Farge.. will be traveling to the city via YAK limited, and is expected to draw a crowd of about 4 thousand people. His subject, "Water Power for Everyne" will draw on his 37 years of experience as a Drip Tester for the Farge Foundation. Tickets are free at _____,

**

ARRIVAL TIME 4 PM at YAK Limited Terminal Plane-side interview available.

News Conference at 5:30. Room 333 John Marshall

Mtrs Rpt

LWD ✓
PA ✓
mm

HESLIP LEE, left, executive director of the Virginia Council of Human Relations, addressed the Rockingham Council of which Dr. Charles E. Zunkle, of Port Republic, is president.
(News-Record Photo)

Human Relations Director Talks To County Council

"We have been caught in a whirl of scientific development but as a people we haven't grown in our morals or in the finer spiritual graces." said Heslip Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, at the monthly meeting of the Rockingham Council on Human Relations, in the Community Room of the Rockingham National Bank.

"Today I am greatly disturbed that people believe that integration must come only when litigation, demonstrations and force are applied. They are not responding from within — that this is the only right course of action," said Mr. Lee.

Need Communication

"Our problem today is one of communication. Many see the problem as a race problem or a Negro problem. It is neither. Rather it is simply the problem of being accepted as a human being," stressed the speaker.

Mr. Lee emphasized the need of negotiations. He said, "We will either have deliberation or demonstrations."

By means of negotiations and the concern of various restuarant owners in Richmond, 35 restaurants were desegregated Tuesday stated Mr. Lee.

Commenting on this forward step in integration of many Richmond eating places, Mr. Lee said, "I'm certain that Richmond will have demonstrated today to our nation and Virginia that people of good will can work together for human brotherhood."

Following the talk, Dr. Charles Zunkel, chairman of the Rockingham Council opened the meeting for questions. Answering one question on the role of the church in human relations he said, "If the church is the Light of the world in race relations, it is the taillight."

Speaking on President Kennedy's speech to the nation, Mr. Lee says, "There has been a drastic change in attitude on the part of the people for the good."

The Rockingham Council which was unaware of the state organization when it was founded is considering affiliation with this state organization which has 22 local units totaling 4000 members throughout Virginia. Sixty percent of the members are white and 40% Negro.

Dr. Zunkel encourages all persons to join in these monthly meetings. The next meeting to be held on July 30 at the Rockingham National Bank at 7:30 p. m.

NOW IN PROCESS OF STUDY

MIN
file VCHR

"WHAT CAN I BE DOING?"
SHOULD
OUGHT I TO BE DOING?"

Better title suggested _____

This inquiry arose with the foregoing question, asked seriously by a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

No one can really answer for another . . . but the following pages offer suggestions, some of which will surely be appropriate for anyone.

- - - -

This paper is now under study, before possible publication and distribution.

All kinds of ideas are cordially invited -- some of these suggestions that might well be amended, made more specific or relevant; deletions that might well be made; and, especially, additions of other pertinent possibilities.

Your suggestions, in writing, are cordially requested -- NOW. To the VCHR, 17 E. Cary Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

- - - -

Much of this booklet is predicated on the assumption that it is important to join with others to work in this field wherever possible, since it is easy to believe that we are accomplishing something far more significant than is actually true if it is not subjected to the friendly or critical gaze of others.

Background work on this paper was done by Mrs. Charles Price, Alexandria; Mrs. Cora Fisher, Fairfax; Mrs W. T. Adams, Miss Virginia Payne and Dr. Rachel Henderlite, Richmond. To all of these, sincere thanks is hereby expressed.

Preface

In this crucial era of world history, every person should want to make his time and influence count effectively in the struggle toward human dignity and responsible exercise of the basic freedoms -- by all men everywhere.

In the U. S.A., and particularly in Virginia, we are confronted by significant challenges -- by the fact of our patriotic heritage and the relatively slow pace at which we are moving toward the contemporary world.

For those who are concerned for the kind of world which their children will inherit, there are crucial steps to take:

- -- within present structures, to alleviate existing conditions and to encourage change toward equal opportunity and personal dignity;
- -- to bring about amendments in the present structure where this serves to perpetuate a system that is beyond recall;
- -- in an individual, personal way, there are many fundamental, day-to-day things to do that will bring about basic changes in policies -- from telephone calls and personal letters, conversations and discussions, all the way to the implementation of resolutions in direct negotiations and, sometimes, possibly, in forms of protest;
- -- there will be surveys to get the facts, studies of backgrounds and motivation -- all kinds of serious work;
- -- there must be a recognition of allies in this great effort, for they are many, at all levels; wherever these can be encouraged and aided, this should be done; information should be made widely available through exchanges, joint efforts should be made wherever this is possible.

We are not facing, primarily, what is sometimes called a "race" problem. We are confronted with a challenge as to the meaning of America and the democratic ideal; we are summoned in terms of our deepest religious beliefs to declare those beliefs in and by our daily relationships and by the kind of structures we maintain in our social order.

On the following pages you will find many challenges to the sincerity of your personal commitment. Do not be lost in the multitude of them, but choose one or two now that will lead you, at personal cost to yourself, beyond your present routine and habitual practices. Then, keep moving beyond those to more . . . and more . . . and more.

WHAT CAN (SHOULD) I BE DOING?

That is, in relation to present opportunities and needs in the area of human relations, civil rights and related concerns.

The suggestions in this pamphlet are directed to members of Human Relations Councils and those who share similar concerns. It is hoped that they will speak to persons at varying levels of commitment.

WHAT CAN I DO?

As an Individual

Check my own attitudes and practices with respect to relating to others as fellow-humans rather than as members of a particular race or group, even when this is contrary to traditional practices and local customs.

Take advantage of opportunities to get to know persons of different races and religions.

Encourage persons who are being attacked for their courageous stands or opinions voiced, through letters, phone calls, telegrams, etc., -- including judges who make unpopular decisions in the courts.

Respond to radio and TV programs appropriately. When or if news stories or documentaries are unfairly slanted, call it to the producer's attention. Commend the use of Negro actors and actresses, etc.

Distribute or recommend appropriate books and pamphlets where they may be welcomed.

Write letters singly or in a group (i.e., group signatures) dealing with newspaper policies, to public officials, etc. Utilize the opportunity of writing letters to newspaper editors. Group signatures here may also add weight.

Patronize integrated enterprises.

Make generous gifts to the VCHR, church or synagogue, and other groups that may be moving ahead in this field.

Commend and support stores and institutions which inaugurate non-discriminatory practices in services offered and in employment.

Consider the advisability of withholding support and patronage from those firms and institutions which continue such discriminatory practices.

Support educational institutions that are taking the step toward genuine integration.

Among My Family, Friends and Co-Workers

Directing conversations so as to stress the worth of persons and their contributions on the basis of merit; learn how to counteract distasteful slurs or unfair categorizing of races or groups in mass judgments.

Where appropriate, enlist neighborhood or other groups to prepare to receive students going from segregated to integrated schools, in order that they may be assured in advance of some friendly contacts.

Alert friends and neighbors to notable programs which are scheduled for radio and TV broadcast.

Belong to a small, socially congenial group that meets once a month or so in homes of its members, crossing racial and national lines.

In My Church or Synagogue

Commend the praiseworthy efforts of ministers, rabbis and officers.

Request sermons and discussions on relevant and specific issues.

Work for amended policies in regard to relationships, open worship and membership, etc.

Use guest speakers with an effective human relations emphasis; observe special days and seasons; exchanges of groups.

Seek to encourage the minister or rabbi and at least four or five leading members to take an active part in the work and fellowship of the Human Relations Council.

See how returning or furloughed missionaries can be used to stimulate good human relations against a world background.

Sponsor a local workshop on "The Churches and Good Human Relations -- and How to Teach it."

Join with others to make sure that the special Race Relations Day is observed each February in your church or synagogue, with a meaningful emphasis.

In Civic Groups

Work for amended (open) membership policies.

Inquire of candidates for public office as to their position on key issues and provide this information for interested persons.

Arrange to have some of the ablest local and area Human Relations speakers appear before civic groups; have panels prepared and ready to be used.

Encourage support of the VCHR by organizations, annual gifts, etc.

In Other Groups and Organizations (as an individual member)

Arrange a contact abroad through Person-to-Person plans, church-to-church, city-to-city, etc.

Take a job in helping to carry out the program increasing voter registration.

Arrange to have the VCHR state executive scheduled to appear on programs of state organizations at annual meetings and the like.

Each year present an excellent new book in the field of race or human relations to the church, synagogue, school or other library; and explore the possibility of forming a reading group to deal with several such books in once-a-month meetings throughout the year.

(Suggestions under "In Civic Groups" would apply here also.)

WHAT CAN I DO INDIVIDUALLY AS A MEMBER OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL?

Work with others to help make possible an unpublicized one-day conference in your community where 10 to 25 each of white and Negro men focus their attention on "What Remains to Be Done to Abolish Second-Class Citizenship in Our Community?"
Then, plan a similar conference for Negro and white women leaders.

Look at what may be happening in desegregated schools in regard to restrictions on extra-curricular participation and see what can be done to expand the opportunities for Negro students.

Investigate the possibilities of helping extend Human Relations Council into presently unorganized areas, by talking with influential and sympathetic persons in those areas -- possibly, but possibly not, the home town from which you came.

Offer your service one day or a half-day a month in the local or state VCHR headquarters, contributing your help in work going on there.

Share information with the State Advisory Committee for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, pointing up areas where steps should be taken toward equal opportunity.

Take possibly concerned and interested people as your guests to (local and state) open VCHR meetings and programs.

Be alert to school textbooks which continue slanted emphases in regard to human and international relations and report such to state VCHR office.

Be one of the 230 Virginians to underwrite the VCHR basic program by contributing $5 or $10 per month in the Special Opportunity campaign (request a form and provide copies for others).

Provide the VCHR office with clippings, quotations, etc., that should be reproduced and distributed.

Encourage the gifts and support of others by personal efforts and by providing names and addresses to local Council membership and finance chairmen and to the state office.

At the end of the calendar year, in reviewing your personal gifts, make an extra gift to organizations that are doing an effective work in this area of your concern.

Send to the VCHR Newsletter (state office):

- -- Information of significant developments in the community which should be shared across the state -- about effective projects and special achievements of individuals and groups;
- -- Quotable material (giving complete source information) from books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, etc.
- -- A clipping of a particularly good and relevant Letter to the Editor from your paper.
- -- Newspaper accounts which play down or delete significant human relations advances which are reported more fully elsewhere; or, provide clippings showing how newspapers have attempted to kill the effect of advances being made in this state or elsewhere. (Give complete sources, dates, etc.)
- -- Notes of significant books as they appear, related to this concern.
- -- Appraisals of movies that are exceptionally good with respect to this central issue, as well as those that are offensive in some particular.
- -- Other items that you feel would add to the value of the Newsletter.

WHAT CAN THE (LOCAL) HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL DO?

In Education

1. Make clear the goal of a single school system.

2. Working within the present framework, encourage Negro parents to apply for enrollment of their children in integrated schools.

   (a) Holding meetings, including parents from the Negro community about to be integrated;
   (b) Have speaker explaining reasons for applying;
   (c) Provide application blanks;

(d) Continue encouragement of parents showing interest, through churches, etc.
(e) Provide legal counsel for parents who are turned down.

3. Work toward change in the policy of the school board

(a) Introduce a resolution in the P-TA, urging county councils of P-TAs to go on record calling for elimination of the dual system;
(b) Seek to have city or county councils set up a representative citizens' committee to study the matter.

4. Provide tutoring service for children enrolled in integrated schools, with the active participation of their parents.

5. Provide broader cultural opportunities for children in integrated schools.

6. Consider how constructive approaches can be made to situations where public school teachers express personal attitudes that reveal prejudice and bias.

7. Insist that school boards equalize facilities in Negro schools (Industrial Cooperative Program)
-- working with the P-TA to secure equipment and faculty;
-- working with other civic organizations like the League of Women Voters;
-- working through City Councils.

8. Sponsor adult education for literacy in coordination with Laubach group (Northern Va. Council on Literacy, Fairfax Co. HRC)

In Employment

1. Send committees to local branches of chain stores to talk about their employment policies and to encourage change where this is needed.

2. Survey local business firms for present practices.

3. Insist that county or city councils shall establish merit employment policies.

4. Seek equality of training for higher positions, utilizing Federal training program. Give basic literacy training as basis of employment training.

5. Work through labor unions for admission of Negroes to these unions (particularly in the building trades).

6. Look carefully at enterprises which enjoy a statutory monopoly (utilities, transportation, communications) with the expectation that they shall lead the way in merit employment.

In Housing

1. Sponsor organizations such as "HURELCO" to encourage open occupancy housing.

2. Sponsor open neighborhoods, in cooperation with other organizations.

3. Work toward public housing for Negroes through the housing unit of the local government.

4. Learn what is being done in breaking barriers in segregated housing in some areas and help to provide adequate information in your area so as to avoid panic. Form a neighborhood group so as to be forearmed.

In Recreation

1. Work to help bring about integrated public facilities in your community.

2. Encourage integrated sports activities (bowling, for example), bridge groups and tournaments, etc.

In Public Facilities -- service, admission, seating

1. Provide VCHR office with specific information in regard to inductrial leaders' actions and attitudes regarding segregated facilities (e.g., Corning Glass management and what was done about desegregating the Danville library).

In Public Accommodations -- restaurants, motels, hotels, bus stations, etc.

Help to draw up a list of community establishments in various categories providing non-discriminatory services and employing on the basis of merit. Make this available locally and to the state VCHR office. (Do this also for public facilities, recreation, etc.)

Ask businessmen during Brotherhood Week or some similar week to inaugurate a policy described by placards or small cards displayed in their establishments, saying something like: We Are Proud of the Privilege of Serving Everyone and of Employing on the Basis of Merit, or We Serve All Citizens Equally.

In Public Affairs

Encourage local cooperative plans and contacts between different kinds of groups working in the area of human relations. Know who the allies are and support them.

Publicize significant integrated projects being carried on in other communities.

Publicity About HRC Services and Opportunities

Schedule available radio and TV time, using taped programs by the state executive and others.

Youth Activities

Encourage and help provide leadership for youth HR councils (study carefully the successfully operating groups for specific suggestions).

Information About Developments in the Field of Human Relations

Check to see about available sustaining public service time on radio and TV where good programs in this field might be used.

Plan a Book-and-Author Dinner, featuring two or more current writers (Negro and white) in this field.

Become informed as to the significant work being done under governmental auspices as in Massachusetts (Div. of Civil Rights and Liberties) and New York (Committee on Human Relations) in the offices of the Attorney General, and work and pray toward the day when something similar is in operation in this state.

Voting

Find a place to help in the Voter Registration program.

PROGRAM: Encourage the local VCHR chapter to spend an evening on this booklet, dividing into groups to explore possible avenues of new and needed activities for individuals and groups.

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

RICHMOND, VA. -- Thirty-five Christian missionaries have addressed an appeal to other missionaries and to their churches, calling for a deeper involvement on their part in present developments in this country in the area of race relations.

The statement grew out of a recent all-day consultation of Christian missionaries which was convened in Richmond by Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The statement stresses the fact that "many missionaries have lived in multi-racial societies or in the midst of people of other races, and as a result have insights to share with fellow-Christians in the United States." Their wide contacts throughout the churches in this country and their extensive travel, it is said, give them unusual opportunities to share their experiences and to work for improved relations.

The missionaries declare that, "most important, the effectiveness of our Christian witness abroad is curtailed by racial strife and discrimination in America."

Denominations represented by the missionaries joining in the statement included Baptists, Methodists, Protestant Episcopal, Mennonite and Presbyterian, U.S., and the Lutheran Church in America. They serve or have served in eleven countries.

They issue a summons to other missionaries to join in prayer for "all who are working for a society in which the Christian principles of human dignity and brotherhood are realized in every walk of life." They stress the importance of finding "ways to encourage and participate

in the social changes that are taking place." They express the opinion that national boards of missions should "redouble their efforts to send out more Negro missionaries", and they express their own willingness "to participate as a part of our work assignment in emergency measures that seek to deal with the present crisis."

The full text of the statement, with the list of signers, the countries they have served and the denominations which they represent follows:

Since the present-day missionary task of the church is world-wide and not limited to any geographical area, all missionaries are involved in making a Christian witness wherever they are. This is particularly true in the area of human relations. We are convinced that missionaries have an especial responsibility here for several reasons. First, many missionaries have lived in multi-racial societies or in the midst of people of other races, and as a result have insights to share with fellow Christians in the United States. Second, missionaries have wide contacts with churches in this country and usually travel extensively during furlough years. This gives them many opportunities for sharing their insights. Third, and perhaps most important, the effectiveness of our Christian witness abroad is curtailed by racial strife and discrimination in America.

We, the undersigned missionaries, therefore join in issuing the following call to our fellow missionaries across the church.

1. Let us renew our dedication in prayer that God will bless the efforts of all who are working for a society in which the Christian principles of human dignity and brotherhood are realized in every walk of life.
2. While we are on furlough let us keep informed of all developments in the area of race relations.
3. Let us find ways to encourage and participate in the social changes that are taking place.
4. As we travel in this country, let us be diligent in talking to others about the importance of good race relations to the world-wide evangelistic work of the church.
5. Let us urge our respective Boards to redouble their efforts to send out more Negro missionaries.
6. Let us express to our respective Boards our willingness to participate as a part of our work assignment in emergency measures that seek to deal with the present crisis.

SIGNED:

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Stanley L. Bennett (Brazil), Presbyterian, U.S., Richmond
Frank A. Brown, Jr., M.D., (Japan), Presbyterian, U.S., Richmond
Mrs. William C. Buchanan (formerly Japan), Presbyterian, U.S., Colonial Heights

Bishop Lloyd R. Craighill (formerly, China), Protestant Episcopal, Lexington
Keith R. and Evelyn R. Crim (Korea), Presbyterian, U.S., Richmond
Bruce A. and L. Virginia Cumming (formerly, Korea), Presbyterian U.S., Richmond
John P. Davies (formerly, China), American Baptist, Alexandria
John W. and Margaret L. Decker (formerly, China) American Baptist, Arlington
Mary D. Finch (formerly, Japan, Puerto Rico), Methodist, Richmond
Susie Peach Foster (formerly, Korea), Methodist, Richmond
Nettie D. Junkin (Taiwan), Presbyterian, U.S., Tazewell
Lee H. Kanagy (Japan), Mennonite, Harrisonburg

Louise Killingsworth (Malaya) Methodist, Jackson, Mississippi
Lewis H. Lancaster, Jr. (Japan), Presbyterian, U.S., Richmond
Willism S. Metzel (Congo), Presbyterian, U.S., Richmond
L. S. G. and Martha H. Miller (formerly, Japan), Lutheran Church in America, Winchester
Ira M. and Gibert F. Moore (Congo), Presbyterian U. S., Bristol
Helen Rosser (Korea), Methodist, Lynchburg
Plumer and Katie R. Smith (formerly, Congo), Presbyterian, U. S.,Richmond
William L. Threlkeld, M.D.(Congo), Presbyterian, U. S., Richmond
Dana Tyson (Philippines), Methodist, Farmville
Marjorie Tyson (Philippines), Methodist, Portsmouth
Campbell D. and Eleanor Bear Wallace (Congo), Presbyterian, U. S., Richmond
Hundley and Elizabeth F. Wiley (formerly, China), Southern Baptist, Richmond
Theodore V. Witter (South India), American Baptist, Colonial Beach
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